

THE
ASTRO-PHILOSOPHER
AND
METEOROLOGIST.

PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

BY WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONITE, A. M.,

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, ASTROLOGY, ASTRONOMY, METEOROLOGY, AND
THE CLASSICS. AUTHOR OF THE ASTRONOMICAL EPHEMERES, PUBLISHED
ANNUALLY; ALSO THE METEOROLOGIST: SCIENTIFIC MESSENGER;
THE ARCANAE OF NATIVITIES; MATHEMATICAL TABLES FOR
ASTRO-PHILOSOPHERS; THE MANUAL OF ASTRONOMY
AND ASTRO-METEOROLOGY; THE MEDICAL
BOTANY; THE SELF-TEACHING
GRAMMAR, ETC. ETC.

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ASTRO-PHILOSOPHER

222

ASTROLOGIST

G. THORPE, PRINTER, THORNE.

BY WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONDS

PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
AND ASTRONOMICAL HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
ASTROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
AND ASTRONOMICAL HISTORY
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THE

ASTRO-PHILOSOPHER AND METEOROLOGIST.

THIS portion of our issue will be devoted more particularly to Astro-Philosophy, Astro-Phrenology, Astro-Meteorology, and the whole Art of Prognosticatory Philosophy, by the Agency of the Astral Economy.

The *design* of the whole work is to promote the investigation and cultivation of Astrology, or Prognosticatory Astronomy; to prove to unprejudicial minds, the indubitable truth and feasibility of Meteorology: to shew its general adaptation and incalculable utility to tradesmen: to practically demonstrate the applicability of the Astral-Philosophy to the affairs of Society: with a view of improving the deplorable condition of mankind, and to promote the happiness and pecuniary advantage of the human family, by averting the pending calamity, which, without Astro-Science, cannot be foreknown, and by taking advantage of providential concatenation of events, for —

“ There is a tide in the *affairs* of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their lives
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.”

My OBJECT of publishing the Work in this *form* is to give full scope for the opinions of brother astrologers, and to afford evidence of the truths, or otherwise, of the different creeds of various departments of the Science, held by some and denied by others; the investigation of which may advance THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY. And as a sheet of the Quarterly Part will be devoted to miscellaneous matter, I trust, that the ligatures of narrow-mindedness, the fetters of self and prejudice will be snapped asunder, and that the practitioners in the sublime science, will, for once, give to the student and to the “*Arcana*,” liberally and freely, all their discoveries, except those their “acquisitiveness and secretiveness” cuddle up for their own practical advantage. I must say, for I have *always* found, that *secrets* in the physical sciences “smack of quackery.”

Again, the necessity of a *Complete* Work on Astrology is great, and the having so many *scraps* of the science to purchase, is certainly shagrinng. The student, at least, must purchase *ten* or *twelve* volumes of works, tables, &c., and then an *incomplete* library, and in many instances a congeries of inconsistencies, contradictory, preposterous commentaries, and these obtained at an enormous price. These considered, have induced the Author, who is a lover of cheap knowledge, to give to the world, for once, a COMPLETE ARCANAE OF PRACTICAL ASTRO-PHILOSOPHY” — and if it meet with due encouragement

shall contain diagrams to demonstrate every *geometrical* figure, and mathematical problem, so as to render it, not only a work on *Astrology*, but also useful to *all* astronomical and astrological calculators; on the most simple, perspicuous, and *self-instructing* modes.

The necessity of such a work has long been a disideratum among Students: I have almost daily complaints of the inefficiency of *all* the Astral works—let the following communication suffice, from a gentleman who wishes to study the sublime Science:—

“I had a great desire to know something of a Science that is so much condemned; and I purchased a Grammar, but when I had it I found myself *very little more enlightened*, for Tables were wanted. I then purchased tables. Then I found that logarithms were wanted; I purchased Taylor and Walton's, as recommended, thinking that I should then have ‘all that would be necessary;’ but I was again doomed to disappointment, for there were no *proportional* logarithms in the book! Now, Sir, this is enough to disgust *any one* that would make himself acquainted with the wonderful works of the Most High.

“That class of society, which, for the most part, is self-educated in this Science, and of which I am one, cannot afford to spend their hard-earned half-crowns, first on one book and then on another.

“To forward the interests of the Science, the *book* ought to contain every thing necessary for making the calculations required, for the first expense would not be so much thought about, as the purchasing a book which says, ‘*all things necessary are to be found in it*,’ and then, to one's vexation, to find that *several* more must be purchased before any thing can be done in the matter.

“Yours respectfully,

“C. B.”

“Colesterworth, Lincolnshire.”

The gentleman is certainly correct in his assertions, and we agree with him, that a work on the science “ought to contain every thing necessary,” but there is not an Astrological work in existence containing tables “necessary for making the calculations required.”

The books are merely reprints of the ancients—and modern authors have generally printed their predecessors' confusion worse confounded.

To the publishing of scarce and valuable works, and their established rules, I have no objections; but we find inconsistencies printed a hundred times over. The province of an Editor is to discriminate between valuable and useless matter, and to give to the world the *true philosophy* established by long practical experience.

Ptolemy, so far as he goes, is the *best* work extant; but, even, he falls far short of producing a “complete system;” notwithstanding, he is found to be a standard when properly translated from the Greek text. The whole of his *Greek edition* shall be embodied in the *Arcana*, and duly acknowledged whenever he is quoted. And as he is very scarce, we shall extract liberally.

But Ptolemy's rules for judging the stature and temperament of the native are inefficient, because he has not taken due consideration of the *fixed stars*, found in or near the zodiac; which, from experience I have found to have great power in modifying, &c., the stature and disposition of the person born.

How often do we find *one sign* producing, at one time a *little* person, and at another a *tall* stature? The configurations of the planets to the Ascendant and to the ruler of the Asc., &c., will not satisfactorily and uniformly answer these discrepancies. Then, where is the truth to be found? By considering

THE FACES OF THE TWELVE SIGNS.

In the zodiac there are 12 signs, and in every sign 30 degrees, and in every degree 60 minutes. Each sign is found to produce a certain effect, on the native's figure and disposition, at its rising : for the signification of the signs is either Essential or Accidental. The *Essential* signification is that derived from the Active qualities, as heat and cold. The *Accidental* signification is that which proceeds from the Passive qualities, as dryness and moisture.

The *Active* qualities are Eternally fixed in the space of place : the Passive qualities are Mutable, and move *along* with the *constellations*, according to the *precession* of the equinoxes. Consequently, the signs differ in position from what the Ancients have delivered, which is my province to delineate anew.

The *Passive* qualities are discovered from the properties of the Fixed Stars contained in the Constellation ; and, because that, in every sign, there are various stars differing in nature, I thought it most consonant, with both reason and nature, as well as convenient, to divide each sign into *six faces*, each face contains 5 degrees, and so to give a *particular description* to each ; because it is *wholly impossible* that any *one particular* signification could be true under the whole sign.

How frequently do we find two querents asking questions within half an hour's time of each other, and see the *aspects* and positions of the planets very nearly the same ? Yet the constitutional disposition, deportment, phreno-organization, general stature, and features differ surprisingly. How is this, and how are we astro-philosophically to account for it ? By duly considering the *face* of the sign on the two ascendants—for, in 30 minutes of time, more than 7 degrees of the great circle of the sphere will have passed the ascendant, consequently another face will have risen on the eastern horizon, and sometimes a very different *convoy of fixed stars* will be on the first house, and they *alone* have portrayed a material difference of corporature, &c. This I have proved in hundreds of instances.

Astrologers have been puzzled in what way to account for this discrepancy of personal appearance ; but this difficulty is entirely removed by admitting the discovery of the nature of the *faces of the signs*.

Ptolemy observes, under "the influence of the *fixed stars*, that it is necessary to detail their natures and properties ; all of which have their respective influences, analogous to the influences of the planets ; and those stars which form the constellations of the zodiac." And, as Waley remarks, "those of the greatest magnitude are the most efficacious ; and those in, or near, the ecliptic, more powerful than those more remote from it. *They with north latitude and north declination affect us most.* They in the zenith," or in the 10th house, "influence more than others which are more remote. Likewise such as are in partile conjunction with any planet, or which rise, set, or culminate with any planet, have an increase of power ; but the fixed stars of themselves emit no rays."

It must be observed, that the stars have moved a sign since the days of Ptolemy, notwithstanding their influence is still retained. "For," he says, "the stars in the head of Aries possess an influence

similar in effects to those of Mars and Saturn : those in the mouth act similarly to Mercury, and in some degree to Saturn : those in the hinder foot to Mars, those in the tail to Venus."

Now, "the star in the head of Aries," in the time of Ptolemy, has moved to the 6th degree of the sign Taurus, yet its inherent properties are retained ; and thus we observe in the " Messenger," that the Ram's Head is of the nature of Mars and Saturn."

The IXth. and Xth. Chapters of Book I. of "*Ptolemy's Tetrabiblos*" are embodied entirely, with the present positions of the stars, and their natures, in the 3rd Chapter of my "Arcana of Practical Astro Philosophy."

Quality of Signs, and how proved.

Aries resembles the highest *life* of man, and is the beginning of the Zodiac, so also must Aries be hot—fire and life being allied : heat being only fire or life dilated or rarified ; and fire or life, only heat concentrated and compressed.

Therefore, the signs in *trine* thereto must be of the same nature, *Leo* and *Sagittarius*, which are hot and dry.

And, from thence, as *Aries* signify the *animal* spirits lodging in the brain, and distributed through the body by the *nerves* ; so *Leo* signifies and rules the *vital* spirits residing in the *heart*, and distributed through the whole body by the *arteries* ; and *Sagittarius* presides over the natural spirits residing in the *liver*, and distributed through the whole body by the *veins*.

That sign which is in *sextile* to Aries, *Gemini*, must be of the same active quality, viz. *hot* : that sign in square to Aries (*Cancer*) must be of a contrary quality, to wit, *cold*, because a square is contrary in nature to a sextile, or a trine, and if *Cancer* be *cold*, so must *Scorpio* and *Pisces*, because they are in trine to one another.

That sign which is *sextile* to Cancer, namely, *Virgo*, must be of the quality of Cancer—and *Capricorn* and *Taurus* must be cold also, because they are in trine to *Virgo*.

These are taken as the general character of the signs, but different parts are modified or otherwise by the fixed stars found in different parts of the Zodiac. Nevertheless the whole position of the heavens move uniformly according to the precessors.

A WORD TO THE READER.

Sensible as I am to the rooted prejudices of the times against the venerable science *Astrology*, and sensible also of the reproach and obloquy that will be levelled against me by men of obstinate and dogmatical principles ; I shall, nevertheless, venture, upon the basis of TRUTH and EXPERIENCE, to make this feeble effort towards restoring a competent knowledge of that comprehensive science, which, in all ages of the world, was deemed the chief ornament of society, and the distinguished excellence of enlightened minds. How much, therefore, is it to be lamented that the cultivation of it till now is become

obsolete and unfashionable : and that, owing to the violent disturbances at the close of the 17th century—to the want of recent information on the subject, and to the too-refined notions of modern philosophers, its congenial rays have been so long withheld from shedding their divine light upon these kingdoms!

That an *Astrology* in the Heavens does really exist, and was ordained of God from the beginning of the world, for the immediate information and direction of his creatures here below, is obviously and incontestibly proved from various parts of those sacred books which contain the unerring word of God, and the perfect rule of faith for every good and sober Christian.—To revive the gloomy days of superstition, or to impose upon the untaught multitude, precepts of ignorance, is no part of the Author's design.—His aim is, to remove the mote from the eyes of prejudiced men ; and by just reasoning and fair argument, founded on the principles of religion and morality, to shew them that God is a God of order, and created nothing in vain ;—that he framed the world by number, weight, and measure, and fixed the whole system of heavenly and earthly things upon so perfect and immutable a plan, that the whole doth work harmoniously and sympathetically together, so as to answer all the various purposes for which they were first ordained ;—that superiors do uniformly rule the inferiors ; and that celestial bodies sensibly act upon, and influence, all earthly substances, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral ; not by chance or accident, but by a regular inherent cause, implanted in them from the beginning by the omnipotence of God.

PICUS MIRANDULA *versus* ASTROLOGERS.

Picus Mirandula was a severe writer against Astrology, insomuch that he was termed *Flagellum Astrologorum*, the Scourge of Astrologers ; and, to stop the malignity of his pen, Lucius Bellanteus, and two other astrologers of eminence, procured the time of his birth, and calculated his nativity, which they afterwards sent him, and with this prediction enclosed, “That he would die in the thirty-third year of his age.” This exasperated him so much, that he began to write a new tract, with inconceivable asperity, against the poor astrologers, attempting to prove their calculations a mere bubble, and themselves a set of impostors. But, when the fatal appointed hour arrived, he saw the folly of his own conceits ; recanted his opinion, and sealed by his death a standing memorial of the inerrability and truth of this science.

DOMITIAN ASTRALLY DEFEATED.

The Emperor Domitian required the professor Largius Proculus to calculate his nativity, from the supposed time of his birth, which was done, and delivered into the emperor's own hands. Asclatarius, a most famous astrologer of those times, procuring a copy of this nativity, rectified it, and foretold the hour and the manner of the emperor's death ; which, when Domitian heard, he commanded Asclatarius

to be brought before him, when he affirmed his predictions would prove true. Domitian asked him if he could foretel the manner of his own death? Asclatarius replied, "That he knew he should be torn to pieces by dogs;" but, to confute the astrologist, the emperor ordered him to be burnt alive. The poor fellow was accordingly led for execution; the body was bound and laid upon the pile, and the fire kindled; but at that instant there arose a dreadful storm of wind and rain, which drove the spectators away, and extinguished the fire; and Asclatarius was afterwards torn in pieces by dogs, as he had foretold. When Latimus informed the emperor of this event, he was greatly mortified, and very melancholy; and, on the day his assassination had been predicted, he feigned himself indisposed, and locked himself up in his chamber. Stephanus, the captain of his guard, went to his door, pretended he had received some important dispatches, which he wanted to deliver to him; but, Domitian declining to admit him till a certain hour was past, Stephanus persuaded him it was then much later than the time specified. The emperor, in consequence, concluding the danger to have passed with the hour, or looking upon the prediction as a mere fable, and seeing no conspiracy or danger about him, opened the door, upon which Stephanus stept up to him with a drawn dagger, and stabbed him to the heart, in the very hour that had been predicted by the astrologer, on the 18th day of September, the month he had ordered to be called Germanicus. The same writers add, that Apollonius Tyaneus was, at that instant of time, at Ephesus, standing in the presence of the magistrates, and in a kind of ecstasy cried out, "O, Stephanus, strike the tyrant;" and, after a pause, added, "It is well, thou hast killed him." This art of rectifying nativities was a discovery which brought the science to very high perfection, and has enabled its professors to be astonishingly exact in predictions of consequence.

THE REIGN OF SELIM II.

In the reign of *Selim II.* (1572) there appeared a comet, which had the brightness and magnitude of *Venus*. This excited his apprehensions, which were augmented by the predictions of his astrologers, who declared that this phenomenon announced *the calamities which excessive rain* would inflict upon the empire. Forty days afterwards, says the historian, "*they imagined themselves threatened with an universal deluge*:" incessant rains overflowed his dominions in Europe and Asia; laid waste three of his chief cities; swept away on all sides men, cattle, houses, and rendered impassable, during several weeks, the bridges and public roads!" This *prediction*, which is well authenticated by historians, affords a striking instance of the singular skill possessed by the Arabian Astrologers, and how astonishingly correct those rules must have been, on which their presages were founded.

MICHAEL SCOT, ASTROLOGER.

Michael Scot, a mathematician and astrologer of the 13th century,

was much esteemed by the emperor Frederic II. He predicted that the emperor should die at *Florence*; which prediction was answered by the event. He likewise foretold that himself should die *with the fall of a stone*; which happened accordingly; for being in a church at his devotions, *a stone fell from the roof*, which gave him a mortal wound. His singular predictions caused him to be accused by the vulgar for a magician, although his contemporaries report him as a man of learning, and a great divine.

THE POET VIRGIL, AN ASTROLOGER.

In the unrivalled Poems of VIRGIL, particularly the "*Georgics*," the poet has enriched his work, in almost every page, with *astrological* regard to the months, seasons, the ascending and descending *signs* and *constellations*, as though he had himself traced effects to their first cause: and by thus availing himself of the accumulated wisdom of past ages, respecting the extensive sciences on which he wrote, he produced the most beautiful poem, on the subject of husbandry, that the world has ever beheld. While so just, are the greater part of his observations; and so extensively useful, that the principal part of them are put in practice in many places of the world, even at this day. Amongst other beautiful references to the magnificent machinery of the heavenly host, the following, GEORG. I. 335, beginning, "*Hoc metuens cœli menses et sidera serva, &c.*" is very appropriate.

"In fear of this, observe the starry signs,
Where Saturn's houses and where Hermes join.—
The sovereign of the heaven's has set on high,
The Moon, to mark the changes of the sky,
When southern blasts should cease."

CRITICAL NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Meteorologist, for 1844. By W. J. Simmonite, M.A., M.N.S., &c., Sheffield, Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Sixth Yearly Edition, demy 8vo. This Annual is greatly improved and enlarged, and sells at One Shilling. This Annual has found the approbation of many of the *Reviewing literati*. We subjoin the following as we gather them from off our *File*.

From Dr. Charles Rooke, Scarborough.

SIR—I have carefully examined the "*Meteorologist*," and cannot but admire the *excellent plan* of its arrangements. The Astronomical Tables alone, independent of other valuable matter, are well worth double the sum charged for the whole; and I am convinced that the "*Meteorologist*" only requires to be known to become extensively circulated amongst the Members of the Medical Profession, for whom it is a most useful Compendium. Taken altogether, as an Almanack, it is *decidedly the best which has hitherto appeared in our language*. I hope, when its merits become fully known, that it will be the means

of supplanting, some of the wretched trash which is annually palmed upon the public under the name of Almanacks.

In my Work on Fever, I certainly shall recommend your Meteorologist to the Medical Profession; and I will also recommend it to my friends here.

I remain,

Sir, your obd. Servt.

C. Rooke, M. D.

Oct. 2nd, 1843.

To W. J. Simmonite, M. A.

From J. Middleton Wright, Esq., M.M.S.

Sir—The "Meteorologist" I am perfectly satisfied with. Your services in the cause of science, especially in that of Astro-Meteorology, are beyond my praise,—*they are already on the wings of fame,—they are wafted to the shores of America*—for I have sent one of your works there, and a friend of mine there, has spoken of your exertions in this country in terms of approbation. He designates yourself and Mr. White, Secretary, as the *Castor and Pollux* of Astro-Meteorology in this kingdom. May your exertions in the progress of Science meet with that support from the public which they deserve, and which is the earnest wish of,

Yours most faithfully,

J. Middleton Wright,

Spring Gardens, Stockport.

The United States Horoscope and Meteorologist, published in Philadelphia, America, remarks:—

"The Meteorologist of this age is *W. J. Simmonite*, of Yorkshire, England. In the year, 1839, he put forth his first publication. Should Mr. Simmonite live to the ordinary age of man, he will do the cause of truth essential service.

The Author of "*The Celestial Messenger*," for 1844, in the Preface—

"Simmonite, has nobly advanced the science (Meteorology); the name of Simmonite will be handed down to posterity. He is indefatigable in his researches, and his observations on the weather are remarkably correct, as comprehending the northern boundary, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, &c. &c."

The Scientific and Literary Messenger, devoted to Astro-Meteorology, Astronomy, Astrology, and the Physical Sciences. Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London. Edited by *W. J. Simmonite*.

Review by *W. H. WHITE, Esq., M.B.S., M.M.S., Lecturer on Astronomy and the Physical Sciences.*

"This is a real *multum in parvo* Monthly Magazine of Science, and it has begun where all preliminary books of science should begin,

viz., with a full exposition of first principles. It fully bears out its title.

"It is well adapted for the perusal of the young, and is calculated to exalt the mind in the scale of science and morality.

"Any doubt of evil arising from the papers of *astrology*, may be entirely dispensed with, as *astrology* is based on *astronomy*, and not upon any *demoniacal*, or *hocus-pocus nonsense*.

"None can peruse this Three-and-Sixpenny issue without having his mind enlightened, and his morals not the worse; but led on nearer to the Author of Nature at every step he takes.

"How far the positions of the planets are calculated to influence the destinies of men, requires only accurate observation to determine. Every one who will take the trouble to become well acquainted with planetary motion and planetary influence, may determine many events in his future life, may foresee many evils hanging over him, and may avert, by timely precaution, many of those calamities that leave behind them direful effects.

"We cordially recommend this *Scientific and Literary Gem* to every rational reader in Great Britain."

"London, January, 1842."

The Celestial Messenger and Midland Counties Weather Guide; an Almanack for 1844, by Mercurius and Herschel; with an Appendix, containing a Defence of Astro-Philosophy, in reply to J. G. L.; by Mercurius—Leicester, T. Cook; London, Britain.

This is an Annual of Astro-Philosophy which has received its first impression, founded upon Philosophical and Mathematical data. Astral philosophers will do well to purchase this neat, clever, and scientific brochure. We recommend it to farmers, as comprising Tables of the Sun and Moon's rising and setting, &c.; also to horticulturists and travellers, for whom it is a useful compendium, as containing a daily prognostication of the weather—politicians would do well to avail themselves of a copy, as it contains some very ingenious and Astro-philosophic predictions on the forthcoming actions of parliament, with other mundane prophecies. We heartily wish success to the little "Messenger."

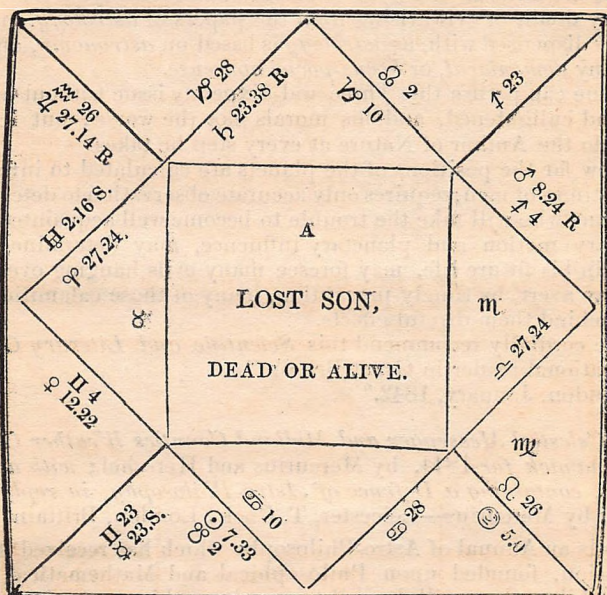
ASTROLOGY CONSISTENT.

TWINS born at Pudsey, in Yorkshire, latitude about $53\frac{1}{2}$ N., at 8 h. A. M., June 28th, 1824, and about a quarter of an hour difference in their birth. Had the scarlet fever together at four years old; courted two females at one time; both females died at one and the same time: the twins were nearly 19 years of age; they both died within 24 hours of each other, and of one complaint, a consumption, and was buried in one grave, on the 2nd of August, 1842. This appeared in the Leeds newspapers on the 6th of August, as a curious coincidence.

I had the particulars from a young man living at Bramley, but who went to Pudsey on purpose to ascertain the particulars of the above. He had them from their mother and grandmother—their names, Joseph and Samuel Clough—one a tailor, the other a slubber.

William Eddison, Leeds.

A Question proposed by the President and answered by three of the Members of the Sheffield Astro-Philosophical Society.



QUERY 1st. My Son is lost—is he dead or alive—when will he be found?

June 29^d. 12 h. 15 m. 1843.

Mars, lord of the Ascendant, signifies the querent, and being in the 8th house, denotes the parent fears death to the child. As the ☿, the child's significator, has passed the ☐ of H, lord of the child's house of death, denotes death; the same, the ☿ passed an ☿ of ♄, a cold planet, denotes death by water. The ☿, applying to * of ♀, shews the child will be found by a neighbour, in a few hours, drowned.

THOMAS PARKIN.

Mars in the child's 4th, or natural 8th, gives death. H, ruler of 8th, afflicting the 8th, dead. ☿, signifier of the child, has lately been in ☿ of H, lord of its 6th, which signifies affliction or death. The ☿, giver of life, in ☿ at the time the son was lost, signifies he had gone near water, and, as the child is dead by the above rules, the child is drowned.

The ☿, signifier of the child, is hastening to a Δ of ♂, the mother's significator, denotes found, and the Δ comes up about 8 o'clock in the morning, the child will be found about that time.

The Moon in ♋, an eastern sign, but being in the 6th, gives a northern direction, from the child's home, where he met with his destiny.

WILLIAM SKIDMORE.

Mars is the significator of the querent—Moon signifies the child. Mars in the natural 8th—♄, lord of 8th, in the child's 8th, and partly ruler thereof. ☿ lately been in ☿ of ☿, and ☿ on the cusp of its 12th. H, an evil planet, ruler of cusp of 12th, posited therein; ♄ R, in its 6th, and the ☿ been afflicted by its ☿, are decided testimonies that the child is dead. The ☿ lately in ☿ of ☿, in a watery sign, declares the child drowned. Venus, ruler of his 3rd, in querent's 3rd, to which the ☿ applies, and to the Δ of ♂, lord of cusp of the 1st, declares the child will be

found when ☾ △ ♂, next morning, by a woman of short stature, denoted by ☾ in ♂.

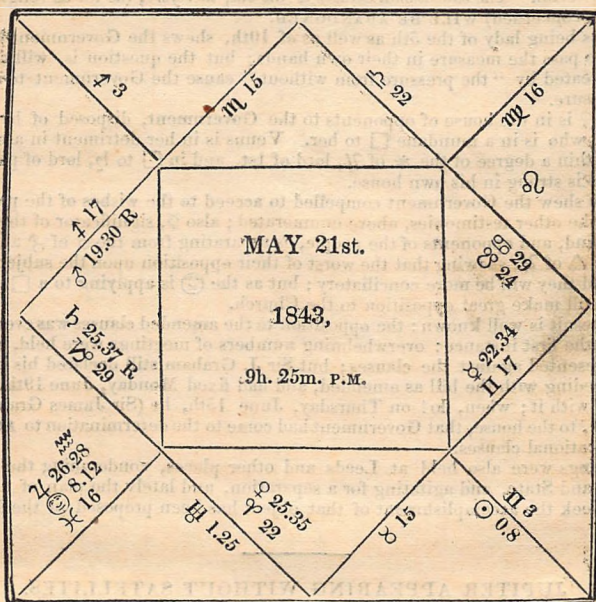
Mercury in ♀, and ☾ in ♂, declare the child went in a N. E. direction, but ☾ in ♂, shews it will be found in a N. W. direction. Mars in 8th, ♀ on 11th, ♀, lord of 8th, in 12th, and ♀ in 12th, declares great trouble of mind in reference to the querent.

GEORGE TOYNE.

[N. B.—The child “was drowned,” and “in N. W. direction,” also “found by a neighbour, and a female of a low stiff stature,” and the next morning about eight o'clock, as I told her, and as the Members state above.

The reader will perceive the truth of the Science we here advocate, and hope to cultivate, by similar procedure. I recommended the querent to hasten to a certain pond and search for the child; she said they had dried the pond and could not find the lad; however, at my request, they searched again, and found him in the very place I was sure he was—the lad was found in the very pond!! W. J. S.]

QUESTION ON THE EDUCATIONAL BILL OF LAST SESSION, Contributed by HERSCHEL.



Question; Will the Educational Clauses of the Factories Bill, as brought in by Sir James Graham, be passed or abandoned, as far as religious education is concerned?

THE ANSWER WAS AS FOLLOWS.

The 10th house, and its lady, ♀, signify the government.

The 5th, and its lady, (Venus) signify the educational clauses.

The Ascendant, its lords and planets therein, ♀, ♀, and ♂; (♂ being also lord of the 4th, or 7th from the 10th, and of the 11th) denote the querent, the people, and the opponents of the bill; also ♀, in some measure, as he is the dispositor of Jupiter, and Jupiter, Herschel, are in mutual reception.

♀, being lord of the 6th and 7th, and also of 9th, is significator of the Church of England, and opponents of the people.

Testimonies of the Clauses being passed.

♀, lady of both 10th and 5th, angular.
 ♀ in his own house (II), angular, and applying to the semisextile of ♀.
 ♀ will shortly leave ♀ and enter her dignities in ♂.

Testimonies of the Clauses being abandoned.

♀ in her detriment.
 ♀ in her own 7th, disposed of by ♂, lord thereof.
 ♂, lord of the 4th, angular, in the 1st.
 ♀, lord of part of 1st, angular, in his own house.
 ♂ and ♀ separating from a Δ, applying to a sesquiquadrate, and in a mundane □.
 ♀ applying to a * of ♀, and in □ to ♀.
 ♀ applying to a Δ of ♀.
 ♂ and ♂ separating from an ♂.
 ♀, ♀, and ♂, in mutual reception by house.

The signifiers of the people and opponents of the government, the weightier and superior planets: and the signifiers of the Government and Church, the lighter and inferior ones.

The testimonies of the Clauses being persevered in by the Government, and passed, are very few and weak; whilst the opposite testimonies are numerous and more powerful. *The educational clauses of the bill, therefore, (as far as religious education is concerned) WILL BE ABANDONED.*

Venus being lady of the 5th as well as of 10th, shews the Government have the power to pass the measure in their own hands; but the question is, will the opposition created by "the pressure from without," cause the Government to abandon the measure.

Now ♀ is in the house of opponents to the Government, disposed of by ♂, lord thereof, who is in a mundane □ to her. Venus is in her detriment in a moveable sign, within a degree of the * of ♀, lord of 1st, and in □ to ♀, lord of part of the 1st, who is strong in his own house.

These shew the Government compelled to accede to the wishes of the people; as also do the other testimonies, above enumerated; also ♀, signifier of the Church of England, and opponents of the people, is separating from the ♂ of ♂ and applying to a Δ of ♀, shewing that the worst of their opposition upon the subject is now over, and they will be more conciliatory; but as the ☺ is applying to a □ of ♀, the people will make great opposition to the Church.

The result is well known: the opposition to the amended clauses was even greater than in the first instance: overwhelming numbers of meetings were held, and petitions presented against the clauses; but Sir J. Graham still declared his intention of proceeding with the bill as amended, and had fixed Monday, June 19th, for proceeding with it; when, lo! on Thursday, June 15th, he (Sir James Graham) announced, to the house, that Government had come to the determination to ABANDON the educational clauses.

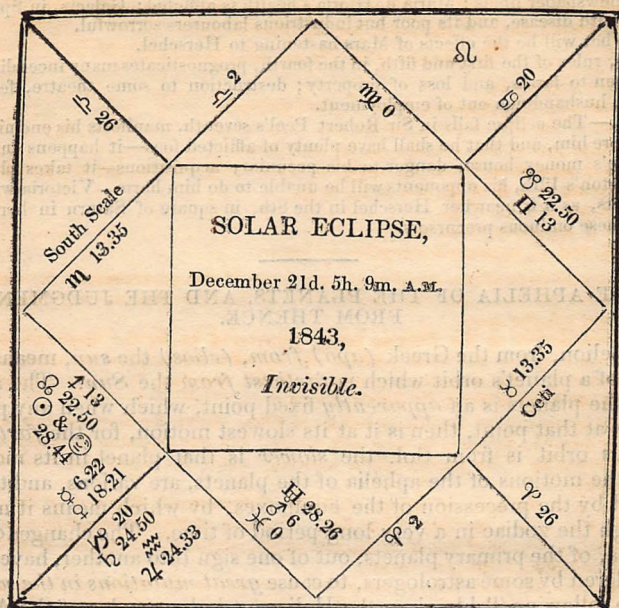
Meetings were also held at Leeds and other places, condemning the union of Church and State, and agitating for a separation, and lately the plan of a convention to seek the accomplishment of that object has been proposed in the Nonconformist.

JUPITER APPEARING WITHOUT SATELLITES.

"One instance," says Sir J. F. W. Herschel, "only, as far as we are aware, is on record when Jupiter has been seen without satellites—viz., by Molyneux, November 2nd, (old style) 1681." This phenomenon was witnessed on Wednesday, September 27th, 1843, at 11 h. 45 m. P. M. At 9 h. 35 m. only *three* of Jupiter's satellites were visible, and in such a position as was anticipated, the entire disappearance of all of them, at 10 h. 31 m. 30 s., *one only* was visible; and at 45 m. past 11 Jupiter appeared without a satellite, as in the following sketch:

39 minutes past 9	. . *	* 0 *
39½ do. do. 9	. . *	0
45 do. do. 11	. .	0

WINTER QUARTER OF 1843 and 4.



As there is an eclipse so near the Sun's entrance into the *Tropic of Capricorn*, we shall find our chief prognostications of mundane fluctuations, or the world's fate, during the Sun's traverse through the *Hyemal* signs ♏, ♐, and ♑.

1. For what time do you Erect the Figure?

For the exact time of the *ecliptic conjunction* of the luminaries, because they are then in the most direct line to each other; besides, experience has shewn that position to have effect.

2. Will this Eclipse be total? Yes.

3. Will it be visible in England?

No. Visible only up to about the 35th degree of North latitude: it will be seen in Australia, North Pacific, Turkey in Europe, Borneo, China, Sumatra, Siberia, Sweden, Ceylon, Hindostan, Arabia, &c.

4. At what time does it begin, and when does it end?

Begins on the earth generally at 29 m. past 2 on the 21st day, and terminates 36 m. past 7, A. M., in longitude 114° 33' E. of Greenwich, and latitude 23° 44' N., having endured 5 h. 7 m.

5. What do these phenomena denote, falling in the 2nd house?

A lack of revenue, losses to government officers, the queen's children afflicted, loss to our shipping, France and Spain at daggers point; and unnecessary national expenses?

6. What are the effects of the Eclipse happening in the latter degrees of ♐?

Eclipses in the last decanate of Sagittary, destruction to cattle, wild, obstinate, and whimsical actions among men. London suffers, as the eclipse falls in its opposite sign, some warlike scene in our metropolis.

7. What foreign places and affairs does it signify?

Armenia, as being ruled by the opposite sign, will be seriously afflicted by war, earthquakes, and other physical convulsions; also near the upper course of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris; Bagdad appears in arms, as well as *Trebisond* and *Mosel*—*IRAK-ARABI*, a plain on the lower banks of the Euphrates, will witness the effects of depravity of fallen man. Spain in agitation—many pirates on *Yemen*, and plundering in *Sana*, neither is *Mocha* or *Aden* free from commercial strife.

8. What does the Eclipse signify in *square* to Herschel?

As Herschel rules partly the 3rd in the 4th, loss of life to pitmen, railway accidents, newspaper libels; Maria de Gloria's health is afflicted; Galacia, in Spain, is visited with disease, and its poor but industrious labourers sorrowful.

9. What will be the effects of Mars hastening to Herschel.

Mars, ruler of the first and fifth, in the fourth, prognosticates many incendiarisms to happen to farms, and loss of property; destruction to some theatre, fever in schools, husbandmen out of employment.

N. B.—The eclipse falls in Sir Robert Peel's seventh, manifests his enemies will fall before him, and that he shall have plenty of afflicted foes—it happens in Louis Philippe's money house, danger to his pecuniary acquisitions—it takes place in Wellington's 12th, his opponents will be unable to do him harm—Victoria will feel its effects, as it is near her Herschel in the 8th, in square of Saturn in her 12th. Mark these ominous precursors.

THE APHELIA OF THE PLANETS, AND THE JUDGMENT FROM THENCE.

Aphelion, from the Greek (*apo*) *from*, (*elios*) *the sun*, means that point of a planet's orbit which is *farthest from the Sun*. The aphelia of the planets is an *apparently* fixed point, which when any planet arrives at that point, then is it at its slowest motion, for the *farther* a planet's orbit is from Sol, the *slower* is that planet in its motion. Now the motions of the aphelia of the planets, are various, and that is caused by the precession of the equinoxes, by which means it moves through the zodiac in a very long period of time. The changes of the aphelia, of the primary planets, out of one sign into another, have been considered by some astrologers, to cause *great mutations in the world*.

The following Table gives the Heliocentric longitudes of the Aphelia of the Planets, together with the *apparent* annual increase of longitude, made up of real increase and precession.

PLANETS.	1844.	YEARLY INCREASE.	CHANGE SIGNS.
	° ' "	"	
Mercury	15 3 8	55.9	
Venus	9 16 51	47.4	
Earth	10 14 23	61.8	
Mars	3 11 18	65.9	
Jupiter	11 49 20	57.1	
Saturn	29 56 48	69.1	
Herschel	18 6 38	52.5	1847 in ♏

The above table exhibits the exact places of the Aphelia for the beginning of the year 1844, and it is seen that *Saturn* will pass out of the fiery sign *Sagittarius* into the watery sign *Capricorn*, in 1847, at which time some notable event will take place in reference to farmers and laws connected with the landed interest.

Before the flood, 389 years, *Saturn* changed his aphelion out of *Libra* into *Scorpio*, a watery sign; and 516 years before the flood, *Mars* changed his aphelion out of *Gemini* into *Cancer*, a watery sign. No planet, except *Saturn* and *Mars*, changed its aphelion near those times; and when *Mars* changed his aphelion out of *Cancer* into *Leo*, 123 years after the flood, began the Grecian monarchy, and the conquest of the then known part of the world by *Alexander the Great*. Only 5 years before the conquest of the world, *Saturn* changed his aphelion out of *Scorpio* into *Sagittarius*, its present sign.

Spineus, an old astrologer, says, under these phenomena, "that there shall be great war and bloodshed all over the world; even to the destruction of *monarchy* in several kingdoms, and reduce all to an *aristocratical mediocrity*, both in church and state;" but ere that can be effected, *omnia mutu unius reguntur*.

We are of opinion that there will be great mutations in the atmosphere, in 1847, when Saturn enters into Capricorn, and very probably earthquakes and mutanies.

TABLE, shewing the Year in which the \odot of $\bar{2}$ and $\bar{4}$ has occurred in each Triplexity during 5,860 years.

Before Christ.	Before Christ.	Before Christ.	Before Christ.	Before Christ.	Anno Domini.	Anno Domini.
3958	3085	2192	1357	483	352	1226
3938	3065	2172	1337	463	372	1245
3918	3045	2152	1317	443	392	1265
3898	3025	2132	1297	423	412	1285
3878	3005	2112	1277	403	432	1305
3859	2986	2092	1258	383	452	1324
3839	2966	2073	1238	363	471	1344
3819	2946	2053	1218	343	491	1364
3799	2926	2033	1198	323	511	1384
3779	2906	2013	1179	304	531	1404
3759	2887	1993	1158	284	551	1424
3739	2867	1973	1138	264	571	1444
3720	2847	1953	1119	244	591	1464
3700	2827	1933	1099	224	610	1484
3680	2807	1913	1079	204	630	1503
3660	2787	1893	1059	184	650	1523
3640	2767	1873	1039	164	670	1543
3620	2748	1853	1019	144	690	1563
3601	2728	1833	1000	124	710	1583
3581	2708	1814	980	104	729	1603
3561	2688	1794	960	85	749	1623
3541	2648	1774	940	65	769	1643
3521	2628	1754	920	45	789	1663
3501	2609	1734	900	25	809	1682
3482	2589	1714	880	5	829	1683
3462	2569	1694	860	Anno Domini.	849	1702
3442	2549	1674	840	15	868	1722
3422	2529	1655	821	35	888	1742
3402	2509	1635	801	54	908	1762
3382	2489	1615	781	74	928	1782
3363	2470	1595	761	94	948	1802
3343	2450	1575	741	114	968	1821
3323	2430	1555	721	134	988	1842
3303	2410	1535	702	153	1008	1862
3283	2390	1516	682	173	1027	1881
3263	2370	1496	662	193	1047	1901
3244	2351	1476	642	213	1067	
3224	2331	1456	622	233	1087	
3204	2311	1436	602	253	1106	
3184	2291	1416	582	273	1126	
3164	2271	1397	562	293	1146	
3144	2251	1377	542	312	1166	
3124	2231	1357	522	332	1186	
3105	2212	1337	503		1206	

Under which tri-
gon we
now are
and shall
be nearly
200 years.

LOUIS XIV. KING OF FRANCE.

At the birth of Louis XIV. the king of France, the gentlemen of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, caused a splendid medal to be struck to commemorate the event. Around this medal was placed the 12 signs of the zodiac, forming the 12 houses of heaven. The planets were placed in the same degrees as they then occupied in the heavens. The following was given as the *interpretation* of the celestial theme. "The Sun, who gives perfection to the other planets, is in the mid-heaven; Mars, lord of the ascendant, in reception with Jupiter, the protector of life; Saturn, the enemy of nature, is in his dignities, which makes him less malevolent. The Moon is in conjunction with Venus; and Mercury, in his house of predilection to the Sun, but out of combustion, giving a superiority of genius in the most difficult enterprises; which his being in square to Mars, is not able to abate." Such was the interpretation of their monarch's *horoscope*, which was figured in the midst of this medal, by a rising sun. The king was placed in the chariot of this glorious planet, of which Ovid has given us a description. This chariot was drawn by four horses, guided by Victory. The inscription was in these words: "ORTUS SOLIS GAL-
LICI;" "The rising of the Gallic Sun;" and the exergue thereof, contained this other inscription, "SEPTEMBRIS QUINTO MINUTIS 38 ANTE MERIDIAN, 1638." This curious medal exhibits a remarkable instance of the high reputation in which Astrology was held at that period of its formation. Neither were the *predictions* of the Astrologers, relative to the celebrity of the future "Grand Monarque" unfulfilled, as history is sufficient to prove.

VALENTINE NAIKOD, ASTROLOGER.

Valentine Naikod, a celebrated Astrologer of Padua, from the Rules of Astrology, predicted his own death in the following singular manner. Living at Padua, he spent his time in study, and having considered his own nativity, he found some direction approaching, that gave him ground to fear he should "*be killed or wounded with a sword*;" to prevent which, and to shun the fate he apprehended, he took in all sorts of provisions from abroad, to serve him for some months to come; shut and barred all his gates, doors, and windows: and resolved to continue there to avoid the mischief. In the mean time, it happened that some thieves went by, and seeing the house made so secure, supposed, no doubt, that there must be some great wealth therein; and, in the night time, breaking into the house, and meeting with the master thereof, *they barbarously murdered him*, as his horoscope foretold.

TO THE NARROW-MINDED READER.

It is a maxim with persons of a contumacious turn of mind, to consider every thing as impossible that does not immediately fall within the compass of their own ideas; forgetting that the operations of

nature are as unsearchable as they are curious, and that the ways of God surpass all human comprehension!—and so warped are they from every sentiment of liberality, that those who discover a willingness to receive instruction, or who differ from them in opinion, are doomed to ridicule and scorn. But to shew how reprehensible such conduct is, we need only reflect on the unbelieving St. Thomas, and the pointed exclamation of the blessed Redeemer upon that occasion. You of this untoward disposition, will take up this book from the impulse of curiosity, till, you recollect yourself, will toss it into the pitiable corner of scorn, and upbraid its author. And yet, I am bold to say, and wish I was at your elbow, though invulnerable you may be to the force of reason, might soon be convinced of the purity and excellency of this invaluable Science, only for a few minutes divest yourself of the blind fiend Prejudice, and impartially weigh the evidence practically brought to its support—nay, I have reason to believe, that, however much you cantingly appear externally to condemn the Astral philosophy, you nevertheless feel, in your own mind, and vainly attempt to stifle the dictates of conscience, *the internal conviction* of its absolute existence, a boon given by the Beneficent Being as a true guide to the providential dispensations of Deity. Would you but honestly and wisely cultivate this internal conviction, implanted by the Creator of all things, and put on the honest armour of candour, and the solid reasoning of a dispassionate individual, the order of nature will then unfold itself to your view, and the stupendous works of Creation captivate your senses; till, emulous of attaining the most exalted knowledge, you will seek the vast extent of space, and find the beautifully harmonious canopy of heaven expanded for your contemplation. And thus, familiarized in the wonderful properties of heavenly and earthly things, would no longer consider Astrology as the parent of wicked compact and infatuation, or the child of imposture; but would be sensible it contains the balsamic nutriment of Truth and Wisdom.

19. CHAMBERS'S EULOGIUM ON ASTROLOGY.

The study of the stars, with a view to foretel the destiny of nations and individuals, or of unravelling other mysteries hidden to ordinary investigation, and which received the name of *Judicial Astrology*, is of very ancient origin, having been first practised by the Babylonians and Chaldeans from two thousand to a thousand years before Christ. The avowed reason for assigning such properties to the planetary bodies, was, that the heavens are one great book, in which God has written the history of the world, and in which every man may read his own fortune and the transactions of his time.

The writers here assert this science was “first practised by the Babylonians 2,000 years B. C.” The History of China shews us that one Fohi studied Astrology at least 2,760 years B. C., thus proving that this science existed before the era here mentioned. The Indians had a knowledge of the Astral doctrines long before the Chinese. Playfair declares the Indians to be well acquainted with these doctrines at the epoch of the Tirvalore Tables, 3,102 years B. C. Josephus tells us, that *Adam* taught the science to *Seth*, hence we see a knowledge of the science has existed from the creation of man.

Proceeding on this doctrine, the study of the planets, and their

various movements in reference to each other, became in time one of the most imposing, and extended its influence down to a late period of history.^b It is almost needless to state that reason exists for believing that planets possess the power over the affairs of mortals; and they have effect upon the common atmospheric phenomena, such as clouds, winds, thunder, rain, &c. The moon, which was long supposed to exercise some peculiar influence over the seasons and certain mental affections, is now understood by scientific men to have such effect. One thing is certain, that the destiny of human beings is governed by sun, moon, stars; for all these luminaries, great and small, are so many globes resembling that which we inhabit. The idea, therefore, of these masses of matter, removed to the distance of millions and thousand of millions of miles from us, and each with solemn placidity whirling in its appointed path, have influence over human affairs, is astonishing.

^b Yes, and still flourish at this period, 1844, and thousands are flocking to its standard, and those are of the first-rate master-minds, for such it necessarily requires.

In an age when the external manifestations of nature were attributed to supernatural causes, the practice of Astrology received its share of encouragement both from the learned and ignorant. The two branches into which the science was divided, judicial and natural, were distinguished in the following way. Natural Astrology comprehended the study and prediction of meteorological phenomena—of winds, storms, hurricanes, thunder, earthquakes, and the like; and, excepting always in so far as its professors derive their knowledge from the stars, this department of the art had its foundation in the rational principles of natural philosophy. *Judicial Astrology*, again, which is the matter considered at present, was simply the art of fore-telling by the stars. The east has been mentioned as the scene of its origin. Amongst the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Chinese, and the Hindoos, it was for *ages in universal practice*, and in Persia at this day the sovereign will not perform the most ordinary act, without receiving assurance that the hour is declared by the stars to be favourable. The character of the Mahometan system was favourable to the maintenance of Astrology, and among the prophet's immediate followers, the Arabs, the practice of these flourished greatly. It was through that people that the art was introduced into Spain, whence it first spread over Europe; for the previous records of the northern nations do present distinct traces of such a belief. It is true, the Romans brought the art from Egypt, and cultivated it with avidity, but the incursions of the barbarian Goths and Huns had again removed almost every vestage of it from Europe.

"We find, be it marked, a common bond of belief in the providence of the Deity by means of these instruments, the heavenly bodies, stretching from China through Arabia, Persia, and Babylon, to Greece—from Indus and the Ganges to the Nile, thence to the Euphrates, the Rhone, the Tiber, and the Thames; and never did we find that bond broken till the hydra of Atheism began to rear its hideous head, by 'the incursions of the barbarian Goths and Huns,' in the confines of the Western Europe, in the 17th century."

We first receive, accordingly, something like a systematic view of astrological science from the Arabic and Jewish writers of Spain, of whom the professors in England, France, and Germany, were fol-

flowers. They divided the whole heavens, visible and invisible, into twelve equal parts, formed by drawing lines from north to south, in the same way as the lines of longitude are marked on a map or globe of the earth. These circles were supposed to remain motionless, while the daily revolutions of the globe took place under them, and every heavenly body passed through each of the circles in twenty-four hours. They are called the twelve houses of heaven, and have different powers assigned to them; one being the house of life; a second, of riches; a third, of death; a fourth, of marriage; a fifth, of health; and so on. All the planets and stars have specific powers, and their position with respect to these houses, and to one another, at the hour of an individual's birth, or at any special epoch, formed the basis for determining the issue of events.

It would be treating the matter with unnecessary seriousness to attempt to educe any thing more precise out of the rules which constituted the science of Astrology. What will strike every Jew, Mahometan, and Christian, while the whole religious system of the Greeks and Romans, were content to hold the characters of the planets as identical with those of the old divinities, because the names of these personages had been assigned to them, from very early times. Think of the consistency of a Christian father allowing Mars to possess fiery and warlike powers and tendencies. With Jewish rabbi, and Mahometan mufti, the consistency was equal. Because the heathens gave the name of Saturn, whom they painted as a gruff old man with a scythe, to one planet, and the name of Jupiter, who was their god of gods, to another, while to a third they assigned the name of their commercial god Mercury, this was held as a sufficient reason by all parties in later times for believing that the first of these luminaries shed a black and baneful influence on mankind, that the second had the power of bestowing crowns and greatness, and that the third ruled all matters of property and merchandise among mortal men!

All this is the powers ascribed to the heavenly bodies in connexion with human affairs. Every hour of the day had its presiding star. Every part of the body under the dominion of a sign. The Ram presides over the head, the Bull over the gullet, the Twins over the breast, the Scorpion over the intestines, and the Fishes over the feet. A true devotee of the art took great care at what hours and seasons he swallowed physic.

All metal in the bowels of the earth is under rule of certain planets. The Sun being yellow, and gold being yellow, of course, according to the profound system of reasoning on which this science is based, was the luminary for gold. Saturn being a heavy, dull gentleman, nothing could be fitter than that he should be superintendent to all lead-mines. Iron being the metal for weapons of war, Mars very properly got charge of it; and on the same enlightened principles, Mercury, who was famous for activity, was the denominator over quicksilver. The province of Jupiter is to preside over tin, &c.

The reigns of the Stuarts in the seventeenth century formed the era during which Judicial Astrology flourished in our island, and indeed over all Europe. Previously to this age, Alfonsa, king of Castile, surnamed the Astrologer, had assembled the Arabic and Jewish sages of his empire, and had sat in consultation with them five years, drawing up the Alfonsine Tables, which gave to Europe all the Arabic and

Hebrew astrology. Nostradamus and others had gained note by their predictions in France and Germany. In the time of James I., however, England outstripped all its neighbours in devotion to the science. William Lilly, who fortunately left a personal memoir behind him, "The Philomath," and many others of note, with a power of prediction. They professed to foretel every thing and any thing, and one thing was just as easy to them as another. Lilly's Memoirs shew us the almost unlimited length to which all ranks of his countrymen carried their credulity. His powers made him a most important actor in the politics, generally, of his time. The pieces which he issued under the title of Prophetic Almanacks, were spelled over in the tavern, and again and again quoted in the senate, some of its members were among the clearest-headed men England has ever produced. All classes of persons in succession glided into the study. From the finding of a stray thimble to the restoration of the royal authority, nothing was considered too difficult for him who held dominion over the stars, with all their signs and houses, advents and potents.

Here we are told that the immortal Lilly's Annuals were "spelled in the tavern, and again and again quoted in the senate," one of the greatest evidences of the truth of his prognostics, and of the universal reliance on the verity of his art. What will the modern sceptics say to this, when they are told that the readers of prophetic Almanacks were studied by "the clearest-headed men England ever produced, such as Lord Bacon, Kepler, Newton, Milton, and thousands more."

If any thing were required the confessions of William Lilly afford ample materials for the purpose. "We know," says an able writer, "an assemblage of British senators—the contemporaries of Milton and Clarendon, of Hampden and Falkland—in an age which roused into action so many and such mighty energies, gravely engaged in ascertaining the causes of a great national calamity, from the prescience."

Beside, the introduction of the inductive system of reasoning was in itself sufficient to rank the science which had facts to rest upon. Astrology can be said to have survived the seventeenth century, during which the system of Copernicus, who flourished about 1520, spread gradually over the civilised world. Morin, who may be termed the real astrologer, was a man of *great learning*, died in 1656. From this period, those who pursued the art were an inferior order. One of the most noted of these was a person named Partridge, who flourished in London about eighty years since, and issued an annual publication, entitled "Poor Robin's Almanack." In this work, for 1773, the following advertisement occurs, and no doubt had great effect in its day:—*e*.

"When most proper season to bleed. Under what aspect of the moon best to draw teeth. What the kindest sign to graft or inoculate in; to open bee-hives, and kill swine. With other notable questions, fully and faithfully resolved, by me, Sylvester Partridge, student in Physic and Astrology, near the Gun in Moorfields. Of whom likewise may be had, at reasonable rates, trusses, antidotes, elixirs."

e "No doubt," Partridge, who was physician to a monarch, would be considered a fit person on whom to rely with confidence for his advice in matters of health, and more especially as he followed dame Nature, and the "natural way of physick," through the only sure direction, the Astral-science.

With this we conclude the present sketch, and only require to add,

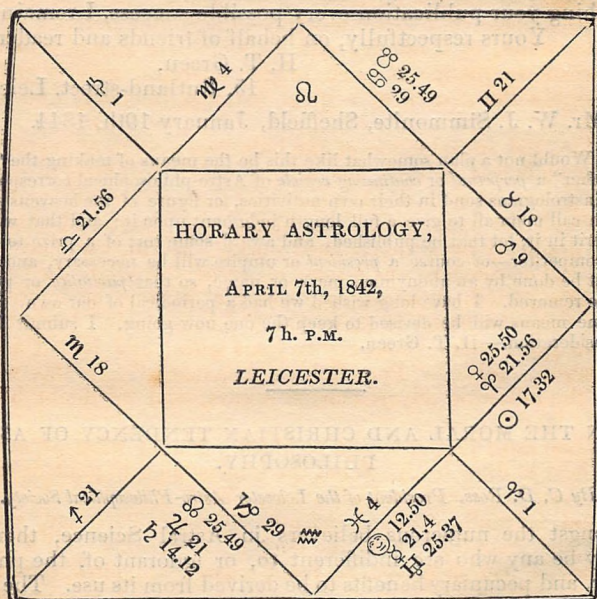
that in the case of Astrology mankind were benefited. The cultivation of this led to the discovery of many new facts in Astronomy, the science of the stars; indeed, many of the greatest astronomers were first led to their peculiar studies by hopes of reading the fates of men in the heavens, and were to their dying day believers.

It is generally believed that Chambers were ignorant of the science, which I firmly believe they are—but as recorders of the science in this paper they are on the whole correct. We have copied it, not adding any matter of our own, only in the small type, where we found it necessary to add a few words. This "Eulogium" is taken from the "Edinburgh Journal," page 379. We, like other, general readers, consider the "Journal" as a *meal of hodgepodge*, mixed up to satisfy the ignorant, and to penny the pocket of Robert and William. However, they, like all other publishers of "Peoples-Editions," see that Astral-Philosophy is making rapid strides in the land, and gaining ground daily, they in their good humour wish to push at the science, and we thank them for it. It saves us the expense of advertising the Science, and keeps the blaze of enquiry alive.

We acknowledge that their article is very verbot-like and totologically expressed—to make their intentions more explicit we have omitted some of their unnecessary expressions, and by that means their *intentions* appear, to the general reader, more perspicuous.

We shall shortly shew the opinions of other publishers on the rapid progress of this science. Shall be glad if any correspondents will furnish us with printed documents issued by authors.

FIGURE IV.



Dear Sir,

I have been induced by a numerous circle of *friends, students, readers, and admirers* of your Astrological Publication, to send for insertion in your "*Quarterly Astro-Philosopher*," the above inter-

esting figure, which was answered by myself, and has been amply fulfilled, as far as the time is gone. I have shewn this figure to many *students* in the Astral Science, in and about Leicester, and have invariably proposed the following questions, partly for the purpose of improving them, and at the same time demonstrating the truth to the *sceptic*, as far as possible, as they having frequently fallen in my way.

- 1st. *Will it be well to remove?*
- 2nd. *If so, to what part of the town?*
- 3rd. *Is the querent enciente?*
- 4th. *If so, when will it be born?*
- 5th. *Is it a male or female?*
- 6th. *Will it live or die?*

The above, Sir, have been answered, without an exception, by many students, according to the *plain and easy, yet natural rules*, which are laid down in your excellent Miscellany, the "Monthly Scientific and Literary Messenger," of 1842, whose discontinuing I may say all deplore. I have, therefore, complied with their earnest solicitations, by sending you the figure and simple questions as queries to be answered, (if you deem them worthy) in a future number of the "Astro-Philosopher," by students in different parts of the country, and by such means prove to the sceptical Fel-osophers the *truth and verity* of Astral doctrines.

Wishing your publication every possible success, I remain

Yours respectfully, on behalf of friends and readers,

H. T. Green,

15, Rutland-street, Leicester.

To Mr. W. J. Simmonite, Sheffield, January 19th, 1844.

P. S. Would not a plan somewhat like this be the means of making the "Astro-Philosopher" a *perpetual or continuing vehicle* of Astro-philosophical correspondents: viz. Let astrologians send in their own nativities, or figure of the heavens at birth, and then call upon all to give a full length judgment upon it; and that which has most merit in it, let that be published, and award some sort of a prize to the successful competitor—of course a *president* or umpire will be necessary, and I think all might be done by an anonymous mark or name, so that *partiality* or prejudice might be removed. I have long wished we had a periodical of our own, and I do hope some means will be devised to keep the one now going. I submit these for your consideration.—H. T. Green.

20. ON THE MORAL AND CHRISTIAN TENDENCY OF ASTRO-PHILOSOPHY.

By C. D. Ross, President of the Leicester Astro-Philosophical Society.

Amongst the numerous believers in Astral Science, there can scarcely be any who are indifferent to, or ignorant of, the physical, organic, and pecuniary benefits to be derived from its use. The power given by it to lessen foreseen evils, either with respect to bodily or other accidents, by due caution; and to avoid, as much as possible, losses and ruinous speculations in monetary affairs: also, for individuals to improve their circumstances to the greatest possible amount, by exerting themselves during the operation of favourable arcs; and

the power given by choosing a fit and proper time for the commencement of any undertaking to secure its success ; these are advantages sufficient to demand the attention of all classes of persons.

But these are far from being *all* the benefits that would accrue to mankind from the general study and practice of Astro-Philosophy. Other and higher considerations yet remain behind. It would elevate the mind of the Christian above earthly things, and lead him to contemplate with wonder and admiration the infinite wisdom and power of the Creator in so arranging the universe, that the mighty orbs which constitute our solar system, should reciprocally act upon and govern each other ; that they should act as causes of events in this world : also that, intricate and multiplied as are the affairs of human life, a ready solution can at any time be found, to any question that man can desire to know by the movements of the planetary bodies.

Were Astro-Philosophy universally practised, an immense quantity of sin and misery would be at once done away with. Of what use would it be for any person to attempt to deceive his neighbour, when he would be certain of being detected ? where would gambling, war, contentions, law-suits, &c. be if Astro-Philosophy were generally practised ? they could not be far short of being extinct ; for what man in the full possession of his senses, and labouring under no mental disease, would lay a wager, or sit down to the gambling-table, when he knew he should most certainly be a loser ? or what person would commence or endeavour to carry on a law-suit, or any judicial or other quarrel, with the certain knowledge of being defeated ? or what nation or kingdom would be such fools as to go to war with any other nation, with the certain prospect of defeat and loss before their eyes ? surely no persons in their senses would do any of these things ; and as the suffering and misery which would entail upon the parties engaged in these transactions could not be produced without the engagement of both, it would not be produced at all : for one of the contending or gambling parties being necessitated to lose, and by the use of Astro-Philosophy knowing the same before-hand, and preventing it by not engaging in the contest, this would of course prevent the quarrel or gambling transaction from taking place, and also all the suffering and misery resulting therefrom. For who would not rather make a small sacrifice at first than a much greater one afterwards ? which would be equally certain.

Here, then, is a wide field for the exertions of the Christian philosopher and philanthropist. Let it not be said that the promotion of Astro-Philosophy is a small thing in the eyes of the Creator, after the beneficial results that we have shewn may be derived from it. It demands the attention of every lover of mankind, and none but bigots and misanthropes will refuse it that attention.

21. PECULIARITIES OBSERVABLE IN DIFFERENT CLIMATES.

The peculiarities of all nations are distinguished according to entire parallels and entire angles, and by their situation with regard to the Sun and the elliptic.

The climate which we inhabit is situated in one of the northern

quadrants: but other nations, which lie under more southern parallels, that is to say, in the space between the equinoctial line and summer tropic, have the Sun in their zenith, and are continually scorched by it. They are consequently black in complexion, and have thick and curled hair. They are, moreover, ugly in person, of contracted stature, hot in disposition, and fierce in manners, in consequence of the incessant heats to which they are exposed; and they are called by the common name *Æthiopians*. But the human race does not alone afford evidence of the violent heat in these regions; it is shewn also by all other animals, and by the state of the surrounding atmosphere.

The natives of those countries which lie under the more remote northern parallels, (that is to say, under the arctic circle and beyond) have their zenith far distant from the zodiac and the Sun's heat. Their constitutions, therefore, abound in cold, and are also highly imbued with moisture, which is in itself a most nutritive quality, and, in these latitudes, is not exhausted by heat: hence they are fair in complexion, with straight hair, of large bodies, and full stature. They are cold in disposition, and wild in manners, owing to the constant cold. The state of the surrounding atmosphere, and of animals and plants, correspond with that of men; who are here designated by the general names of *Scythians*.

The nations situated between the summer tropic and the arctic circle, having the meridian Sun neither in their zenith nor yet far remote from it, enjoy a well-temperated atmosphere. This favourable temperature, however, still undergoes variation, and changes alternately from heat to cold; but the variation is never vast nor violent. The people who enjoy this kindly atmosphere are consequently of proportionate stature and complexion, and of good natural disposition: they live not in a state of dispersion, but dwell together in societies, and are civilized in their habits. Among the nations comprehended in this division, those verging towards the South are more industrious and ingenious than the others, and better adapted to all sciences; and these qualifications are engendered in them by the vicinity of the zodiac to their zenith, and by that familiarity thus subsisting between them and the planets moving in the zodiac, which familiarity gives activity and an intellectual impulse to their minds. Again, the natives of those countries which lie towards the East excel in courage, acting boldly and openly under all circumstances; for in all their characteristics they are principally conformed to Sol's nature, which is oriental, diurnal, masculine, and dexter:—and it is plainly apparent that the dexter parts of all animals are much stronger than others—hence, results the greater courage of the inhabitants of the East. And as the Moon, on her first appearance after conjunction, is always seen in the West, the western parts are therefore lunar, consequently feminine and sinister; whence it follows, that the inhabitants of the West are milder, more effeminate, and reserved.

Thus, in all countries, certain peculiarities exist in regard to manners, customs, and laws; and in each some portions differ partially and individually from the usual habits and condition of their race. These variations arise similarly to the various perceptible *condition of the atmosphere*; as, in all countries their *general state of atmospheric influxes*, may be either cold or hot, or temperate,

yet some peculiar districts possess a peculiar temperature of their own. So, likewise, certain people become navigators, owing to their proximity to the sea; while others are equestrian, because their country is a plain; and others, again, because domesticated by the fertility of their soil.

And thus, in each particular climate, certain peculiar qualities are to be found, arising from the familiarity which it holds with the stars and the twelve signs. And although these qualities do not pervade it, in such a manner as to be necessarily exhibited by every individual native, yet they are so far generally distributed as to be of much utility in investigating particular events.—PTOLEMY.

22. WISE MEN.

The term "Wise Men" is frequently mentioned in Scripture. The first mention is in Genesis xli. 8: in the Hebrew language, *chacamin*, men of learning, but not "magicians," as they are named in a distinct manner from them, "and he sent and called for all the magicians of Egypt," scribes, interpreters of difficult matters, as the term *chartummim*, in Hebrew, signifies—"and all the wise men thereof." According to Porphyry, "wise men" were "persons who addicted themselves to the worship of God, and the study of wisdom, passing their whole lives in the contemplation of divine things. Contemplation of the stars, purification, arithmetic, geometry, and singing psalms, was their continual employment." Such were the *first worshippers* "of the Holy Child Jesus," mentioned in Matt. ii. 1. Dr. Adam Clarke observes "these *magi*, philosophers, or astrologers, were of Jewish extraction." "For," says he, "it is worthy of remark, that the Anglo-Saxon translates *Magi*, which signifies *Astrologers*, from a star, or planet, to *know* or *understand*." The Dr. says, "it was probably among these that Pythagoras conversed, and from whom he borrowed that *modest* name by which he wished his countrymen to distinguish him, viz. a *philosopher*, simply a *lover of wisdom*." They were Astrologers, star-gazers, *vulgarily* called, "we have seen his *STAR*, and are come to *worship him*," whom that *star* portended—not to *idolize* that *star*, as some ignorant cants assert; but, mark! "*worship him*." Who were the first worshippers of the blessed Redeemer? They were Astrologers. To whom was the intelligence of a Saviour's birth first made? Listen, pseudo-religionist, whom thy bickering slander, calls "priests into the providence of God." Sceptic! these "wise men" were Astrologers, persons who "contemplated divine things." Astrologer! glory in being a follower of those "wise men," (that none but ignorant and illiterate, blanks in creation, despise,) who first worshipped "the despised Nazarine."

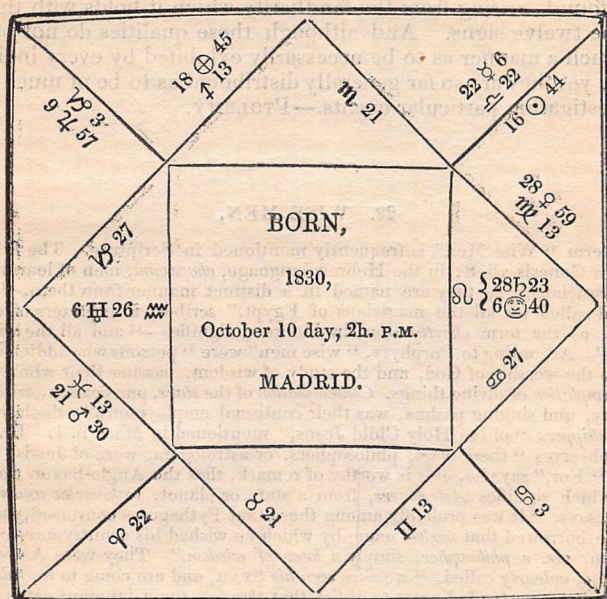
23. A GREAT LAWYER ON LAW AND ASTROLOGY.

On the question *what law is*, so long as the rule of action is kept in the statute or common (alias written, alias imaginary) law, authority, though next to nothing, is every thing. The question is, what, on a given occasion, is A. (the judge) likely to think? Wait until your fortune has been spent in the inquiry, and you shall see. But, forasmuch as it is naturally a man's wish to be able to give a guess what the result will be, before he has spent a fortune with that view, and if possible to avoid spending the fortune, and getting nothing in return for it, he applies, through the medium of B. (an attorney) for an opinion, to C. (a counsel), who, considering what D. (a former judge) has, on a subject more or less analogous to the question, said, or been supposed to say, deduces therefrom his *guess* as to what, when the time comes, he supposes Judge A. will say, and he gives it you. A shorter way would be to put the question at once to A., but, for obvious reasons, this is not permitted. On all cases, as well-grounded a guess might be had of an astrologer for five shillings, as of a counsel for twice or thrice as many guineas; but the lawyer looks upon the astrologer as a smuggler, and puts him down.—*Jeremy Bentham*.

NATIVITY OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

FIGURE V.

228° 10'.



48° 10'.

Pla.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	M. Dis.	S. A.	$\frac{1}{3}$ S. A.	Poles.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
H	0 s 41	19 s 17	309 0	99 10	107 20	35 47	
h	1 n 13	13 n 12	150 59	77 11	101 31	33 50	
2	0 s 17	23 s 22	280 51	52 41	68 25	22 48	
2	3 s 45	6 s 48	353 42	54 28	95 50	31 57	
2		6 s 35	195 25	32 45	84 22	28 7	18 16
2	1 n 29	1 n 46	179 39	48 31	91 30	30 30	
2	2 s 15	10 s 43	199 33	28 37	80 44	26 55	
2	2 s 53	15 n 51	128 19	99 51	104 0	34 40	39 18
2			257 45	29 35	90 0	30 0	20 4

TABLE OF DIRECTIONS.

	° /	Y. M.		° /	Y. M.
Part of Fortune \square of Mars	0 22	0 5	Moon opposition Herschel	3 54	4 3
Sun parallel of Mars Zod.	0 28	0 6	Asc. \oslash Moon, in mundo .	4 9	4 6
Medium Celi \triangle Mars Zod.	0 53	0 11	Sun \oslash Mercury, zodiac . .	4 20	4 8
Part of Fortune Qu. of \oslash	1 25	1 6	Medium Celi \square \oslash , zodiac	4 25	4 9
Asc. trine of Venus, Zod.	1 25	1 6	Part of Fortune Ssq. Moon	5 28	5 10
Sun quintile Moon, zodiac	1 32	1 8	Mercury to the \times of Moon	5 45	6 2
Sun place of Mercury . . .	2 44	3 0	Moon semisquare Sun . . .	6 3	6 6
Part of Fortune \square Venus	3 49	4 2	Moon semisquare \oslash , zodiac	6 8	6 7

	°	'	Y. M.		°	'	Y. M.
Venus semisquare Moon.	6	27	6 11	Midheaven Qu. ♀, zodiac	21	14	22 5
Medium Celi * ♀, mundo	7	5	7 7	Moon rapt P. Venus...	21	46	23 0
Moon P. toitsplace, mundo	7	11	7 8	Mars to the Δ of Moon.	22	0	23 2
Moon biquintile ♀, zodiac	7	24	7 11	Saturn parallel Moon...	22	22	23 6
Asc. to the body of ♀, zod.	7	25	7 11	Sun parallel Moon, zodiac	22	22	23 6
Asc. semisquare ♂, zodiac	7	29	8 0	Sun semisquare ♀, zodiac	22	50	23 11
Asc. ♀ Moon, zodiac....	7	37	8 2	Asc. ♂ Saturn, zodiac	22	52	24 0
Jupiter biquintile Moon.	7	47	8 4	Part of Fort. to body of ♀	23	25	24 7
Midheaven to the □ ♀, zod.	7	57	8 6	Midheaven * Sun, mundo	23	29	24 8
Asc. to the body of ♀, mun.	8	10	8 9	Saturn semisquare ☉...	23	56	24 11
Sun to the * of Moon ..	8	19	8 11	Asc. ♀ Saturn, mundo...	24	20	25 4
Moon to the * of Sun, zod.	8	26	9 1	Sun to the quintile of ♀.	24	31	25 6
Moon semisquare Mercury	8	32	9 2	Moon semisquare ♀, zodiac	24	34	25 7
Midheaven * Venus, zod.	8	35	9 2	Asc. Ssq. Sun, zodiac....	21	1	26 0
Midheaven Δ Mars, mun.	9	26	10 1	Midheaven * ♀, mundo.	25	13	26 3
Herschel P. Moon, mundo	9	57	10 8	Sun to the P. of Jupiter..	26	8	27 4
Sun to the P. ♀, zodiac...	10	5	10 10	Moon Δ Jupiter, zodiac.	26	24	27 7
Sun to the Qu. of ♀, zod.	10	7	10 10	Moon rapt parallel Sun...	26	39	27 10
Sun to the * of ♀, zodiac	10	29	11 3	Moon to the Δ of Jupiter	27	10	28 4
Sun to the square of ♀ ..	10	50	11 7	Midheaven * Sun, zodiac	27	24	28 7
Moon P. of Saturn, zodiac	10	50	11 7	Moon rapt parallel ♀....	27	24	28 7
Midheaven S□ ☉, zodiac	11	26	12 2	Moon to the P. of Saturn	27	28	28 8
Midheaven S□ ♀, mundo	11	46	12 6	Asc. Ssq. Mercury, zodiac	28	20	29 6
Venus to the body of ☉.	11	59	12 9	Sun to the * of Saturn..	28	39	29 10
Sun to the trine of ♀ ...	12	9	12 11	Moon P. Mars, zodiac...	28	47	30 0
Midheaven * ♀, mundo.	12	29	13 3	Jupiter sesquiquare Sun	28	40	30 0
Moon rapt P. Saturn	12	48	13 8	Moon to the P. ☉, zodiac	29	19	30 6
Sun semisquare Saturn ..	12	59	13 10	Midheaven Δ ☉, mundo	29	29	30 8
Moon * Mercury, zodiac	12	59	13 10	Sun to the Δ of ♀, zodiac	29	36	30 10
Asc. sesquiquare ♀, zodiac	13	3	13 11	Asc. to the * of ♀, mun.	29	52	31 1
Part of Fortune Bq. ☉...	13	4	13 11	Part of Fortune Ssq. ♀ ..	29	59	31 2
Part of Fortune S□ ♀...	13	25	14 3	Asc. * Jupiter, zodiac...	30	5	31 3
Sun rapt P. Jupiter	14	26	15 4	Sun to the Ssq. of ♀	30	41	31 10
Part of Fortune Δ Saturn	14	43	15 8	Mercury to the □ of ☉.	31	5	32 3
Jupiter to the trine of Sun	14	46	15 9	Saturn to the place of ☉.	31	23	32 6
Asc. trine Sun, zodiac...	15	1	16 0	Jupiter to the P. of Sun.	32	12	33 4
Sun to the P. ♀, zodiac...	15	3	16 0	Part of Fort. to the * ♀	32	19	33 5
Mars to the ♀ of Sun....	15	11	16 2	Midheaven * ♀, mundo	32	23	33 6
Moon Ssq. Jupiter, zodiac	15	26	16 5	Midheaven S□ ♀, zodiac	32	28	33 7
Part of Fortune □ Sun..	15	30	16 6	Midheaven □ ♂, zodiac.	32	34	33 8
Moon sesquiquare Jupiter	15	46	16 9	Sun to semisquare of ♀ ..	32	45	33 10
Mercury to the Qu. Moon	15	53	16 11	Midheaven Ssq. ☉, zodiac	32	45	33 10
Sun □ Herschel, zodiac.	16	15	17 3	Sun semisquare ♀, zodiac	32	48	33 11
Sun Ssq. Mars, zodiac ..	16	19	17 4	Midheaven * ♀, zodiac.	33	13	34 4
Midheaven * Herschel ..	16	23	17 5	Sun to the * of Jupiter.	33	38	34 9
Sun to the □ ☉, zodiac.	16	27	17 6	Sun to the square of ☉...	33	39	34 9
Jupiter biquintile Moon.	16	33	17 7	Asc. Bq. ♀, zodiac.....	33	45	34 10
Midheaven Δ ☉, zodiac	16	38	17 8	Sun to the P. of ♀, zodiac	33	48	34 11
Midheaven S□ ♀, zodiac	17	5	18 1	Part of Fortune to Δ of ♀	34	19	35 5
Part of Fortune to the □ ♀	17	34	18 7	Moon Ssq. ♀, zodiac ...	34	20	35 5
☉ to the body of ♀, zod.	18	20	19 5	Moon to the ♀ of ♂, zod.	34	23	35 6
Sun to the quintile of ☉	18	27	19 6	Moon S□ toitsplace, zod.	34	30	35 7
Midheaven S□ ♀, mundo	18	29	19 7	Sun to the □ of ♀, zodiac	36	4	37 1
Moon P. Mercury, zodiac	18	33	19 8	Herschel to the Ssq. of ☉	36	21	37 4
Asc. trine Mercury, zodiac	18	43	19 10	Sun to the □ of Herschel	36	22	37 4
Venus to the * of Moon	19	7	20 3	Saturn to the * of Moon	36	36	37 7
Sun * Jupiter, zodiac ..	19	17	20 5	Sun * Venus, zodiac...	36	38	37 7
Part of Fortune quintile ♂	19	30	20 8	Asc. to the place of ♂, zod.	36	54	37 10
Sun Qu. Saturn, zodiac ..	19	40	20 10	Asc. S□ Herschel, zodiac	36	57	37 10
Moon to the body of ♀ ..	20	17	21 5	Mars to the P. of Moon...	36	58	37 10
Moon rapt parallel Mars.	20	37	21 9	Asc. Ssq. Moon, zodiac..	37	0	37 11
Asc. S□ Jupiter, zodiac.	20	37	21 9	Asc. quintile ♀, zodiac...	37	9	38 2
Moon to the S□ ☉, zodiac	21	4	22 3	Jupiter biquintile ☉....	37	15	38 3
Sun biquintile Mars	21	7	22 4	Sun to the rapt. P. ♀...	37	29	38 6

	°	'	V.	M.		°	'	V.	M.
Moon to the ☿ Mars....	37	33	38	7	Moon to the P. of Mars...	44	43	45	5
Part of Fortune Bq. ♄ ..	37	50	38	10	Herschel to the ☿ Sun...	45	10	45	10
☾ S☐ to its place, mun.	39	7	40	0	Asc. * Herschel, Zodiac	45	36	46	3
☾ S☐ to its place, Zodiac	39	17	40	2	Asc. △ Moon, Zodiac	45	42	46	4
Mercury to the S☐ ☾ ..	39	19	40	2	Sun to the △ of Mars...	45	59	46	7
Moon to the place of ♀ ..	39	20	40	3	Sun to the S☐ of Jupiter	46	2	46	8
☾ to the place of ♀, Zod.	39	35	40	6	Midheaven Qu. ☿, Zodiac	46	18	46	11
Moon to the P. ☿, Zodiac	39	50	40	8	Sun rapt P. of Mars....	46	30	47	1
Venus P. Moon, mundo.	39	51	40	8	Moon to the P. Venus ..	46	31	47	1
Midheaven △ ♄, Zodiac	40	4	40	11	Saturn to the Qu. Moon ..	46	44	47	4
Midheaven Qu. ☾, Zod.	40	27	41	3	Jupiter to the ☿ Moon ..	46	57	47	6
Midheaven ☐ ♀, Zodiac	40	34	41	5	Mars to the ☐ Moon....	47	20	47	11
Asc. ☿ Venus, Zodiac	41	14	42	1	Asc. square Jupiter, Zod.	47	35	48	2
Asc. to place of ♂, mun.	41	22	42	3	Sun to the sextile Venus	47	51	48	5
Moon sesquiquare ♄ ..	41	35	42	6	Moon to the place of ☾ ..	48	14	48	7
Midheaven Ssq. ☾, mun.	42	9	43	1	Part of Fortune S☐ Mars	48	18	48	8
☾ to S☐ of its place, mun.	42	11	43	1	Moon to the place of ♀..	48	54	49	3
Midheaven Bq. ☾, Zod.	42	33	43	5	Herschel to the △ Moon	49	1	49	4
Asc. ☿ Venus, mundo ..	42	59	43	10	Part of Fortune S☐ ☿ ..	49	22	49	8
Sun to the semisquare ♀.	43	6	43	11	Moon to the ☐ Jupiter..	49	58	50	3
Part of Fort. to the ☿ ☾	43	28	44	2	Midheaven △ ♄, mundo.	50	30	50	9
Part of Fort. to the △ ☾	43	37	44	4	Sun to the parallel of ☾.	50	39	50	11
Sun * Herschel, Zodiac	43	54	44	7	Asc. ☿ Sun, mundo....	51	37	51	9
Sun △ Moon, Zodiac ...	44	8	44	10	Moon * to its place, mun.	51	47	51	11
Venus to the △ Moon ..	44	27	45	1	Asc. ☿ Mercury, mundo.	52	7	52	3
Part of Fortune △ ☿....	44	29	45	2	Mercury to the P. Moon.	53	13	53	3
Midheaven S☐ ♄, Zodiac	44	29	45	2	Sun to the square Saturn.	54	49	54	9

24. QUESTIONS PROPOSED.

1. When is a planet most powerful in any sign? When first entering, in middle, or at the end?
2. Has a planet, especially a superior, in 29° 29' of any sign, any influence from the succeeding one; or, has a planet in 0° 1' of any sign, any power from the preceding one?
3. Do squares from *one* trigon, as ☾ in 29° 0' of ♊, and ♄ in 1° 0' of ♏, affect the native as much as squares from mixed trigons?
4. Whether are mundane or zodiacal aspects the stronger?
5. How do we judge a Querent has lost one or both parents?
6. What are the true representatives of a native's *profession*, &c.?
7. When is the SUN Oriental and when Occidental?
8. When is the MOON Oriental and when Occidental?
9. What kind of person does Herschel produce?
10. How do we judge the number of children a person will have?
11. What kind of a husband does Jupiter describe when chief significator of marriage?

[We shall be most happy if any of our readers will answer the preceding questions, which have been proposed by correspondents—we leave this part of information to our readers entirely.—ED.]

25. PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.

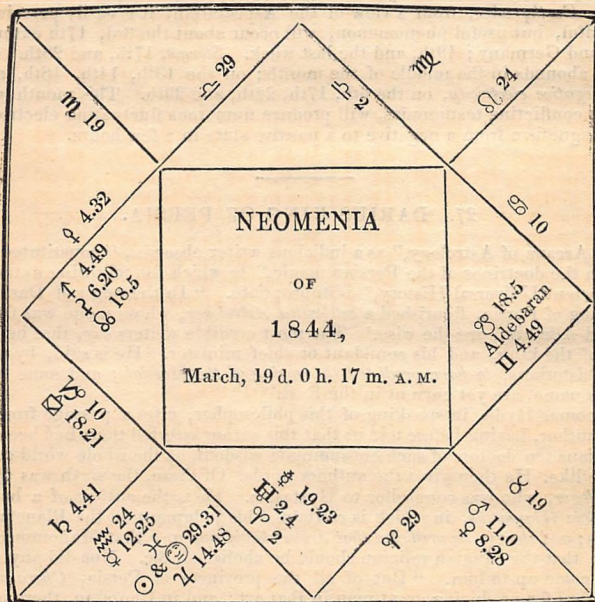
It has been observed, that when the swan flies any distance *against the wind*, however serene the weather may be at the time, a wind almost amounting to a hurricane may be expected within *twenty-four* hours afterwards, generally within *twelve*. If they fly *with the wind*, which rarely occurs, it seems to be merely for their amusement, or with the object of reaching some certain spot in a quicker way than floating down with the tide; and, in this case, their motions seem perfectly indifferent. The gale is unusually accompanied by wet, although, sometimes, a heavy shower will be brought up with it.

SPRING QUARTER—1844.

An Astrological Judgment of the *Neomenia*, or New Moon, nearest the *Vernal* Equinox.

"And when the new moon was come, the king sat down to eat meat."—*Samuel*.
 "Which is a shadow of things to come." Paul.—*Col. ii. 16, 17*.

FIGURE VI.



1. How long will the effects of this *New Moon* endure ?
 During the Sun's progress through Aries, Taurus, and Gemini.
2. What does Herschel portend so near the *Imum Cœli* ?
 Accidents on railways, private meetings between the trade and landed interest ; shocks of earthquakes ; many banks fail and farmers break ; the *Corn Laws* remain as they are this spring.
3. What is meant by Venus and Mars in the 5th, in Taurus ?
 That Ireland will suffer, and that the repeal question will move tardily on, yet generally plenty from ♀ and ♀ in * of ♀ and ♀. Some benefits.
4. What may be predicted from the place of ☉ and ☿, in the Queen's natus, setting at the New Moon ?
 Many bounties by her majesty in the city of London, her charities abound. Violent contests in America. Arabia in war. Queen of Spain afflicted. The king of Sweden struggles for life. Bodily distress to "the Duke." Extraordinary fires in London. Leopold ill.

☞ For many more predictions, see "*Catastrophe Mundi*."

26. ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA, SPRING, 1844.

MARCH. *Earthquakes* about the 8th to the 11th; 19th to the 26th, and near the end. *Storms* on the 8th on the British coast, with thunder and lightning; the new Moon introduces the equinoctial gales and turbulent weather on the seas—hurricanes in the West Indies—frequent magnetic disturbances during this month. Electrical phenomena on the north western States of Austria.

APRIL. *Earthquakes* not so prevalent in this month as in the last, yet this awful phenomena may be expected about the first quarter of the Moon, from Taurus and Leo. The 13th and 14th, slight shocks. *Storms* on the 15th, 17th, or new Moon; 25th and 27th. *Positive electricity* on the 8th, 9th, 17th, 22nd, 27th, 28th, and about the last day. *Negative electricity* on the 7th, 12th, 22nd, and 25th.

MAY. *Earthquakes*, from a view of the Aspectarian, it is easily perceived that this dreadful, but useful phenomenon, will occur about the 3rd, 17th extensive in Austria and Germany; 19th, and the last week. *Storms*, 17th, and 28th. *Positive electricity* abounds in the middle of the month; on the 13th, 14th, 18th, and the 31st. *Negative electricity*, on the 6th, 17th, 28th, and 29th. This month, as there are many conflicting testimonies, will produce numerous fluctuating electric conditions—magnetism from a negative to a positive state in a few hours.

27. DARIUS KING OF PERSIA.

"The Arcana of Astrology," as a judicious writer observes, "constituted a main feature in the doctrines of the Persian magic," to which the following extract from the "Ancient Universal History," is appropriate. "In the reign of Darius Hystaspis, king of Persia, flourished a celebrated Astrologer, whose name was Gjamasp, surnamed Alhakim, or 'the wise.' The most credible writers say, that he was the brother of the king, and his confidant or chief minister. He is said, by the most credible historians, to have predicted the coming of the Messiah; and some treatises, under his name, are yet current in the East."

Dr. Thomas Hyde, in speaking of this philosopher, cites a passage from a very ancient author, having before told us that this author asserted there had been among the Persians ten doctors of such consummate wisdom, as the whole world could not boast the like. He then gives the authors words. Of these, the sixth was Gjamasp, an Astrologer, who was counsellor to Hystaspis. He is the author of a book entitled *Judicia Gjamaspis*, in which is contained his judgment on the Planetary Conjunctions; and therein he predicted that Jesus should appear; that Mahommed should be born; that the Magian religion should be abolished, &c. Nor did any Astrologer ever come up to him. "But of all the provinces of Persia, Chorasán is the most famous for producing great men in that art; and in Chorasán, there is a little town called Genedeb, and in that town a certain family, which, for six or seven hundred years past, has produced the most famous Astrologers in Persia. And the king's Astrologer is always either a native of that place, or one brought up there."

28. LADY DAVY, AN ASTRLOGERESS.

The death of William, Earl of Pembroke, was foretold, by lady Davy, to happen on his birthday, in the year 1630, which is mentioned in Rushworth's Collections. When evening came, the Earl cheerfully took notice "how well he was," saying, "he would, for lady Davy's sake, never trust a female prophet again." He was, notwithstanding, found dead in his bed next morning.

29. FULFILLED PREDICTION.

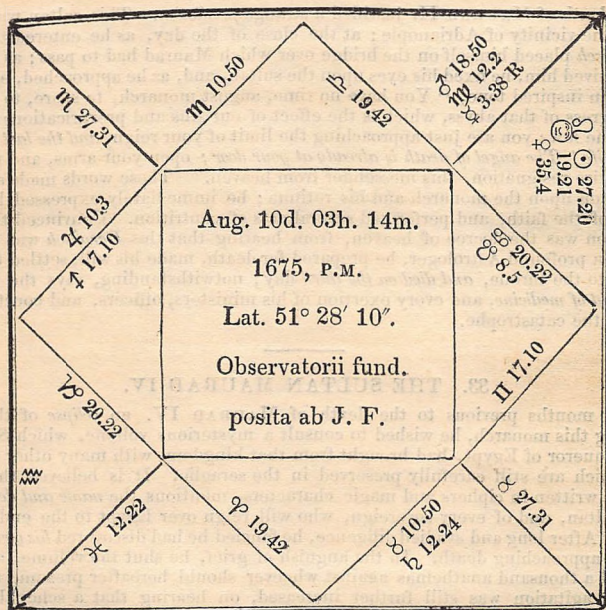
METEOROLOGIST, 1844, page 55, "Affliction to prince Albert, death to a royal branch."

Fulfilment—Died prince Albert's father, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.—January, 1844.

30. PROOF THAT FLAMSTEAD WAS AN ASTROLOGER.

On the 10th of August, 1675, the foundation stone of the Royal Observatory, for watching and noting the motions of the celestial bodies, was laid on the hill where it now stands, in Greenwich park. The edifice was erected by order of king Charles the Second, at the instance of Sir Jonas Moor, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; and it is worthy of record here, that the celebrated Flamsteed constructed a "scheme of the heavens," at the very minute when the foundation stone was laid. It has never appeared in any work, and as the public are generally unacquainted with its existence, it is subjoined, exactly as Flamsteed drew it with his own hand :—

FIGURE VII.



"Few men rightly temper with the stars."—*Shakspeare.*

Flamsteed was the first astronomer royal, and from him the Observatory at Greenwich derives its popular name, "Flamsteed House." His scheme of the heavens may be found there, in a folio vellum-bound manuscript, on the second page; opposite to it, also, is drawn by himself, with great exactness, and signed by his own name within it, is a ground plan of the Observatory; on the following, being the fourth page, is a list of "angles betwixt eminent places, observed with the sextant, in the months of February and March, 1679-80." The remainder of the book consists of about one hundred and seventy pages of "Observations," also in Flamsteed's hand writing. Whatever astrological judgment he may have exercised upon the position of the stars in his horoscope, he has not left his opinion in writing; but the circumstance of his having been at some pains to ascertain and set them down among his other observations, may be taken as presumptive evidence that this great astronomer practised astrology.

31. NOSTRADAMUS, THE GALLIC ASTROLOGER.

In the writings of *Nostradamus*, the Gallic Astrologer, are to be found almost every important event, that for centuries has taken place. A writer, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in December, 1824, has pointed out to its readers the truths of two remarkable prophecies; one regarding the death of Henry II., of France, who was killed at a tournament, by an unlucky thrust in the eye, through the gilt bar of his royal helmet; which event was prophesied and printed full three years *before it happened*. The other, a more remarkable one still, of the French revolution, wherein *Nostradamus* predicts, "that the Christian religion would be abolished in France, and many of the nobles and clergy put to death." This prophecy was likewise in print so early as the year 1556, or near 242 years before the event, which was certainly an instance of singular skill in this great Astrologer.

32. SULTAN MAURAD II.

The death of MAURAD II. justified a strange *prediction*. This sultan was hunting in the vicinity of Adrianople; at the close of the day, as he entered the city, a *Dervisch* placed himself on the bridge over which Maurad had to pass; as soon as he perceived him, he fixed his eyes upon the sultan, and, as he approached, exclaimed, in an inspired tone, "You have no time, august monarch, to spare, to impede the progress of that abyss, which is the effect of our sins and prevarications against the divine law; you are just approaching the limit of your reign, and the last moment of your life! The angel of death is already at your door; open your arms, and receive, with entire resignation, this messenger from heaven." These words made a strong impression upon the monarch and his retinue; he immediately expressed his profession of the faith, and performed several acts of contrition. Convinced that this prediction was the decree of heaven, from hearing that this *Dervisch* was the disciple of a profound Astrologer, he prepared for death, made his will, settled the succession to the throne, and died on the third day; notwithstanding, says the annals, *all the aid of medicine*, and every exertion of his ministers, officers, and courtiers, to prevent the catastrophe.

33. THE SULTAN MAURAD IV.

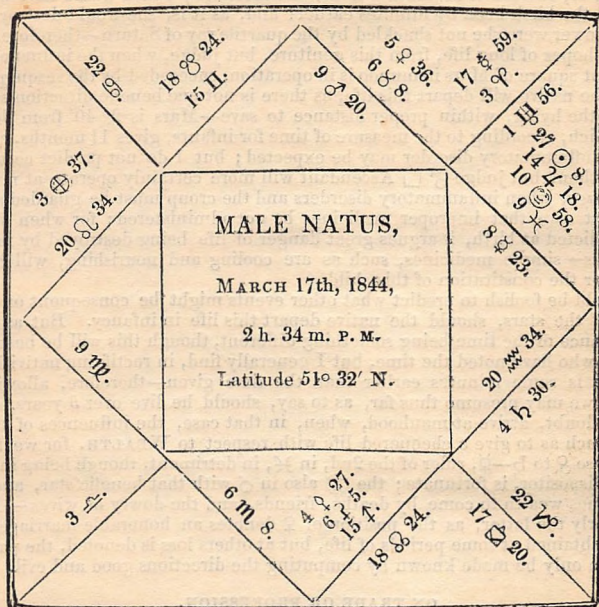
Some months previous to the death of MAURAD IV. an *eclipse* of the Sun, alarming this monarch, he wished to consult a mysterious volume, which *Selim I.*, the conqueror of Egypt, had brought from that kingdom, with many other curiosities, which are still carefully preserved in the seraglio. It is believed that this volume, written in ciphers and magic characters, mentions the *name and destiny* of every sultan, and of every sovereign, who will reign over Egypt to the end of the world. After long and studied diligence, he fancied he had discovered *his own name*, and his approaching death. In the anguish of grief, he shut the volume, and denounced a thousand anathemas against whoever should hereafter presume to open it. His agitation was still further increased, on hearing that a scheykh, from Mecca, who was considered at Constantinople as a most skilful Astrologer, had privately predicted that the month of *Schewal*, in which the sultan was born, would produce, in that year, (1640) *something unpropitious*, and that alms should be speedily delivered to avert the impending evil. Maurad IV. ordered these preventives to be profusely used; he even opened the public prisons, and set all at liberty, except assassins; but a prey to his fate, he fell sick, and died the 16th day of the month of *Schewal*.

34. CHANGES OF THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

The following curious calculations has been made of the number of changes this instrument will admit. Supposing the instrument to contain twenty small pieces of glass, &c., and that you make ten changes in a minute, it will take the inconceivable space of 462,880,899,576 years and 360 days to go through the immense variety of changes it is capable of producing. Or, if you take only twelve small pieces, and make ten changes in each minute, it will then require 33,264 days, or 91 years and 49 days, to exhaust its variations.

FIGURE VIII.

R. A. 33° 48' of M. C.



Pla.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	M. Dis	S. A.	D P. C.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
♄	0 s 42	0 N 8	2 2	31 46	90 10	28 21
♄	0 s 19	19 s 28	306 56	93 8	116 24	15 32
♄	0 s 59	7 s 4	345 56	47 52	81 2	6 19
♄	0 N 24	14 N 58	36 28	2 40	109 41	2 40
♄		1 s 8	357 23	36 25	88 35	22 39
♄	0 N 43	14 N 4	33 2	0 46	108 22	35 21
♄	2 s 15	10 s 33	340 53	52 55	76 29	23 34
♄	4 N 58	2 s 34	340 34	53 14	86 25	4 23
♄					90 0	11 33

The foregoing is a true representation of the heavens on March 17th, 1844, at 2 hrs. 34 min. clock time, or 2 hrs. 25 min. 55 sec. Solar time.

It appears, our native was born at one of those critical junctures of time, wherein a few minutes, say from three to six in this, makes a material difference in the positions of the heavens, as having a very different power over life and death. However, we must take the time given us, presuming it to be accurately noted, and give our judgment accordingly.

In giving judgment on the *duration of life*, before the age of 5 years, involves a different and more minute enquiry, than the age subsequent to that period: as, in the latter case, they are destroyed by the evil directions to the hyleg, while, in the first instance, the strength or weakness of all the vital points must be taken into consideration, though, the giver of life is more particularly to be noticed in all cases. In this geniture, the ☉ and ☽, as vital points, though they are accidentally in the 8th, may be considered to be greatly strengthened and assisted by their ☿ with ♄.

The \oplus is in close δ to \hbar . Venus is just passing off from the mundane square of the ascendant, which latter point claims the dominion of hyleg, while δ is applying.

Now, much depends on the strength of Venus in this natus—I should, without doubt, have predicted the native would live to years of maturity—had Venus been applying to, instead of separating from, the meridian, which would have been the case had the birth been $3\frac{1}{4}$ minutes earlier! and, as it is, she would destroy Mars's killing power were she not shackled by the quartile ray of Saturn—therefore, I cannot give hopes of long life, from this geniture, but judge, when the influence of the ascendant square of Mars in mundo is in operation, succeeded by the sesquiquadrate of Sol, the native will depart this life, as there is not one benefic direction succeeds those to the hyleg, within proper distance to save—Mars is $2^{\circ} 40'$ from the meridian, which, according to the measure of time for infants, gives 11 months, at which time an inflammatory disorder may be expected; but I do not predict certain dissolution then, but judge δ \square Ascendant will more certainly operate at near *three years of age*, when inflammatory disorders and the croup must be guarded against, and great care that improper medicines be not administered; for when Venus is much afflicted at birth, it argues great danger of life being destroyed by improper medicines—simple medicines, such as are cooling and nourishing, will be most proper for the constitution of this child.

It would be foolish to predict what other events might be consequent on the positions of the stars, should the native depart this life in infancy. But as there is some chance of the time being something different, though this will be best known by those who have noted the time, but I generally find, in rectifying nativities, that the birth is some minutes earlier than the time given—therefore, allowing this chance, we may presume thus far, as to say, should he live over 5 years, he will, without doubt, arrive at manhood, when, in that case, the influences of the stars will be such as to give a chequered life with respect to WEALTH, for we find the \oplus in close δ to \hbar — ζ , ruler of the 2nd, in \times , in detriment, though being in δ with ζ , his dispositor, is fortunate; the \odot also in δ with that benefic star, and in the 8th, argues wealth to come by deaths, friends, and the dowry of wives—I judge particularly the latter, as the position of ζ denotes an honorable marriage: these may be obtained at some periods of life, but at others loss is denoted, the particular times can only be made known by computing the directions good and evil.

ON TRADE OR PROFESSION.

This may be made subservient to the acquirement of wealth, as is denoted by ζ , who maketh oriental appearance before the \odot , being essentially dignified, and also ζ , being ruler of the 10th, both essentially and accidentally strong—these denote an acquirement of fame in the profession or art of the native: and I here give a list of such professions and trades as appear suited both to the capacity and inclination; these are, advocates, physicians, chemists, musicians, orators, workers in tin, lead, gold and silver, victuallers, and such professions as require learning and a little toil—there are some testimonies of qualities proper to a divine, but he will shew a fondness for “women and wine” which might lead to events disgraceful to the cloth, which would not be so in any other profession.

ON JOURNEYS.

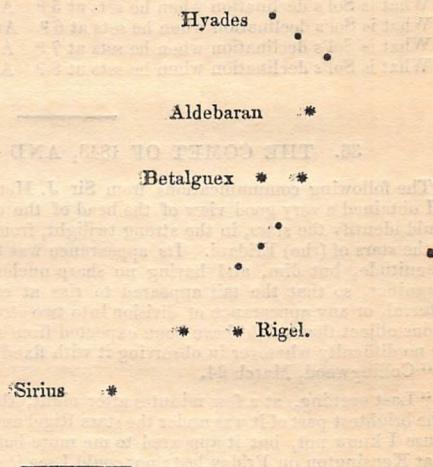
These will be connected with business, is amply denoted by the positions of δ and ζ , rulers of the 9th and 3rd, posited on the 10th. It will be well to avoid partnerships, as is denoted by \oplus δ \hbar , ruler of the 7th; this also denotes waste through sickness of wife, servants, and his dealings in small cattle. Care will be required in connecting himself with writings, such as bonds, securities, &c., and lending and trusting moneys, as is denoted by ζ , ruler of the 2nd, in his detriment.

These judgments are given, and will hold, in the event of our native surviving 5 years, when it will be advisable to have the nativity calculated, in order that the good and evil periods may be pointed out, so as to take the advantage when benefic influences are in operation, and guard against the evil, &c.

34. ALDEBARAN.

ALDEBARAN, the Arabic name of a large star of the *first* magnitude, of the nature of Mars, called, in modern catalogues, *a Tauri*, situated in the 2nd face of

Gemini, in the eye of the constellation Taurus, whence it is called, by the Arabs, *Ain al Thaur*, the Bull's Eye. It is the bright star in the group of five, known by the name of the *Hyades*. Its light is rather reddish, and, of late years, it has become remarkable, as having been frequently occulted by the Moon, and having exhibited the curious phenomenon of projection on the Moon's disc. It is easily found in the heavens by the following directions: If a line be drawn through the three conspicuous stars forming the belt of Orion, *towards the head*, it passes just below Aldebaran and the Hyades; if *towards the feet*, it passes through Sirius, which is about the same distance from the belt as Aldebaran. This is shewn in the following diagram:



35. SIR,

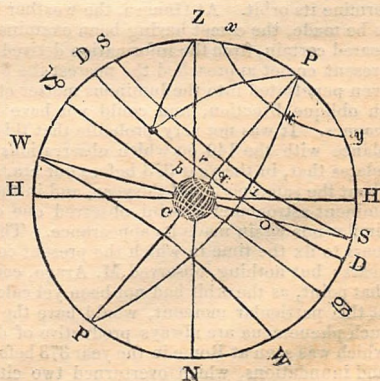
Will you have the kindness to inform a youngster in Astronomy, how the Declination of the Sun is obtained in any Latitude from the time of his setting.

We shall here give the enquirer both Rule and Diagram to solve this Problem.

PROBLEM—Given the latitude of the place and the hour of the Sun's setting, to find its declination.

Suppose I demand the declination of the Sun when he appears to rise at 5 and set at 7 o'clock, in the latitude of London?

Draw HN , HZ the primitive circle, \odot the ecliptic, by the help of the line of chords on the Sector set off the Pole's elevation from H to P , $51^\circ 32'$, the latitude of London; then, because the given hour is between 6 o'clock and midnight, 5 hours = 75 degrees, take the Secant of 75 degrees and draw PL , LS , the given hour circle, and where it cuts the horizon at L , there the parallel of the Sun's declination required, DD for that day must also intersect it. In the right angled spherical triangle $\odot HP$, is given HP , the polar elevation of London, and the angle $\odot HP$, 75 degrees, to find $\odot P$, the complement of the declination. Let HH represent the horizon.



Subtract the tangent H P, latitude $51^{\circ} 32' = 10,999913$
 From the cosine *angle* \oplus P H.... $75^{\circ} 00' \quad 9,412996$
 Cotangent of \oplus P required $78^{\circ} 23' = 9,313083$

Subtract $78^{\circ} 23'$ from 90 and it will give the complement required $90 \quad 0$
 $78 \quad 23$

The complement, or Sun's declination S. = $11 \quad 37$

What is Sol's declination when he sets at 4 P Answer, $21^{\circ} 40' \text{ S.}$
 What is Sol's declination when he sets at 5 P Ans. $11^{\circ} 37' \text{ S.}$
 What is Sol's declination when he sets at 6 P Ans. $0^{\circ} 0'.$
 What is Sol's declination when he sets at 7 P Ans. $11^{\circ} 37' \text{ N.}$
 What is Sol's declination when he sets at 8 P Ans. $21^{\circ} 40' \text{ N.}$

36. THE COMET OF 1843, AND THE WEATHER.

The following communications from Sir J. Herschel and Sir James South:—
 "I obtained a very good view of the head of the comet this evening, as near as I could identify the stars, in the strong twilight, from the roof of my house, near one of the stars of (rho) Eridani. Its appearance was that of a star of about the fifth magnitude, but dim, and having no sharp nucleus. I could only use a very low magnifier, so that the tail appeared to rise at once from the nucleus, near one interval, or any appearance of division into two streams. It is a much less conspicuous object than might have been expected from so superb a train; but there will be no difficulty whatever in observing it with fixed instruments.

"Collingwood, March 24.

"J. W. F. Herschel."

"Last evening, at a few minutes after eight, the comet's tail was here visible. The brightest part of it was under the stars Rigel and Kappa, of Orion. From what cause I know not, but it appeared to me more below these stars than when I saw it at Kensington on Friday last; nor could I see it so far towards Theta of the Canis Major as I then did. In its direction from Rigel towards the horizon, I at times could trace it within six or eight degrees of the horizon. Its actual situation, however, amongst the fixed stars, I could not determine, from the presence of overwhelming zodiacal or other light, to which also I refer my inability to trace it lower, for with a night glass I could frequently perceive small stars nearly grazing the horizon. Not the smallest vestige of any thing like nucleus did the night glass shew to me.

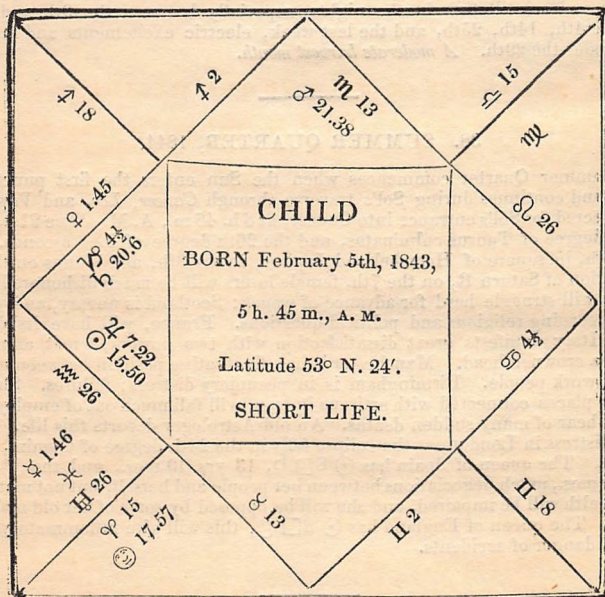
"Wimbledon Park, Sunday, March 26.

"J. South."

At the sitting of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, on Monday last, M. Arago gave some additional particulars respecting the comet. It had been seen at Nice, on March 12, 13, and 14; at Toulouse, on the 18; at Marseilles, at the same time as at Paris; and the united observations of the two places would be sufficient to determine its orbit. At Geneva, the weather had enabled very excellent observations to be made, the comet having been examined on three successive occasions. It appeared certain, from the information derived from this quarter, that not only had the present comet approached the nearest the Sun of all others known, but that it had even penetrated into the luminous matter of that body. The tail was presented in an oblique direction, and could not have been less than sixty-three millions of leagues. It was not very probable that this comet exhibited any points of resemblance with the 140 on which observations had been taken. Aristotle, however, relates that, in the year 373 before our era, a similar comet had appeared at Rome about the same period of the year, and in the same position. In the year 1668, the eminent astronomer Cassini observed one of the same description, and in 1702 a similar one again made its appearance. This circumstance had led some astronomers to fix the time in which the present comet made its revolutions in thirty-four years; but nothing, observed M. Arago, could be as yet decided on with respect to that point, as the orbit had not been yet calculated. The appearance of the comet, at this particular moment, would have the effect of strengthening the belief, that such phenomena are always productive of dreadful calamities to man. Thus, that which was seen at Rome in the year 373 before Christ, coincided with an earthquake and inundations, which overturned two cities in the Peloponnesus. The terrible

disaster of Guadalupe would be quoted by many as the dire effects of the present heavenly visitant. It was also generally believed that comets produced an extraordinary elevation of the temperature, and, this year, the weather had certainly been particularly mild; but, remarked M. Arago, this could only be a coincidence, for it was impossible that the immense heat of comets—and Cassini calculated the heat of that seen in 1702 as 2000 times greater than red-hot iron—could have any effect on our temperature; and calculations made at the board of longitude had even proved that the heat in the years when comets appeared have not been, on an average, greater than others, and sometimes were even less.

FIGURE IX.



Planets H_1 , h_2 , Z , ♂ , ♀ , ♄ , ☉ , ☽ .
 Dec... 2 s 15. 21 s 46. 18 s 58. 16 s 57. 18 s 35. 9 s 18. 12 N 16. 16 s 0.

Aspects.

1. Moon square Saturn.
2. Venus in parallel of Jupiter.
3. Mars in parallel of the Sun.
4. Jupiter semisquare Herschel.
5. Saturn sextile Herschel.
6. Sol in square of Mars.
7. Mars mundane square of Saturn.
8. Sol semisquare of the Ascendant.
9. Moon semisquare of Mercury.
10. Moon in sesquisquare of the Asc.
11. Mercury in semisquare of Saturn.
12. Jupiter in sesquisquare of Mars.
13. Moon sesquisquare of Venus.
14. Venus in semisquare of Mars.

This child died at the age of 21 days, and it is clearly seen that the Ascendant is hyleg and afflicted by half square of Sol, who himself is violently impeded by a square and parallel of Mars, and receives no benign powers from the benefics.

Again, the Moon is the light of time, and she is shackled by a half square of Mars, square of the malignant Saturn, just about to rise while she is evilly aspected by Venus on the Ascendant, and Venus herself is afflicted by the zodiacal half square of Mars. These are all testimonies that the child would die before it was one month old, as I myself prephesied. Venus on the Ascendant might have preserved life, but herself was afflicted, consequently could render but little assistance. The following is enough to destroy life, the malific Herschel in evil zodiacal space between the luminaries.

37. ELECTRIC PHENOMENA, SUMMER, 1844.

JUNE. The 19th and 20th, and about the 3rd week in this month, much electric phenomena. About the 27th, earthquakes and other electric and magnetic concussions. The max. of the thermometer will, towards the latter part, be *extremely high*, nevertheless temperature will be fluctuating.

JULY. Earthquakes about the 11th, when H becomes *stationary*; also from the first Quarter of the Moon, on the 22nd, till the Full, about the 29th. The first quarter will certainly bring about *many severe hailstorms*; and, especially, in France and Italy. In England, the multiplicity of aspects, between the 20th and 29th, will neutralize each other, except on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, when we must look for storms of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning.

AUGUST. This month will be noted for many shocks of earthquakes, often lightning and scintillation in the nights, especially between the 9th and 14th. About the 4th, 14th, 25th, and the last week, electric excitements and meteors. Storms about the 29th. *A moderate harvest month.*

38. SUMMER QUARTER, 1844.

The Summer Quarter commences when the Sun enters the first punctum of Cancer, and continues during Sol's traverse through *Cancer, Leo, and Virgo*. A figure, erected for Sol's entrance into Cancer, at 8 h. 46 m., A. M., June 21st, 1844, the 14th degree of Taurus culminates, and the 26th degree of Leo ascends. Sol, in the 11th, in square of Herschel and Jupiter, in the 8th, and Venus on the 1st, in opposition of Saturn R, on the 7th, female lovers will be much dishonored; agriculturists will struggle hard for advance of wages: Scotland is uneasy, and will be irreful concerning religious and political questions. France, will have its days of sorrow Italy manifests great dissatisfaction with two powers; great animosity. Death to a crowned head. Manchester is in a fluctuating position between masters and their work people. Birmingham is in pecuniary distress; failures. Sheffield and other places connected with artisans in iron, will fall much out of employment. We shall hear of many sudden deaths. An old Astrologer departs this life. There appears distress in London, as the eclipse falls in the 24th degree of Gemini, in the 3rd house. The queen of Spain has $\odot \text{S} \square \text{h}$, 13 yrs. 10 mos., and the $\odot * \text{Q}$, 13 yrs. 10 mos., much negotiations between her people and herself, but not marriage; for her health will be impaired, and she will be opposed by some of her old malicious enemies. The queen of England has $\odot \text{S} \square \text{J}$, this will give inflammatory indisposition; danger of accidents.

39. ASTRO-METEOROLOGY.

The immortal Ptolemy, who wrote nearly 2,000 years ago, asserted that "there are certain familiarities or connexions between different divisions of the zodiac; and the chief of these is that which exists between such parts as are *angularly* configurated with each other and the earth."

"The mutual configuration attaches to all or any part diametrically distant, or *opposition* to, each other, containing between them *two right angles*, or six signs, or 180 degrees," an *opposition* aspect. "Another mutual aspect exists in *all* parts of the zodiac at the *triangular* distance from each other, containing between them one right angle and a third, or four signs, or 120 degrees; also in all parts of the quadrature distance, containing between them exactly one right angle, or three signs, or 90 degrees; also, in *all* parts at the hexagonal distance, containing between them two-thirds of a right angle, or two signs, or 60 degrees."

This learned sage, also, had proved, from experience and observation, that the planet "Saturn produces cold and dryness, for he is very remote both from the Sun's heat and from the Earth's vapours. But he is *more* effective in the production of cold than of dryness. And he and the rest of the planets, derive their energy from the aspects they hold with regard to themselves, the Sun and Moon; and they are all seen to alter the constitution of the Ambient, in various ways, according to their operative properties."

Bygone centuries have corroborated the fact, that "Saturn produces cold and dryness;" and philosophers, in both hemispheres, have, from observation, proved, during the last 2,000 years, that *Saturn*, at certain geometrical angles between himself, the Sun and Earth, or what Ptolemy terms "configurations," is "effective in the production of cold."

Let us see how far this agrees with observation, at Sheffield, during the year 1843, at each "configuration with the Sun." We here take the average of *max.*, *min.*, and *mean fall* of the thermometer: considering the name of aspectal distance, the day preceding and the day subsequent.

A TABLE OF SOL-SATURN ASPECTS, AND THEIR EFFECTS, AT SHEFFIELD, 1843.

DATE.	ASPECTS.	THERMOMETER.			☉ in	STATE OF THE WEATHER.
		FALL IN				
		Max.	Min.	Mean.		
January 7	♂	11	11	5	☿	threatening.
" 9	Par.	12	14	9	☿	sleet.
Feb... 9	S*	3	6	4	☿	drizzling rain, night frosty.
" 16	SQ.	2	6	4	"	fine, frost.
" 26	S□	4	5	2	☿	chilly, night rainy.
March 14	*	6	10	3	"	showers.
" 26	Qu.	2	1	1	☿	cool showers.
April. 16	□	1	11	0	"	threatening.
" 24	Trecile	12	16	14	☿	fine.
May.. 6	Sta.	13	15	14	"	cold showery day.
" 17	△	19	5	9	"	ditto.
" 26	Par.	5	2	2	☿	slight rain.
June. 1	Ssq.	2	3	3	"	showers, wind.
" 10	Bq.	8	8	10	"	showery.
" 16	Qx.	5	4	4	"	fine.
July.. 15	♂	9 R.	5 R.	8 R.	☿	cloudy and rain.
Aug.. 13	Qx.	2 R.	0	0	☿	fine.
" 19	Bq.	2	0	0	"	fine.
" 28	Ssq.	2	2	0	☿	showers.
Sept.. 12	△	3	8	4	"	showers.
" 24	Sta. & Tre.	6	9	11	☿	fine.
Oct... 13	□	13	12	14	"	rain and wind.
Nov.. 1	Qu.	2	4	2	☿	slight showers.
" 14	*	5	5	1	"	sleet, night frost.
" 30	S□ & Par.	4	9	3	☿	dense, frost night.
Dec... 8	Dec.	4	6	2	"	ditto, ditto.
" 17	S*	3	4	5	"	ditto, ditto.

NOTES.—Saturn was in the Southern tropical sign the whole year.

There are, during the year, 27 influential positions, and in only two cases were there a *rise*; thermometer fell in 25 instances out of 27, an undeniable proof of Ptolemy being correct.

In the <i>max.</i> fall 149 degrees	In the <i>min.</i> fall 176 deg.	In the <i>mean</i> 127 deg.
rise 11 "	rise 5 "	rise 8 "

Amount of <i>fall</i> 138	171	119
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The total *mean fall* $138 + 171 + 119 = 428$ degrees of *fall*, which 428 being divided by 27, the number of aspects, gives, for each aspect, the mean *fall* of $15^{\circ} 52'$ each. Hence we find, in 1843, what we always find, that *Saturn* is a refrigerating planet, and that he is "more effective of *cold* than of *dryness*;" for, out of 27 instances, he has produced 19 of moisture and only 8 of dryness, and that *wet* is to dryness as 2 is to 1.

Why should there have been a rise of temperature under Saturn? Because, as Ptolemy observes, "the influence of every star is *modified* by the *proportionate admixture* presented by constitutions, of a nature different from its own." On July

15th, when the first rise took place, we had $\mathcal{U} \triangle \odot$, and $\mathcal{Q} \text{ Qx. } \mathcal{J}$, and both \mathcal{J} and \mathcal{U} raise the temperature; a sufficient existing cause for \mathcal{h} 's being mastered. On August 13th, $\odot \text{ P. } \mathcal{U}$, and hastening $\mathcal{Q} \mathcal{U}$, gave us a slight rise in the max., but not in either the mean or the min. This is conclusive.

Shall be obliged to Correspondents for similar Tables.

40. BAROMETRICAL RESULTS.

The following observations are reduced, from ten years' observations, by Joseph Templeman, Esq., at St. John's, Newfoundland:

1. If, having attained to much above the average height, the barometer should fall rapidly, a gale always follows from S. E. or S. S. E., (with rain in Summer and snow in Winter), veering, in about 6 or 8 hours, to S. W., with rain; but if the barometer fall slowly and gradually, though it may sink rather low, there will seldom be much wind until the barometer rests again, at which time a N. W. gale comes on.

2. If, after falling rapidly, (as mentioned in the last paragraph), say down to, or below 29 inches, the barometer rise again, soon and rapidly, a gale, generally of greater violence (than the southerly one), will come in from the N. W., verifying the seaman's axiom, that a *north-wester* seldom remains long in debt to a *south-easter*; but, if the barometer rise *slowly*, there is seldom any thing of a gale from any quarter.

3. If the barometer attains a great height, or even rises *rapidly* half an inch, it is a sure indication of an approaching gale and bad weather, from the quarter opposite that in which the wind was while the barometer was rising.

4. Again, if, with the wind between S. W. and W. (especially in Summer) the barometer, being at above the average height, (say 29.99 to 30.20), should fall two or three *tenths*, without either rain or wind following shortly, the wind invariably shifts to N. E., but should there be rain, the wind will not shift; and if the wind, being about, but not to the southward of E. (say E. to N. E.), the barometer should fall, either with or without rain or snow, the wind generally soon veers to N. and N. W.

FOR EXTIRPATING FLEAS FROM DOGS.

To four ounces of foxgloves' leaves (*Digitalis*) pour two quarts of water boiling, when it is cold, with this wash the dog.

41. FULFILLED PREDICTIONS.

ASTRO-PHILOSOPHER, p. 29, "The king of Sweden struggles for life." The king died on the 8th of March, 1844.

Page 30, Earthquakes from 19th to 26th March.

"An earthquake, at Galo Shields, on the 22nd, which shook the doors and windows, with a low rumbling noise, and the ground was felt to shake."

[This prediction was made from $\odot \text{ P. } \mathcal{H}$, near the equator, and $\mathcal{Q} \mathcal{J} \mathcal{U}$, a very few degrees from the equinoctial point; and from the $\odot \mathcal{J} \mathcal{H}$ on the 22nd day, the very day on which the earthquake took place.]

The *St. Kitt's Gazette*, of March 22nd, has, "A shock of earthquake was felt here at about 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning (17); it was of a long duration, but of slight sensation."

Whoever will read the rules, page 95, rule 1, and page 95, rule 19th, will find we have laid down the rules which produced these actual occurrences.

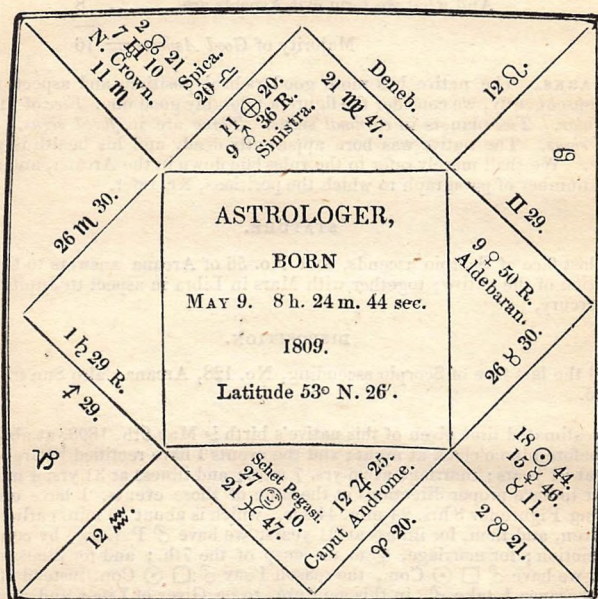
"Meetings between the trade and landed interest." *Astro-Philosopher*, p. 29.

"At a meeting, held at Yeovil, Somersetshire, Mr. Brooks, (a manufacturer), said, he spoke the universal sentiment of nearly all his brother manufacturers in that part of the country, in asserting that *free trade would be their utter ruin*, and they found it their duty to unite with the agriculturist, in determinate opposition to the machinations of the League." *Gardeners' Gazette*, April 27th.

FIGURE X.

NATUS OF AN ASTROLOGER, BY PROFESSOR BENTLEY.

M. C. 172° 27'.

*Speculum.*

Pla.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	M. Dis.	S. Ares.	$\frac{1}{3}$ S. Arc.	O. D. & O. A.	Asc. Differ.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
H	0 N 28	13 S 29	214 57	42 30	71 8	23 42		18 52
h	2 N 11	18 S 20	239 49	112 38	116 32	38 51		26 32
2	1 S 8	3 N 53	11 51	19 24	84 45	28 15		5 15
0	1 N 7	2 S 47	189 16	16 49	86 15	28 45	190 1	3 45
0		17 N 25	46 16	53 49	64 59	21 39	67 0	25 1
0	4 N 25	26 N 18	67 27	105 0	131 47	40 36		41 47
0	0 S 17	16 N 19	43 23	50 56	66 45	22 15		23 15
0	3 N 6	1 N 43	356 11	3 44	87 41	29 14	356 17	2 19
0			190 25	17 58	90 0	30 0	191 44	

Aspects.

1. Sun conjunction Mercury.
2. Sun parallel of Saturn.
3. Sun parallel of Mercury.
4. Sun trine of Midheaven.
5. Moon trine Ascendant zod.
6. Moon square Ascendant mundo
7. Moon trine Saturn.
8. Venus trine Part of Fortune.
9. Venus sextile Jupiter.
10. Venus quintile Moon.
11. Herschel half square M. C. zod.
12. Herschel sextile M. C. mundo.
13. Herschel biquintile Moon.
14. Mars trine Venus.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 15. Mars opposition Jupiter. | 20. Jupiter \oslash of Part of Fortune. |
| 16. Mars parallel Jupiter. | 21. Mercury trine of Midheaven. |
| 17. Mars conjunction Part of Fortune. | 22. Moon half square Mercury. |
| 18. Venus opposition Saturn. | 23. Mercury biquintile of Mars. |
| 19. Venus quincunx Herschel. | 24. Mercury biquintile <i>Pars</i> . |

Here are enumerated Aspects. 24

And what we term evil Aspects are 8

Majority of Good Aspects = 16

REMARKS.—The native has more good radical positions and aspects than evil ones; consequently, we consider the figure a tolerably good one. *Five* of the planets are *angular*. *Two* planets in *cardinal* signs. *Three* are in *fixed* signs. *Three* in *common* signs. The native was born apparently dead, and his health is generally delicate. We shall merely refer to the rules laid down in the Arcana, and shall just say the number of paragraph to which the positions, &c. refer.

STATURE.

The last face of Scorpio ascends, and No. 56 of Arcana answers to the general description of the native; together with Mars in Libra in aspect to Jupiter, Saturn and Mercury.

DISPOSITION.

Read the last face of Scorpio ascending, No. 128, Arcana: also Sun trine M. C., No. 165.

The estimated time given of this native's birth is May 9th, 1809, at about 19 minutes before nine o'clock at night; and the events I have rectified by are—a serious illness at 21 years; marriage at 26 yrs. 7 mos.; and illness at 31 yrs. 4 mos.:—and in order to have proper directions at the time of those events, I have erected the preceding Figure for 8 hrs. 24 min. 44 sec., which is about 16 min. earlier than the time given, and then, for illness at 21 years, we have \oslash Par. \odot , by converse and direct motion; for marriage, \oslash to the cusp of the 7th.; and for illness at 31 yrs. 4 mos., we have \oslash \square \odot Con., the reason I say \oslash \square \odot Con. instead of \odot \square \oslash d. d. is because I take \oslash , in this geniture, to be Giver of Life; and that I judge not without good reason, as it is according to the Rules given by the venerable Ptolemy, and since followed by many of high repute—however, I would here have a word with those whose practice it is to take the Ascendant as hyleg in all cases where they find neither of the luminaries in apothetical limits. If the Ascendant is hyleg, in this natus, why did not the Ascendant \square \odot , and \oslash \odot , destroy life in infancy, since we find no direction of the benefics come up within proper distance to save? I know your answer would be to throw the Figure later instead of earlier; but then, where would be your proper directions for past events; particularly illness at 21 years. This is not the only nativity I have seen, where such persons would be at a loss for a proper answer—as I have many such in my possession. However, I shall endeavour to adhere to the Rules given by the immortal Ptolemy, and direct \oslash , in this nativity, to ascertain the duration of life. If we observe the forcible aspects of the benefics to \oslash (as giver of life) we then see sufficient reason that this native should be reared and live to years of maturity. Upon a consideration of the directions, I find some of very baneful influence in a short time. At the age of 35 yrs. 9 mos. \oslash Par. \odot zod. will be in operation at the same time that the \odot is afflicted by the \oslash of \odot by direct motion: these will not be wanting in their effects, as is further shewn by the other motions of the stars, being correspondingly evil with the directions—for instance, in 1845, within 3 days of the Revolution, will be an eclipse in the 16th degree of \oslash , the opposite place of those evil directions—the luminaries have the Par. declin. of \odot , at the same time that he is in \square to them both, and in \square to the place of those evil directions, besides other afflicting motions that might be pointed out. It will be a dangerous time for travelling, and, I judge, these will shew their effects by a violent fever, with danger of leaving a consumptive habit of body—but I judge these will not produce the work of mortality, as \oslash applies by converse motion to the Par. \oslash in mundo, while the \odot 's anaretic influence is somewhat counteracted by his application to the \oslash \oslash in mundo—but when the direction of \oslash Par. \odot zod. 38 yrs. 11 mos. is in operation, succeeded by others of an evil in-

fluence; I judge then a most dangerous and critical period of life, and *death then is more than probable*—the benefics interpose, but I judge they will assist rather to shew the nature and quality of death, which will be a consumption—to which kind of disease there appears a predisposition in the radix.

FORTUNE OF WEALTH.

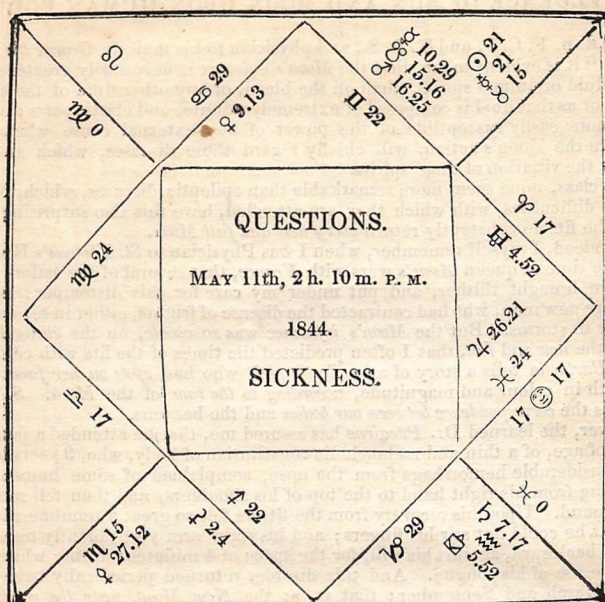
It were almost needless to give our Judgment on the Fortune of Wealth, and other concomitant circumstances, as we have judged so short a period of life remains, but shall say, that, in the general, a moderate fortune of wealth is denoted—first, from the ruler of the 2nd being angular in the 1st, and ♀, the dispositrix of ⊕, angular, also in reception of ♀, a strong testimony of wealth by scientific and literary pursuits—these positions give an extraordinary genius, and a mind superior and eager in Science—though, notwithstanding these good positions, we see testimonies of strong oppositions to encounter from public characters, and his purse suffer therefrom, as is denoted by ⊕ ♂ ♄, ♄ ♀ in mundane □ to them and in ♄ to ♀, and the significators of substance retrograde, these will never suffer the native to lay up much wealth—though, as we said in the onset, there are testimonies of a sufficiency, and general flow of wealth; yet the same kind of pursuits and characters by which it is produced, will also as readily cause its expenditure. It will be as well not to engage in extensive speculations in scientific and literary matters, and to be cautious in his dealings with men of that character at near 36 yrs. 3 mos., as such will be unprofitable. Shortly after arrives a more fortunate period as regards wealth, but I judge ill health will embitter future prospects.

Arcs of Directions to come up.

	°	'	Y.	M.		°	'	Y.	M.
Sun body of Venus.....	35	5	34	8	Mars half □ Venus con.	42	24	41	9
Pars. biqui. Jupiter	35	9	34	9	M.C. body Herschel mun.	42	30	41	10
Asc. half square Saturn .	35	38	35	3	Mars trine Saturn con...	42	41	42	0
Mars par. Jupiter mundo	35	55	35	6	M. C. trine Venus mun..	42	52	42	3
Sol oppo. Saturn d. d....	35	57	35	7	Mars his own half square.	43	7	42	6
Mars rapt par. Mercury .	36	3	35	8	Sol own sextile.....	43	20	42	8
Mars par. Sol zodiac.....	36	9	35	9	Pars. trine Moon	43	24	42	9
Asc. quintile Jupiter m.	36	21	35	11	Sol Sesq. Herschel zodiac	43	24	42	9
Mars par. Jupiter con....	36	34	36	2	Pars. Sesq. Jupiter.....	43	37	42	10
Pars. opposition Mercury	36	38	36	3	Moon her own semisquare	43	50	43	1
Sol half square Mercury m.	36	44	36	4	Ditto ditto zodiac	44	26	43	9
Mars □ Mercury con....	37	15	36	10	Moon trine Mars	45	6	44	5
Pars. par. Jupiter	37	33	37	0	Mars Sesq. Jupiter d. d.	45	15	44	7
Mars oppo. Mercury zodiac	37	44	37	2	Moon Par. Herschel d. d.	45	32	44	10
Mars rapt Sol.....	37	54	37	4	Asc. trine Mars mundo..	45	34	44	10
Mars oppo. Mercury d. d.	37	55	37	4	Mars rapt P. Saturn	45	56	45	1
Sol body Jupiter d. d....	38	57	38	5	Sol quintile Jupiter	46	2	45	2
Moon BQ. Saturn d. d....	39	16	38	9	Mars BQ. Venus d. d....	46	19	45	6
Moon ♄ Herschel zod....	39	19	38	10	Pars biquintile Venus...	47	0	46	2
Mars par. Saturn zod....	39	26	38	11	M. C. Sesq. Moon zodiac	47	16	46	5
Moon ♄ Herschel d. d....	39	28	39	0	Asc. Sesq. Sol zodiac....	47	17	46	5
Pars. oppo. Sol.....	39	53	39	5	Mars half □ Mars zodiac	47	26	46	7
Sol sextile Mercury d. d.	40	9	39	8	Sol Sesq. Herschel con...	47	30	46	8
Asc. square Moon zod....	40	11	39	8	Sol sextile Mercury con...	47	34	46	9
Mars Sesq. Jupiter con....	40	11	39	8	Asc. half □ Moon mundo	47	35	46	9
Sol square Venus con....	40	37	40	1	Asc. sextile Jupiter.....	47	39	46	10
Moon rapt par. Saturn...	40	39	40	1	Moon trine Sol con.....	48	2	47	2
Mars BQ. Jupiter	40	39	40	1	Sol trine Moon d. d.....	48	2	47	2
M. C. sextile Mars mundo	40	41	40	2	☽ joining Mercury d. d.	48	6	47	3
Moon sextile Venus d. d.	40	49	40	3	Ditto do. ditto zod.	48	9	47	3
Mars oppo. Sol zod.....	40	59	40	5	Moon half □ Venus d. d.	48	51	48	0
Mars oppo. Sol d. d.....	41	9	40	7	Sol quintile Mars d. d....	48	53	48	0
M. C. Par. Herschel zod.	41	25	40	10	Sol qu. Mercury d. d....	49	3	48	2
Pars. half square Mars ..	41	27	40	10	Sol square Moon zodiac...	49	12	48	5
Moon BQ. Venus con....	41	27	40	10	Moon rapt P. Venus.....	49	44	48	10
Mars Sesq. Venus d. d....	41	30	40	11	M. C. Par. Mercury zod..	50	0	49	1
Moon sextile Jupiter con.	42	8	41	6	Mars trine Moon zodiac .	50	18	49	5

	°	'	Y. M.		°	'	Y. M.
Mars Sesq. Jupiter zodiac	50	34	49 8	M. C. trine Moon mundo	62	12	61 0
Moon body ☉ zodiac	50	41	49 49	☉ square Mars zodiac	62	13	61 0
M. C. Sesq. Venus mundo	50	54	49 11	☉ trine Jupiter d. d.	62	17	61 1
M. C. oppo. ☿ mundo	50	56	49 11	☉ trine Venus con.	62	20	61 2
Asc. square ☿ mundo	50	56	49 11	Pars. BQ. Mercury	62	24	61 3
Sol body Moon con.	51	4	50 1	M. C. trine Moon zodiac	62	25	61 3
☿ square Herschel con.	51	33	50 7	Moon Sesq. ☉ con.	62	49	61 6
Sol square Saturn con.	51	39	50 8	☉ Ses. Moon d. d.	62	39	61 6
☿ Par. Mercury zodiac	53	1	52 0	M. C. Sesq. ♃ zodiac	62	41	61 6
Asc. square ☿ zodiac	53	6	52 1	Pars. semisquare Herschel	62	49	61 7
☉ half square ☿ zodiac	53	13	52 2	Mars sextile Mars	64	13	62 11
Pars. conj. Saturn	53	45	52 9	Asc. Qu. Mercury mundo	64	17	63 0
☿ trine Mercury con.	53	45	52 9	Mars opposition Venus	64	29	63 2
Moon Par. ☿ d. d.	53	46	52 9	☉ opposition Saturn	64	30	63 3
Asc. square ☿ mundo	53	49	52 10	Pars. opposition Venus	64	40	63 5
M. C. ☿ ☉ mundo	53	49	52 10	☉ opposition Saturn d. d.	64	40	63 5
☉ quintile Jupiter con.	53	50	52 10	☉ square Jupiter zodiac	65	54	63 9
Mars rapt Par. Venus	54	9	53 0	☉ square ☿ mundo	64	59	63 10
☿ quintile Mercury con.	54	30	53 4	Pars. Par. Mercury	65	15	64 1
☿ trine Jupiter con.	54	34	53 5	Mars oppo. Venus d. d.	65	36	64 5
☉ square Herschel d. d.	54	49	53 7	Asc. Sesq. Venus zodiac	65	48	64 7
☿ joins Saturn d. d.	54	59	53 10	Pars. Sesq. ☉	65	54	64 8
☿ joins Saturn zodiac	55	7	54 0	Mars sextile Mercury con.	66	0	64 9
Asc. square Jupiter zodiac	55	42	54 7	Asc. trine Herschel mun.	66	13	64 11
M. C. BQ. Venus	55	43	54 7	Mars Par. Sol d. d.	66	30	65 2
Pars. sextile Mars	55	50	54 9	Asc. quintile ☉ mundo	66	49	65 6
☿ Par. Herschel con.	56	7	55 0	☉ S☐ Jupiter d. d.	67	1	65 8
☉ quintile Mercury con.	56	14	55 1	☉ quintile Mars	67	20	66 0
☉ semisquare ☉ zodiac	56	15	55 1	M. C. ☿ Saturn mundo	67	22	66 0
☉ Sesq. Mars d. d.	56	16	55 2	Asc. square Saturn mundo	67	22	66 0
Mars Sesq. Moon con.	56	16	55 2	Mars trine Jupiter zodiac	67	24	66 1
☿ Par. Herschel d. d.	56	23	55 4	Asc. sextile ☉ zodiac	67	29	66 2
☉ Par. Moon con.	56	35	55 6	Moon Par. Saturn zodiac	67	30	66 2
☿ Par. Sol d. d.	56	35	55 6	☉ S☐ Venus d. d.	67	35	66 3
☿ Sesq. Saturn con.	57	3	55 11	☉ Sesq. Saturn d. d.	67	41	66 4
☉ Sesq. Mars zodiac	57	15	56 1	☉ sextile Mercury zodiac	68	2	66 7
M. C. Par. Saturn zodiac	57	19	56 2	Moon sextile ☿ con.	68	17	66 10
Mars sextile ☿ mundo	57	30	56 4	Moon Sesq. Mercury con.	68	22	66 11
Pars. Par. Herschel	57	45	56 6	☉ Sesq. Saturn zodiac	68	39	67 3
Pars. trine Jupiter	57	45	56 6	☉ Par. Jupiter con.	68	42	67 4
Asc. quintile Moon zod.	58	7	56 10	☉ Sesq. Mercury	69	0	67 7
☉ trine Herschel con.	58	28	57 1	☉ square Mercury con.	69	14	67 10
Moon sextile ☉ mundo	58	28	57 2	Asc. quintile ♃ zodiac	69	41	68 3
Asc. trine Mercury zodiac	58	38	57 4	Moon Par. Saturn d. d.	70	4	68 8
Asc. trine Venus mundo	58	56	57 8	☉ quintile Moon mundo	70	10	68 9
Asc. half square ♄ zodiac	59	15	58 0	Asc. sextile Saturn zodiac	70	24	69 0
Mars trine Jupiter d. d.	59	23	58 2	☉ sextile ☉ zodiac	70	30	69 1
M. C. half ☐ Mars zodiac	59	46	58 7	Moon Par. Mercury con.	70	39	69 3
☉ trine Herschel zodiac	59	47	58 7	☉ trine ☿ d. d.	70	39	69 3
Moon sextile Moon zod.	59	54	58 8	Mars Sesq. ☿ d. d.	71	17	69 10
M. C. half square ☿ mun.	59	56	58 8	Moon square Jupiter con.	71	22	69 11
☉ half square ♃ zodiac	60	10	58 11	Moon BQ. ☉ con.	71	25	70 0
Moon Par. Sol zodiac	60	15	59 0	☉ S☐ Jupiter con.	71	27	70 0
☉ sextile Mars d. d.	60	23	59 2	☉ Sesq. ☉	72	24	70 11
Asc. trine ☉ zodiac	61	6	59 11	☉ square ☉	72	38	71 2
Asc. half square ♃ mundo	61	46	60 7				

FIGURE XI.



1. *My father is ill, what is his complaint?*

The 4th house represents the father, and the 9th house, being his 6th, denotes the disease.

I said, to the young lady—then your father is of a “middle well set proportionate body, clear complexion, oval face,” as the 5th face of ♀ denotes. (“Yes, my father answers exactly to that description.”) And as ♀ is in ♀, I said, father “is rather corpulent;” to this she said, “he is.” After finding the question radical, I then proceeded.

2. *What is his disease or complaint?*

Finding that his ascendant was afflicted by an ♀ of ♂ in ♀, I said, “that the blood was corrupted with a surfeit.” Again, ♀, ruler of the 6th, in ♀, I declared to the querent, “that the stomach was much afflicted, *surfeit*.” (Yes, that’s true.) Also, ♀ in □ of ♀ in ♀, “he has great giddiness in the head, vertigo.” (Yes, the physician calls it, “the vertigo.” He sometimes falls down in the street!). Indeed, said I, the “vertigo” proceeds most generally from too great a fulness of blood in the vessels of the head, and your father has a great flow of blood to the head.

3. *What is the cause of it?*

The ☺ in ♀, afflicted by □ of ♂, “the disease is from too much drinking and excess, he frequently appears as if he were drunk.” (Sir, said she, you astonish me, for that is to the VERY LETTER CORRECT).

4. *Will he get better?*

As his complaint is in consequence of an over fulness of blood in the vessels of the head, he must live very temperately, and evacuate much, or it will terminate in apoplexy, or palsy. Yet, as ♀ is going to △ of ♀, and the ☺ in ♂ of ♀, and ♀ escaping a S□ of ☺, in his 6th and 8th, these are testimonies of recovery, if he will give up drinking.—Just so, says the doctor; but I fear father will not give up drinking, as he is at an inn. He had a brother died of the same, a few months ago.

42. INFLUENCE OF SUN AND MOON UPON HUMAN BODIES.

DR. MEAD, F. C. P. and F. R. S., and physician to his majesty *George the First*, observes, "it is evident to me, that the *Moon's influence* is necessarily greater on the nervous fluid or animal spirits, than on the blood, or any other fluid of the animal body. For as that fluid is composed of extremely minute, and elastic parts; it must be the more easily susceptible of the power of any external cause whatsoever. Wherefore the Moon's action, will chiefly regard those diseases, which are occasioned by the vitiation of those spirits.

Of this class, none seem more remarkable than epileptic diseases, which, besides the other difficulties, with which they are attended, have this also surprising, that in some the fits do constantly return *every new and full Moon*.

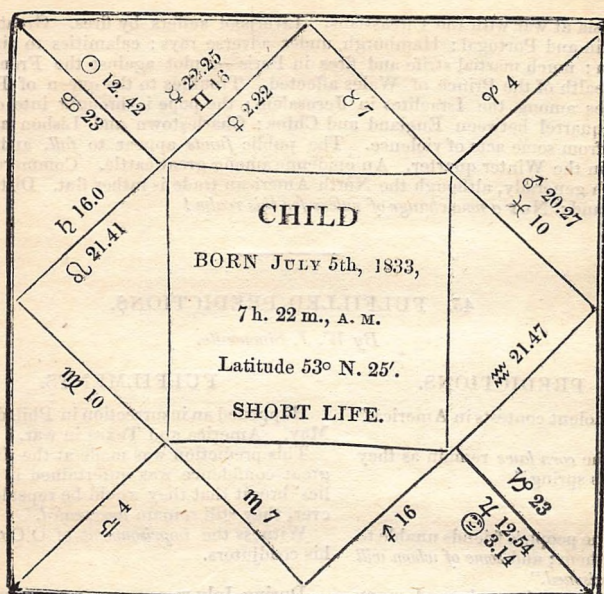
And, indeed, I myself remember, when I was Physician to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, during the time of queen *Anne's* wars with *France*, that several of the sailors of our fleets were brought thither, and put under my care for this distemper: most of whom were new men, who had contracted the disease of frights, either in sea engagements, or in storms. But the *Moon's influence* was so *visible*, on the generality of them, at the *new and full*, that I often predicted the times of the fits with certainty. And *T. Bartholin* tells a story of an *epileptic girl*, who had *spots on her face*, which *varied* both in colour and magnitude, according to the time of the *Moon*. So great, says he, is the *correspondence between our bodies and the heavens*.

Moreover, the learned Dr. *Pitcairne* has assured me, that he attended a person of 30 years of age, of a thin and melancholic constitution of body, who, 9 years before, after a considerable hemorrhage from the nose, complained of some humour suddenly rising from his right hand to the top of his shoulders, and then fell senseless on the ground. Upon his recovery from the fit, he felt so great a numbness in that hand, that he could not stir his fingers; and his right arm was violently tossed forward and backward, against his will, for the space of 4 minutes; during which time he lost the use of his tongue. And this disorder returned periodically twice every year, in March and September; that is, at the *New Moon*, near the *vernal and autumnal equinoxes*. The most remarkable particulars of this case were these: *First*, the paroxysm came on more frequently in the night, than in the day time; *Secondly*, neither his feet, nor his left arm, were ever affected by the disorder; *Thirdly*, the stupor, which constantly remained since the first seizure of the disorder, did never after deprive him of his senses; for he could walk or ride, even when it was at the worst; *Fourthly*, while the humour was moving upon his hand, he could still use his fingers; but when it had got up to the arm, then were they deprived of feeling and motion; afterwards, upon its seizing the right side of the head, it occasioned violent convulsive motions of the arm for three or four minutes; *Fifthly*, at those times, when the fit was wont to return, he was sometimes seized with the numbness twice or thrice in an hour; at other times, not above once in two or three days; *Sixthly*, the disease was augmented by warm bathing; for after it, the paroxysms were more violent than usual: *Lastly*, his memory was remarkably affected about the time of the paroxysm.

The *vertigo* is nearly related to the epilepsy, according to *Galen*, and therefore it was by the ancients called the *little epilepsy*, as *Caelius Aurelianus* relates. This, at least, is certain, that both these diseases are frequently observed to obey the *Lunar influence*: which is confirmed by several cases that fell under the observation of Dr. *Pitcairne*.

Piso relates, a lady of quality whose left cheek and part of the neck were wont to swell very sensibly, about the *New Moon*. Another young lady, who, about each *Full Moon* of the Spring season, was seized with such obstinate hysterical symptoms, that they continued the *whole third Quarter*. Physicians have recorded several remarkable instances of periodical pulses. The same *Piso* gives the following:—An aged man was seized with a sleepiness and great lassitude, which was followed by a dead palsy, stupor, loss of memory, and some degree of folly, with a fever. The complaints returned regularly every *New Moon* for two years; the symptoms gradually lessening, and the last fits had but a faint resemblance with those he suffered in the beginning.—DR. MEAD.

FIGURE XII.

*Aspects.*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ascendant conjunction of Saturn. | 4. Sol ☉ of the Moon and Jupiter. |
| 2. Mars sesquisquare of Ascendant and to Jupiter. | 5. Sol mundane square of Mars. |
| 3. Moon sesquisquare of Saturn. | 6. Moon mundane quartile of Mars. |
| | 7. Mercury in square of Mars. |

Here we see both the lights are afflicted and the Ascendant by the presence of Saturn, are in themselves sufficient to declare short life, and this child certainly died by position. I consider the *Sun is hyleg* in this figure, although I know some will object to this, but I speak from experience, and shall shew, by subsequent figures and arguments, that the Sun is hyleg, and that the Ascendant is not.

43. ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA, AUTUMN, 1844.

SEPTEMBER. The last week will record *some storms* in different localities, but not prevalent. *Earthquakes* abroad about the last week, produced chiefly by the opposition of the Sun and Herschel.

OCTOBER. Some electric excitements about the end of this week, also about the 6th, 12th, 19th, and during the Moon's *first quarter*. I feel assured this month will not end without recording disastrous calamities, the 23rd and 24th especially; but it will be more abroad.

NOVEMBER. The most stormy part of this month will be about the middle, the 21st, the 22nd, and the Lunar eclipse. Great variability in the temperature. *Meteors* between the 10th and 14th. Some nights *very frosty*; and *snow* about the 21st.

44. AUTUMN QUARTER, 1844.

Russia at war with the Circassians. Liverpool suffers by fires. Great turmoil in Spain and Portugal: Hamburg under adverse rays: calamities to pits and to pitmen: much martial strife and fires in Paris—a plot against the French king. The health of the Prince of Wales affected. Troubles to the queen of Portugal; disputes among the Israelites in Jerusalem; the pope is brought into disgrace: some quarrel between England and China: Charlestown and Lisbon appear to suffer from some acts of violence. The public funds appear to fall, and will rise after, in the Winter quarter. An epidemic among great cattle. Commerce on the flourish generally, although the North American trade is rather flat. Disturbances in Poland: *NOT a new change of rulers for this realm!*

45. FULFILLED PREDICTIONS.

By W. J. Simmonite.

PREDICTIONS.

"Violent contests in America."

"The corn laws remain as they are this spring."

"The people's friends unable to assist them; and some of whom will be imprisoned."

"Flatness in trade and many turnouts in Sheffield." *Meteorologist*, page 19.

"Unexpected honor to England." *Meteorologist*, page 17.

"War against the Russians." *Meteorologist*, page 21.

"An old Astrologer departs this life," page 38.

FULFILMENTS.

Happened an insurrection in Philadelphia in May. America and Texas in war.

This prediction was made at the time when great confidence was entertained in the public's breast that they would be repealed; however, they still remain *unrepealed*.

Witness the imprisonment of O'Connell and his coadjutors.

During July were many turnouts among the artisans in Sheffield, almost every branch turned out for advance of wages.

In the month of June is this prediction, and England was unexpectedly visited by the Emperor of Russia—the king of Saxony—three Asiatic princes, named Meerghafus Aleekham Bahadoor, Meer Mahomed Aleek Risoldar, and Loatfullah Khan.

The Russians and Circassians at war, and the former lost 2,000. The defeat took place at Erbend, on the Caspian Sea.

We apprehended the death of a "Star Gazer," but we termed him an 'Astrologer,' however it was a brother Philosopher, *Dr. Dalton*, of Manchester—a METEOROLOGIST.

46. ICE IN THE TORID ZONE.

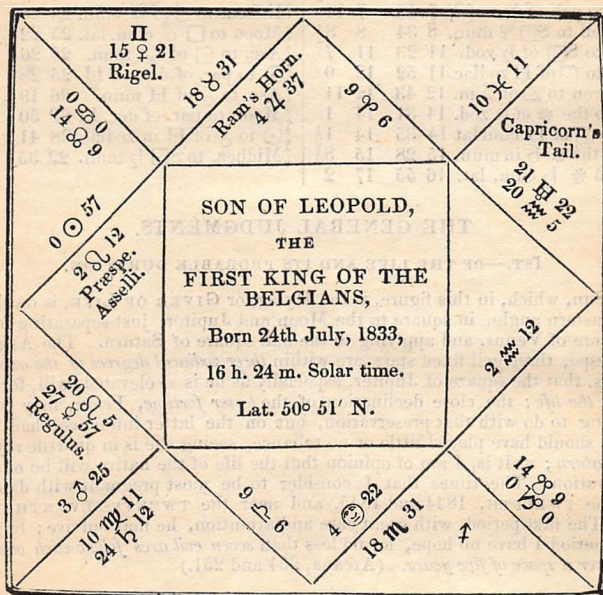
JUNE, 1841.—In this month the water in the high mountains of the Presanger Rejency was frozen. The oldest people cannot remember that such a thing ever happened in Java before; and at Tanjer, near which the ice was found, nobody ever saw water converted into a hard substance, and those who saw it hanging to the sides of the rocks, fancied that it was glass.

THE NATIVITY OF THE DUKE OF BRABANT,

Born 24th July, 1833.

FIGURE XIII.

8° 21'.



188° 21'.

Speculum.

Pla.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	S.D.A.	S.N.A	Asc. Differ.	M.Dis.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
H	0 s 45	15 s 6	324 1	70 39	109 21	19 21	44 20
h	2 n 9	4 n 17	175 33	95 16	84 44	5 16	57 12
2	1 s 17	11 n 37	32 9	104 38	75 22	14 38	23 48
2	1 n 3	11 n 14	155 44	104 37	75 23	14 7	37 23
2	3 s 34	19 n 6	74 29	115 10	64 50	25 10	66 8
2	0 s 46	11 n 27	150 40	104 24	75 36	14 24	32 19
2	4 n 57	8 s 15	213 47	79 44	100 16	10 16	25 26
2		19 n 58	123 10	116 30	63 30	26 30	

Pole of the Sun.....	50 29	His oblique Ascension	97 2
Pole of the Moon.....	17 22	Her oblique Descension...	210 10

A TABLE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ARCS OF DIRECTION IN THIS NATIVITY.

	Y.	M.		Y.	M.
Moon to S of $\frac{1}{2}$ zod.	1	0	Midheaven to Δ $\frac{1}{2}$ mun.	17	57
Moon to S of $\frac{1}{2}$ cum. lat.	4	0	Moon to \square of $\frac{1}{2}$ zodiac	18	2
\odot to the \square of $\frac{1}{2}$ zodiac	4	5	\odot to the \star of $\frac{1}{2}$ zodiac	20	6
\odot to the \square of $\frac{1}{2}$ zodiac	4	58	Moon to \square $\frac{1}{2}$ cum. lat.	20	18
\odot to the par. of dec. of $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9	Moon to Δ of \odot zod.	20	56
Moon to par. of dec. of $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	Moon to Δ of \odot cum. lat.	23	2
Moon to par. of dec. of $\frac{1}{2}$	7	20	Moon to \square of $\frac{1}{2}$ zodiac	23	22
\odot to the par. of dec. of $\frac{1}{2}$	7	46	Midhea. to \odot of $\frac{1}{2}$ mun.	23	48
Med. Celi to S $\frac{1}{2}$ mun.	8	34	† Moon to \square $\frac{1}{2}$ cum. lat.	25	22
† Moon to S of $\frac{1}{2}$ zod.	11	23	† Asc. to \square of \odot mun.	25	26
† Moon to \square of $\frac{1}{2}$ zodiac	11	52	† \odot to par. of dec. of $\frac{1}{2}$	25	28
Midheaven to Δ of $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	12	43	† Asc. to \odot of $\frac{1}{2}$ mun.	26	19
Moon to the \star of $\frac{1}{2}$ zod.	14	31	† Moon to par. of dec. of $\frac{1}{2}$	26	50
Moon to \square of $\frac{1}{2}$ cum. lat.	14	35	† \odot to \odot of $\frac{1}{2}$ in zodiac	28	41
Asc. to the \star $\frac{1}{2}$ in mun.	15	28	† Midhea. to S $\frac{1}{2}$ mun.	29	35
Moon to \star $\frac{1}{2}$ cum. lat.	16	55			

THE GENERAL JUDGMENTS.

1ST.—OF THE LIFE AND ITS PROBABLE DURATION.

The Sun, which, in this figure, is the Hyleg, or GIVER OF LIFE, is on the cusp of the eastern angle, in square to the Moon and Jupiter, just separating from the half square of Venus, and applying to the half square of Saturn. The Asselli and the Præspe, three evil fixed stars are within *three zodiacal degrees of the ascendant*; true it is, that the square of Jupiter, especially as he is so elevated, will, for a time, *preserve the life*; the close declination of the *lesser fortune, Venus*, may have also something to do with that preservation, but on the latter influence, had it stood alone, I should have placed little or no reliance, seeing she is in quartile ray to the planet Saturn; as it is, I am of opinion that the life of the native will be of no very long duration. The times that I consider to be most pregnant with danger are about the TWELFTH, 1844 and 1845, and near the TWENTY-SEVENTH YEARS, 1860. The first period, with great care and attention, he may survive; but of the second period I have no hope, for no less than *seven evil arcs follow each other, and spread over a space of five years.* (Arcana, 254 and 251.)

2NDLY.—OF THE MIND AND DISPOSITION.

As regards the rational qualities, I look to Mercury. I find him in the fixed sign Leo, in conjunction with Regulus, a fixed star of the first magnitude, of the nature of Mars, free from combustion, in quintile to the Moon, in trine to the midheaven, in declination to Mars and Jupiter; and, lastly, separating from the opposing rays of Herschel, the effects, I believe, will be such as to enable him to obtain a greater proficiency in learning, than persons in his exalted station generally attain;—his mind is firm, unbending, a readiness of wit, and a clearness of judgment;—of great military capacity, and a strong bias to justice; but let it not be forgotten, that over the whole of the above qualities, a strange waywardness of thought and manner will prevail. The Sun, ascending in Leo, will also tincture his mind with lofty ideas, cause him to be rather ambitious and proud, yet he will be of good principle, and, in his dealings with his fellow-men, will be held in high esteem. Now for the qualities irrational, I look to the Moon, and when I consider her position, and the nature of the stars by which she is aspected, (were not Mercury so strong) I should certainly believe he would get himself into innumerable troubles, and be subject to great loss of credit by his rashness, pride, and dissipation; even as it now stands, under the effect of evil directions, the shadow of the same will appear. Education will do much for him. (Arcana, 282.)

† Dangerous.

† Extremely dangerous.

3DLY.—OF THE ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES.

Before the year which I have pointed out as being fatal to his mortal career, I perceive he is liable to accidents at three particular periods, once by liquids or suffocation;—the first occurred at the time of an illness, in the EIGHTH MONTH OF THE SIXTH YEAR. The second time occurs, as near as possible, to the period when he will be seventeen years and seven months old; at that time he is in danger by water; therefore, if for his pleasure or otherwise he be near the water, let him beware. The third period occurs shortly before the completion of his twenty-second birth-day; at that time he will be liable to meet with a sudden accident, and I fear those parts near his shoulders and arms will be much hurt. Having now forewarned him, and, until he arrives at years of maturity, those about him, of the danger of these periods, I trust due caution will be taken near the times of their occurrence. As to diseases, he will be subject to a burning heat in the head and face, to sore throats; let him be particularly careful of his EYES, for radically they are EXCEEDINGLY WEAK; in the arms and shoulders he is subject to pain. These things will annoy him as he grows to years of maturity. But let me be rightly understood: this is the real tendency of the radical positions at birth, and that the subject of this geniture is liable to such afflictions only during the operation of the evil arcs.

4THLY.—OF HIS RANK.

At first sight in this matter, it would seem, by the greater lights being angular, in a masculine sign, attended by oriental stars, and Jupiter in the Midheaven, that this native was born to rise very considerably in the world, and to extend his dominion; but when I consider that the Sun is impeded by two strong squares, and the Moon by so many evil rays, and the total absence of all the stars from either tropical or equinoctial signs, I am bound to judge that he will not arrive to any great height of grandeur above the sphere in which he was born; yet, be it remembered, he will never sink into obscurity, but will always be able to maintain his station, in spite of the malice of his most bitter opponents. (*Arcana*, Nos. 82 and 105.)

5THLY.—FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

Venus in square to Saturn is rather unpromising for friends. He must place little or no reliance upon the professions of attachment that are made to him; especially would I have him disregard such friendships, however specious they may be in appearance, as will grow out of *certain amours*; dangers on that score are threatened; his enemies will be many, but they will be weak, poor, and of mean condition.

6THLY.—OF HIS ESTATE, OR WEALTH.

In this matter there is, and ever has been, much dispute; one setting up this mode of judgment, and another that. Ptolemy attributes all to the part of fortune and his disposer. In this nativity, this significator is in conjunction with the Moon and disposed by Mars, and Mars by aspect is certainly the strongest planet in this figure, for the Moon beholds him by sextile, Mercury in declination to him; he in trine to Jupiter, and at the same time has his declination: according to Ptolemy, we should be justified in stating that he will attain to considerable wealth, by military command. However, I shall chiefly draw my judgment from the position and strength of Mercury, the dignity of the Sun, and the elevated situation of Jupiter, in the Medium Celi. He will enjoy a tolerable share of wealth, and because Mercury is in parallel to Mars and Jupiter, I arrive at nearly the same conclusion as I did in Ptolemy's method; that is, that he will attain to the same by martial affairs and regal command. As a draw back, the Sun is in square to Jupiter, a native having such a square, in whatever station of life he may move, is liable to be, at certain periods of his life, extremely extravagant.

7THLY.—OF HIS MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN.

The Moon, in Scorpio, a prolific sign, separating from the Sun's square, Jupiter's opposition, the sextile of Mars, and being in the first quarter, certainly portends marriage. According to Ptolemy, he will either marry early in life, or, having

passed his prime, will marry a young woman; now, as without an absolute miracle, he cannot have passed his prime, he will marry in his *twenty-second year*. Upon the durable happiness of his marriage, I decline giving any opinion: of that let astrologers judge, when they see so many planets in common signs, and Venus, the star of affection and marriage happiness, in half-square to the Sun, and square to Saturn. The particular situation of the Moon, Venus, and Jupiter, all denote offspring.

STHLY.—HIS TRAVELS.

The Moon, being in Scorpio, a fixed sign, and angular, I do not believe he will take many journeys, and I am of opinion that those he will take will generally be attended with many annoying circumstances of difficulty and trouble.

A MORE PARTICULAR JUDGMENT, PROCEEDING FROM A SEPARATE CONSIDERATION OF THE CELESTIAL ARCS OF DIRECTION.

The first year passed, the Moon arrives at a semiquintile aspect of Saturn. Its effects are as follows: Many vexations and some illnesses will occur to his female relatives, and the native himself will be troubled with colds and illnesses.

In the third year the Moon comes, by secondary direction, to the opposition of Venus, and the transits are certainly evil; the chief effects will fall upon the parents, though he is liable to a fall or hurt at two years and eight months of age; and the health of his mother, in the beginning of 1836, and so on to the close, will be materially affected, at one time, **EVEN TO DANGER OF DEATH.**

Things, upon the whole, in the fourth year, are decidedly retrograding with the parents; an evil secondary arc; the Moon to the square of Saturn occurs: ill of an inflammatory complaint at three years eight and nine months—it will be of deep moment.

At four years and one month, and at four years and two months of age, two primary directions occur: the first is the Moon to the semiquartile of Saturn; and the second the Sun to the square of Jupiter in the zodiac. The first, in addition to giving him cold, and especially affecting his EYES, will affect his mother, the queen; and the second will cause his father to have disputes with ambassadors and high functionaries. It will also render him liable to losses at this time; but, in consequence of the Moon, by progressive motion, being in trine to Mars, in trine to Jupiter, and in sextile to her own place, I do not believe any of these events will prove of ultimate consequence, though for the time they will annoy.

At five years and somewhat more than a fortnight, the **HYLEG** arrives unto a square of the Moon; at this time an illness, which will require great care on the part of those in whose charge he may be, to prevent the complaint from settling in his eyes; in another place, under the head of Accidents and Diseases, I apprehend I have not been sparing in my cautions as to the administration of **LIQUIDS** at this period.

The Sun meets the parallels of Venus's declinations at six years and one month. This will, in a great measure, improve his health and spirits; the secondary directions, however, are by no means favourable.

This year the Moon arrives at three remarkable periods—one of *Mars*, at about seven years and four months; one of *Mercury*, at seven years and six months; another of *Jupiter*, at seven years and eleven months. Certainly their effects are **REMARKABLE**. The second would cause him to make unusual progress in his studies; great success would generally attend his parents, though, from a periodical direction, a slight drawback or check will, in May, June, and July, take place to the same. (*I have never seen any past event.*)

At eight years and nine months, the Ascendant in mundo forms the half-square of Venus; in the secondary direction the Moon in conjunction with *Herschel*, and in opposition to *Mercury*. Many slight and childish troubles are denoted; a surfeit was likely; but this general fortune is upon the increase, after the commencement of 1840. *His father would increase considerably in wealth, and would consequently be better able to forward the future prospects of his child.*

The secondary arcs, from nine to ten years, for there are no primary ones of consequence in force, are almost all favourable to his prosperity; some things rather curious, but which I shall not particularize, would occur to him in the early part of 1843. In the Spring of 1844, the great transit of Saturn would undermine his health,

and predispose his body the more readily to be afflicted by the directions of which I shall have occasion to speak; it caused great troubles to his father.

Now arrive we into the Autumn 1844, and, without doubt, I may reasonably infer, that the directions of a whole year operating, are of a *dangerous, fearful, slow, and lingering character*. They are as follows:—First, the SUN HYLEG to the half-square of Saturn, at eleven years and seven months; second, the Moon to the square of *Herschel*, at twelve years; the secondary directions are the Moon to the opposition of Saturn, and the trine of Sun. Saturn is in Aquarius retrograde, crossing the seventh, nearly in opposition to the radical Sun. Such a combination rarely occurs, in any nativity, and never without producing remarkable events: he will have a lingering and dangerous illness; the most assiduous, earnest, and unwearied attention will be required *to save his life*. But Jupiter will pass through the tenth, in 1845, and they will take him a journey; therefore the assistance afforded him will not be entirely thrown away. No! the hope of those to whom he is nearest and dearest, under the influence of that benevolent star, will revive, and, finally, I expect his life will be preserved. Before I leave this part of my judgment, it may not be amiss to observe, that much evil is denoted to KING LEOPOLD; *of his death some would now be certain*; but I beg leave to subscribe myself extremely averse to predicting the death of a parent, from the evil configurations which may exist in the horoscope of a child, even though, as in this case it happens, that *that child is of that marriage the eldest born*.

In the year 1846, near to his birth-day, the Midheaven is in trine to Mercury; this direction will be excellent for his honor, fame, and credit, and certainly he will obtain SOME PREFERMENT, it will be profitable unto him in various ways; and he will make rapid strides in his studies at this time. Towards the close of 1845 I would have him beware of a relapse of his former illness; things will be very untoward generally with him; a change of a decided nature will take place, and I believe he will take a journey of some length. In the following year, from the secondary arcs, he will form many new attachments, and will greatly improve in his acquirements.

At fourteen years and nine months, the Moon in sextile to Saturn, and to square to *Herschel*; the secondary arcs are various, the balance of the aspects for the year are evil, many vexatious occurrences will happen, and the same will in some measure grow out of some juvenile attachment; let him be careful of his *home*, honor, and credit; his pecuniary resources upon the whole will improve.

The Ascendant in mundo forms the sextile of Saturn at *fifteen years and nine months*, 1849, a tolerable direction generally, but it is of little service here, Saturn being radically evil. Spring, 1849, he will, under its operations, be more staid, and rather inclined to melancholy musings; elderly persons will be favourable to his interests. The Moon, by secondary arc, being in trine to Saturn, accelerates the above, by harmonizing therein.

The Moon forms three secondary arcs; the square of Mercury, the sextile of the Sun, and the square of Mars. In the seventeenth year he will gain by a death; and about the Christmas of 1849, and the beginning of 1850, he will be much benefited by some events then taking place; he will attract much public notice, and derive advantage therefrom.

The Moon in sextile of Saturn: his affairs will be surrounded with difficulties, but not of such a nature that he cannot get over them. I have named elsewhere, under the head of Accidents, &c., that he should now beware of water. The directions by PERIOD are very unfavourable.

At eighteen years and three months of age the Midheaven in trine to Mars, and very shortly after the Moon in zodiac, without latitude forms the square of Mercury: the secondary arcs are many, and great in power. He will now attain to great PREFERMENT, and it appears to me that the same will be of a martial nature; in all martial affairs he will have great success. In the Spring of 1852, he will meet with many vexatious disputes as regards bill and writings generally; perhaps he may be liable to cold obstructions, but no evil of consequence can occur: on the whole, I have every reason to expect that this year will be one of much prosperity.

At twenty years and five months the Giver of Life is in sextile to Venus in the zodiac. Under the influence of this direction his health will be excellent; he will be rather inclined to pleasure, and will form an attachment of some continuance.

As the Moon is in square to Mercury in the zodiac in her own path, it would not be amiss, nor ill-timed, if I were to give the native a caution as to what letters he may be inclined to pen, as ultimately such productions may not turn out greatly to

his approbation. By secondary motion, the Moon is in conjunction with the Sun; he is liable to losses, but taking the year altogether he will be very prosperous.

The Moon in trine of the Sun, at twenty-one years and three months of age, and in sextile to Venus, by secondary motion. He will be very popular; he will rise in the world; his feelings will be greatly aroused into action; a strong attachment is certain; in fact, IN THE YEAR 1855, I believe he will be MARRIED. The directions are exceedingly good, but let him not forget that he is liable to a sudden accident by period, either in the latter end of April or beginning of May, 1855.

The year 1856, to July, I do not consider very prosperous: at twenty-three years and five months the Moon in trine to the Sun; this will be a period of great and extraordinary prosperity: he will greatly rise in estimation of the world. There is a square of Mars at twenty-three years, and at the same time, by secondary motion, she will be in square to Venus; this is rather evil for the marriage state, but I do not expect it will operate until May, 1857.

At twenty-four years and two months the Midheaven is in conjunction with JUPITER. This is an excellent and eminent direction; it will confer great DIGNITIES, HONORS, and BENEFITS, to him.

Now, in the Summer of 1859, I find many powerful and malignant arcs are in force; the Moon is in square to Mars; this occurs at twenty-five years and nine months; the Ascendant in square to the Moon immediately after. The SUN, which I have before mentioned in this figure, as the true GIVER OF LIFE, is AFFLICTED by the ZODIACAL PARALLEL of HERSCHEL, at twenty-five years and ten months; the Ascendant comes to the opposition of HERSCHEL at twenty-six years and nine months; the MOON forms the PARALLEL of HERSCHEL's declination at twenty-seven years and three months; the SUN in the ZODIAC is in OPPOSITION to HERSCHEL at twenty-nine years and one month; and, lastly, SATURN is in SESQUIQUADRATE RAY TO THE MIDHEAVEN at thirty years of age: so that we have at one view no less than SEVEN EVIL PRIMARY DIRECTIONS, lasting throughout a period of nearly five years. That they must produce some remarkably evil effects, all will allow. As early as the month of August, 1858, I find SATURN will be actually crossing the RADICAL SUN; this, of itself, will weaken the vital powers, and thereby greatly injure the health. In April, 1859, he is RETROGRADE near the SAME PLACE; but in JULY and AUGUST of that year, he will be in conjunction with Mars in the same sign. Now the first arc of the Moon will not so materially affect HIM; I expect it will act injuriously on the female members of his family. The second will produce injury to him by secret means: he will be unpopular with the multitude, and in no small danger from their evil intentions and designs.

The third, a planet of whose particular effects we know so little, that he is generally evil in his influence, and decidedly so, when he is evilly aspected; here we find him radically in opposition to Mercury, both in the Zodiac and in the world, and upon the cusp of an evil house; upon which last circumstance there are Astrologers in the world who would lay much stress. I am of opinion that this parallel will give a fearful and perilous illness, the precise nature of which will baffle the skill of the physicians: it will come upon him rather suddenly, when he, or those about him, may least expect it; and considering that the PRIMARY DIRECTIONS and TRANSITS, which I have already enumerated, are so long in force, I am compelled here to observe, as I have before observed in the first article of the General Judgment, that beyond the twenty-seventh year IN HIS LIFE'S DURATION I HAVE NO HOPE.

47. EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING UPON THE BRAIN.

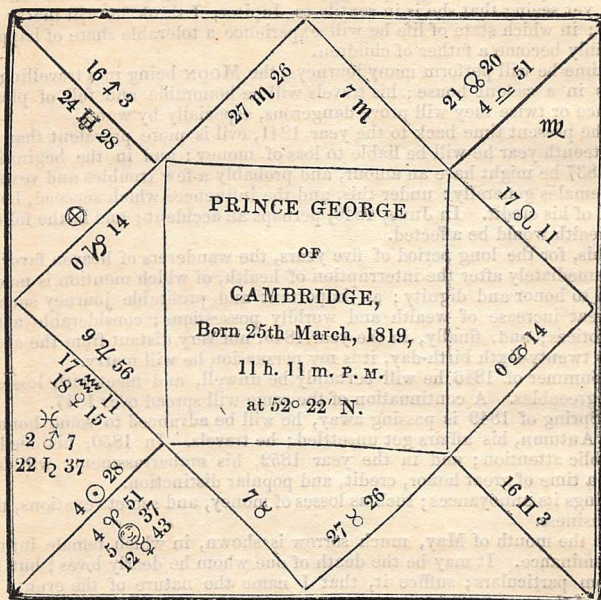
A remarkable case, illustrating the powerful effect of this agent upon the nervous system, is detailed in the last number of the *Lancet*, by Dr. Allnutt, of Parliament-street. The patient, a young lady, was seated in the country, at an open window, was suddenly struck by a flash of lightning. Transient insensibility was produced, followed by a violent fit of hysterica, intense head-ach, tic-doloureux, drooping of the eyelid, and sickness, which persisted, with little intermission for several months. The patient, however recovered, the stroke, not being sufficiently powerful to annihilate, at once, the functions of the brain, and produce sudden death. An instance, like this, should operate as a warning to those who wilfully neglect the means of safety when placed within their reach.

THE NATIVITY OF PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE,

Born 25th March, 1819.

FIGURE XIV.

214° 38'.



Latitude of Planets.

H	0 7 s.
h	1 56 s.
24	0 27 s.
☉	1 12 s.
☽	0 49 N.
♂	0 23 s.
♀	1 19 s.
♂

Declination of Planets.

H	25 28 s.
h	4 42 s.
24	18 12 s.
☉	11 49 s.
☽	14 21 s.
♂	4 52 N.
♀	3 17 N.
♂	1 49 N.

As the figure is cast to the latitude of Hanover, it will be seen that he was born jointly under the influence of the two Superiors, for the sign CAPRICORNUS arose on the eastern angle, and JUPITER was ascending in the fixed sign AQUARIUS. The figure I hold to be of a remarkable brilliant description, for a NEW MOON had just been celebrated in the masculine and fiery sign ARIES; that body then applied to the SEXTILE of JUPITER, and CONJUNCTION of MERCURY; he was also in sextile to the Ascendant. His disposition will be placid, pleasant, temperate, cheerful, yet sharp. Had MERCURY been free from the beams of the SUN, he would have proved a prodigy in many branches of learning and science, that erratic being sextile to both the benefics, and in trine to the GEORGIAN planet. As it now occurs, he will have much to do with public, honorable, and stirring political matters; and for his love of justice, ingenuity, and activity therein, he will meet much and well-merited applause. It is a nativity of exceeding vitality—as the SUN, MOON, and JUPITER all befriend the Ascendant, and until the leaden orb of old SATURN arrives at the Hyleg's conjunction, danger will be far off. (Arcana, 256.)

He will be very wealthy, for the part of fortune will be disposed off by JUPITER, and that planet is well configurated; he will, notwithstanding, be liable to losses of money and property by secret means and measures, as SATURN is in square to Herschel.

His rank will be high—his power great, especially towards the close of his days. The SUN and MOON both being in ARIES, and both the benevolents being their attendants, crossing their trine to the culminating angle.

Though much of the power of the MOON is absorbed in the beams of the SUN, although she is posited in a sign of single form, and in declination to the enemy of marriage, yet seeing that she is in sextile to Jupiter, I think he will marry in the year 1846; in which state of life he will experience a tolerable share of happiness, and certainly become a father of children.

In his time he will perform many journeys, the MOON being in a travelling sign, as well as in a cadent house; his travels will be honorable and full of pleasure, though once or twice they will prove dangerous, especially by water.

From the present time back to the year 1841, evil is more prevalent than good. In his sixteenth year he will be liable to loss of money; and in the beginning of the year 1837 he might have an amour, and probably a few troubles and vexations, through females generally: under this, and the influences which succeed, he must be careful of his credit. In June, 1840, perhaps an accident; and in the following year his health would be affected.

After this, for the long period of five years, the wanderers of heaven favor him; in fact, immediately after the interruption of health, of which mention is made, he will attain to honor and dignity; an important and profitable journey succeeds; then a great increase of wealth and worldly possessions; considerable activity, literary notices; and, finally, in the year 1845, not very distant from the anniversary of his twenty-sixth birth-day, it is my persuasion he will marry.

In the Summer of 1846 he will certainly be unwell, and meet with losses and many disagreeables. A continuation of the same will spread over 1847.

As the Spring of 1849 is passing away, he will be advanced to some honorable office; in Autumn, his affairs get unsettled; he travels. In 1850, his deeds will attract public attention; and in the year 1852, his embarrassments will depart. It will be a time of great honor, credit, and popular distinction.

1853 brings its annoyances; such as losses of money, and secret vexations, mixed up with business.

1854, in the month of May, much sorrow is shown, in which female influence hath predominance. It may be the death of one whom he dearly loves; but I will abstain from particulars; suffice it, that I name the nature of the event. The latter part of that year will be prosperous.

1855, and about October, this illustrious individual is liable to a sharp and sudden illness, or accident. He will do well to avoid steam-boats and the water.

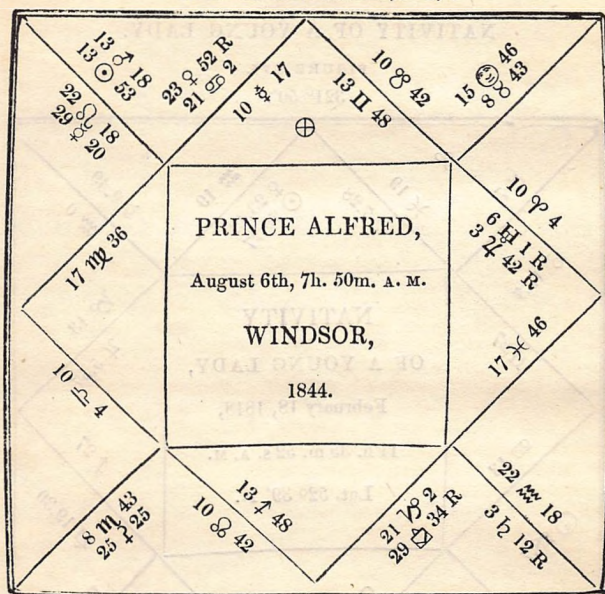
Evil to the general prosperity of health are the arcs of 1857 and 1858, even to December 1859. I must here mention, that, in 1857, a lingering affliction of an anguish character will afflict him.

In 1859 he will travel considerably, and towards Christmas, his health will be wonderfully established; it will be a time of much gain and prosperity; the arcs in the Summer of 1860, shews that he is likely to suffer much loss, through the defalcation of some servant, in whom too much trust is put, in matters of important correspondence; perhaps caution at this time may prevent the same. 1862 and 1863, abound in good fortune, ease of mind, honor, credit, and pleasure. 1864, is by no means so favourable; but in the year 1865, and in the month of July, if the time of birth is correct, he will have an inflammatory complaint, and while that inflammation lasts, it will be very violent; his throat, during this progress, will be much affected, and, unless more than ordinary care is taken, the dregs of this disease will certainly fall into his legs and feet. 1868 will be prosperous for most of his affairs; 1869, is replete with many outward events; 1870 is little better. But after this, until the SUN shall return for the fifty-sixth time, since his birth, to the same point of the zodiac he occupied at that minute, his prosperity will be unbounded: honors and benefits will be showered upon him; in those years he will attain to the meridian of his glory; and, finally, as the great globe of SATURN shall touch the orient, he will sink into everlasting rest; surrounded by his friends, and in high estimation with his fellow-mortals. (*God save the Prince.*)

HOROSCOPE OF PRINCE ALFRED, ERNEST, ALBERT,

Second Son of her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA.

FIGURE XV.

A. R. 4h. 49m. 48s. = $72^{\circ} 27'$.

	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎	♏	♐	♑
Lat.	0 s 45	0 s 35	1 s 30	1 N 9	7 s 10	1 N 4	2 N 14			
Dec.	1 N 42	20 s 1	0 N 6	17 N 56	14 N 15	12 N 42	18 N 45	16 N 40		

Aspects.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Moon square of Mars. | 9. Mercury quincunx Jupiter. |
| 2. Moon square of Sol. | 10. Moon parallel Mars. |
| 3. Moon square of Mercury. | 11. Sol conjunction Mars. |
| 4. Moon opposition of Ceres. | 12. Sol parallel Venus. |
| 5. Moon sextile of Venus. | 13. Mars sesquiquare Jupiter. |
| 6. Moon parallel Saturn. | 14. Sol sesquiquare Jupiter. |
| 7. Venus biquintile Herschel. | 15. Mercury quincunx Herschel. |
| 8. Mercury quincunx Saturn. | 16. Moon trine of Ascendant. |

Lord, what is life? 'tis like a flower

That blossoms and is gone;

We see it flourish for an hour,

With all its beauty on;

But death comes like a wintry day,

And cuts the pretty flower away.

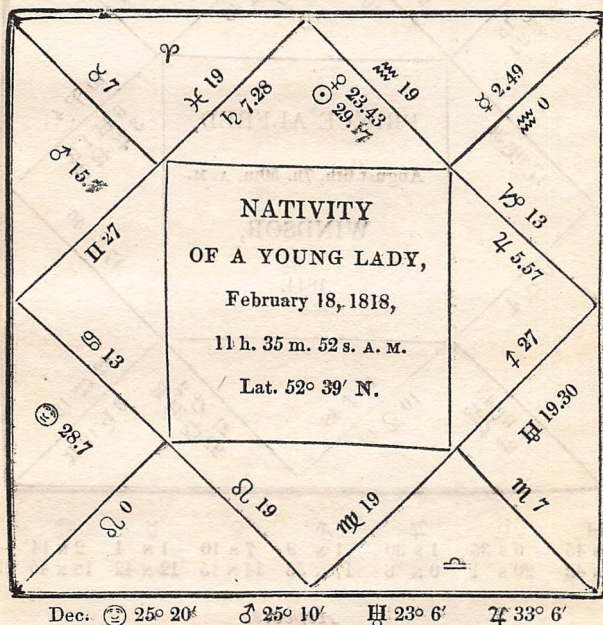
If the Moon, in this natus, is hyleg, then the prince will not live over his infancy; for the Moon is afflicted by Mars, Saturn, Sol, and Mercury.

But judging from position, I take the Sun as hyleg, and only afflicted by the presence of Mars, but the latter divested of his killing power, (*Arcana*, 246), and the former in aspect with both Jupiter and Venus; consequently *I judge the royal scion will live to years of maturity.* The Sun, in conjunction of Mars, will weaken the constitution, and the child will be subjected to inflammatory action under the Sun's aspects. Also the Moon is heavily afflicted, this also shews delicacy of constitution, *Arcana*, 259.. Venus *precedes* the Sun as well as Mars, *Arcana*, 253. Moon in trine of Ascendant is beneficial for life.

NATIVITY OF A YOUNG LADY.

FIGURE XVI.

321° 50'.



Dec. ☾ 25° 20' ♂ 25° 10' ♀ 23° 6' ♀ 33° 6'

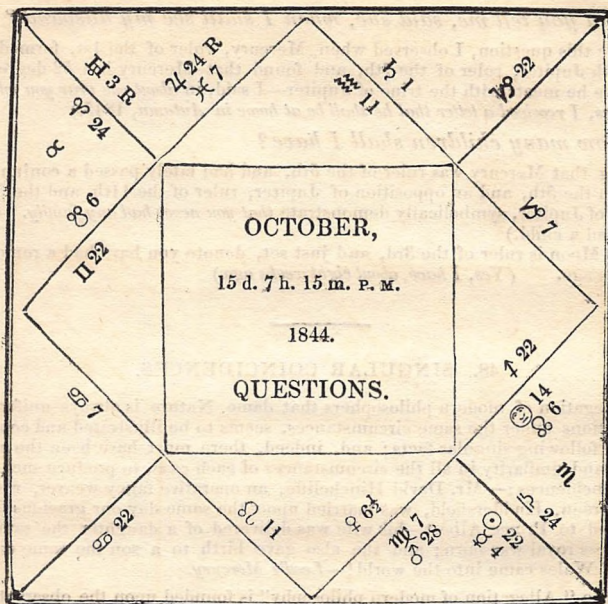
This nativity is given for the purpose of shewing the influence the evil aspects of ♀ to ♀ and ☾ have in causing insanity and disease of the mind, *Arcana*, 317. Under the M. C. to ☾ ♀, at 18 yrs. 2½ mos., the native suffered the loss of her father and much trouble. An attack of insanity, brought on by much anxiety of mind and over exertion of the bodily powers, took place under ☾ to Par. ♀ zod. (at 26 yrs.) which lasted for three months. The evil aspect of ♀, in a nativity, always cause much anxiety of mind, and if ♀ afflict ♀ and ☾, I believe that, at some period of life, insanity will take place either for a longer or a shorter period, *Arcana*, 323. In this nativity ♀ and ♀ are in S□; ☾ and ♀ in ♂; ♂ and ♀ in Sesq.; ♂ in ♂ ♀, and ♀ being in 6th, and ☾ S□ and Par. ♂. I would request students to pay particular attention to the influence of ♀* on the mind, especially over the reasoning faculties, over which I believe he has considerable influence—*Arcana*, 282.

Leicester.

C. D. R.

[* What would a certain bombastic phraseologist, and circumlocutional Lecture writer say to this, who, in his dearly paid for lectures and burlesque "*Greek Quadripartite*" asserts that the "*Georgium Sidus*, has no effect, because it is impossible to have any effect; and ASSUREDLY IT HAS NO INFLUENCE WHATEVER." I would seriously ask this illogical writer, or his followers, Why they stupidly deny the influence of Herschel? W. J. S.]

FIGURE XVII.

*Aspects.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Moon sextile Saturn. | 5. Moon square Mars. |
| 2. Moon square Jupiter. | 6. Mars opposition Herschel. |
| 3. Saturn sextile Herschel. | 7. Mercury opposition Herschel. |
| 4. Mars trine Saturn. | 8. Sol quincunx Jupiter. |

A Lady, on the Evening of October 15th, 1844, interrogated me in a rather curious way, asking

1. How shall I be generally situated in the world?

Now, said I, this is rather a sweeping question, and will want a little sub-dividing, propose the questions just as you would have them answered. *Shall I receive the present that has been sent to me?*

Finding the lady ruled by Mercury, and the 5th face of Gemini rising, I apprehend the question to be radical—and she exactly answered to No. 25, Arcana. *Jupiter*, in the house of gifts, presents, hopes, expectations, &c., just past an opposition of Mercury, I said, you will not receive the present; for you ought to have got it about eight weeks ago; as Mercury is 8 degrees past an opposition of Jupiter. *(She replied, just two months ago I ought to have received it.)*

2. Can you tell me by whom the present was sent?

As Jupiter is the friend to send the present, and he ruler of the 7th, the house of marriage—I said, it was expected either from a lover or an husband. *(You are right, said she.)*

3. Shall I ever be married?

Before I gave answer to this question I looked well into the figure, and, according to my MS. rules, whenever the ♄ is near the Ascendant, the querent “will either ask unlikely questions, else appear *stupid* in all her proceedings; also will equivocate, and want all answers her own way; and will not speak all truth concerning past state of affairs.” However, I found no application between the rulers

of the 7th and the 1st: and Mercury lord of 1st and Mars separating from a conjunction of each other, I declared she *was* already married.* (*Yes, you are surprisingly correct, and I see I cannot deceive you.*)

4. *Can you tell me, said she, when I shall see my husband?*

To solve this question, I observed when Mercury, ruler of the 1st, formed good aspect with Jupiter, ruler of the 7th, and found that Mercury has 52 degrees to pass before he meets with the trine of Jupiter—I said, in *about one year you will see him.* (*Yes, I received a letter that he shall be at home in Autumn, 1845.*)

5. *How many children shall I have?*

Finding that Mercury was ruler of the 5th, and had lately passed a conjunction of Mars in the 5th, and an opposition of Jupiter, ruler of the 11th, and the Moon in square of Jupiter, symbolically demonstrate that *you never had any family.* (No! I never had a child.)

As the Moon is ruler of the 3rd, and just set, denote you have had a removal a few weeks ago. (*Yes, I have, about eight weeks ago.*)

48. SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

The allegation of modern philosophers that dame Nature is always uniform in her operations under the same circumstances, seems to be illustrated and confirmed by the following singular facts; and, indeed, there must have been the nicest precision and similarity in all the circumstances of each case, to produce such wonderful coincidences:—Mr. David Hinchcliffe, an operative fancy weaver, residing at Mold green, Huddersfield, was married upon the same day our gracious Queen was united to Prince Albert—his wife was delivered of a daughter the same day the princess royal was born; and she also gave birth to a son the same day the Prince of Wales came into the world!—*Leed's Mercury.*

[Yes, the "Allegation of modern philosophy" is founded upon the observation of the uniform operations "of dame Nature," which is found from the well known Astrological axiom, "Like causes produce like effects, or, in similar circumstances, similar consequences ensue." And we have no hesitation in asserting "that Mr. D. Hinchcliffe has a similar Nativity to that of our gracious Queen Victoria.]"

49. ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA, WINTER, 1845.

JANUARY—*Gales* on the *British coasts* about the 12th, the 18th, and three or four of the following days. *Great electric excitements* with magnetic phenomena, 19th, 20th, and 21st. *Cold* after the 27th, with thunder and lightning, during the month, with severe frosts under the aspects of Sol, Herschel, and Saturn—the day of the aspects are in the *Meteorologist*.

FEBRUARY—*Earthquakes* abroad about the 8th, also at the Moon's apogee, 16th to the 22nd, and while the Moon passes through Scorpio. *Storms* from 6th to 8th, and at the full Moon. *Gales* set in when Herschel and Jupiter south together in the afternoon of the 7th; about the 25th *high winds*; and the 8th appears to produce positive electricity, which I believe will produce dense fogs; also fog on the 21st, and *windy* on the sea when the Moon reaches her *greatest south* latitude in Leo.

MARCH—*Gales* on our coasts about the afternoon of the 15th, and the 16th; also on Good Friday and Easter; as well as at the Moon's perigee during her progress through Sagittary. *Earthquakes* abroad, about Easter and the end of Easter week. I should recommend my readers to look well at my Meteorological predictions in the *Meteorologist*, for this month, in which they will also find a good Aspectarian.

* See my Rules in "Messenger," page 178, Price 3s. 6d. Simpkin & Co. London.

50. WINTER QUARTER, 1845.

There is no speech nor language, where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and THEIR WORDS to the end of the world. DAVID, Psalm xix.

New laws on the import duties, especially on sugar, butter, and other articles of consumption; also in connexion to drainage and supply of water to large towns. Military murders by wholesale introduced by the war-note in the Southern India, in Lahore, and about the Indus. Morocco, afflicted by martial foes. Russia is ill at ease. *Not a new Parliament this Quarter*, yet some of my cotemporaries predict we shall have a new ministry. General peace in Portugal. Many incendiarisms in the farming districts. Germany very discontented in its present state. Good news and prospects to England, trade prosperous. Mars marching through Sagittary brings misfortunes to Leopold, king of Belgium, and to William II., of the Netherlands. Grief and indisposition to the Queen dowager, and to the duke of Wellington. Spain, I fear, is again disturbed. Ireland much disturbed, and is very discontented. Much disease among children and horned cattle. Bankrupts and frauds too plentiful. The same laws discussed in Parliament. Danish dominions, disturbed. Small-pox rife. Invasion in Texas, especially in Galveston.

51. ON THE OSCILLATIONS OF THE BAROMETER, FOR 1843,

By James Elder, Esq., Dundee, (Scotland).

Astro-Meteorology, at the present moment, engages the attention of the most masterly minds, and looking to the various orbs that revolve in space around the god of day, and in connexion with our Solar System, and considering their physical powers upon the gases of our atmosphere, can we wonder at storms and tempests following in their walk, and all this accomplished by that powerful agent, *Electricity*. For assuredly storms and tempests will vend their rage in some quarter of our Earth and seas during the time, and more especially afterwards, powerful *aspects* are formed until all space bears an equal proportion of the fluid, and come to the balance equilibrium. Keeping these hints in view, in this and subsequent papers, I will take a glance of the oscillations of the barometer for the hypast and eventful year 1843, and trace the effects of these *aspects*, so far as they have fallen under my own observation, or that of any of my numerous correspondents. The year, we were told, would enter "dark and gloomy." This was fully borne out on the 2nd day, by the Moon forming a square to Mars, and Mercury quintile to Mars, hence we had moisture and a lowering atmosphere: be it remembered, the close of 1842 was as mild as it sometimes is with us in the month of May, the mean of the thermometer for that month being 47 degrees! and the barometer, on the 1st of January, stood at 30 inches—mild and generally quiet weather followed on the 12th, when, at 2 o'clock P. M., I find the instrument at 29.90, and at 9 o'clock of said day, at 28.40, being a range downwards of one inch and 50 hundredths, and this in the course of seven hours, when one of the most destructive hurricanes on record took place. The evening of the 12th was calm, not a breath of wind; the Moon shone out through a thin vapour of fog, with a beautiful halo, of large dimensions, around her; and on the morning of the 13th, at 4 o'clock A. M., the hurricane was raging in all its fury, which continued to sunset, accompanied with snow and sleety showers—wind S.E. Now, the *aspects* for the 12th was the ☾ sesquiquare to the ☉, and ♀ and ♃ in conjunction; 13th day, * ☉ parallel to ♀, ☾ in opposition to ♀, and the ☾ in trine to ♃.

Painful, indeed, it is to reflect on the effects of this hurricane. In looking into Lloyd's List, I find 180 vessels was lost on the coasts of Great Britain and France, and above 480 valuable lives perished in the raging ocean, and property to the amount of half a million destroyed on this terrific day!

This hurricane ravaged the greater part of the Netherlands and the north of

* On the 13th, the "*Meteorologist*" predicted "showers, windy, meteors at night, and electric appearances"—and this prediction was made from the Moon being in the sign Gemini, and at her *greatest northern declination*, with *half north latitude*—and this is *always* the phenomenon experienced in the Winter months, when the Moon is thus found—let what other aspects exist that may, and this I asserted and published in the "*Messenger of 1842*"—See Messenger, page 22, and Rule 7th Moon in Gemini. W. J. S.

France, from latitude 45° to 60° . I wrote a friend of mine to the port of London, having an eye to these *compound aspects*, (*he was returning to a port in Scotland, in ballast*), to secure his ballast before starting. I copy his answer to me in his own words: "I thank you kindly for your friendly advice to me, had I not done as requested, not a soul of us could have told you the tale. I was overtaken with the hurricane on the East coast of England. In a few hours the sea rose mountains high; had the ballast shifted we would have foundered, but being well secured our little bark rode bravely out, nay, weathered the gale! the wind was SSE, and the day previous, the 12th, there was a great fall of the barometer. I, for one, wish well to the Science of Meteorology."

Of the same date, the Secretary to the Meteorological Society of Great Britain writes, "One of the most destructive hurricanes on record has just swept over the metropolis of Britain, and a great part of France, the results of which is truly terrific: hundreds have perished, and immense property destroyed. The *aspects* being, the \oplus , \otimes , and \mathcal{L} in conjunction." Another correspondent, from Kilkenny, Ireland, reports this hurricane there to have been exceedingly fierce.

In my next paper to the *Arcana* I will take a glance of the gases' effects, which occurred latter end of January, and early in February of the said year, in different latitudes, and under different modifications. Let the young Astro-Meteorologist, in the meantime, have a close eye to the powerful *aspects*, both at their formation and for some days after, and he will soon learn the science is capable of "teaching knowledge;" for the works of the Lord are wonderful, sought out are they of all them that take pleasure therein.

(To be continued.)

52. STORMS, AND THEIR EFFECT UPON THE SICK.

"On November 26th, 1703, arose a most furious storm of wind, a little before midnight, which lasted upwards of six hours. The history, and whole theory of this wonderful phenomenon, I shall not attempt to compile. This province was, by the Royal Society, conferred on the learned Dr. Halley, who was every way equal to the task. Wherefore, I shall only touch on some circumstances of it, which more immediately relate to the present theme.

The Moon was then in her *perigium*, and near the *change*; and it has been proved that both these circumstances contribute towards attracting the air upwards, and raising the winds. Accordingly, the barometer was lower than usual, and the subsequent tides were very high. And most probably there was a concurrence of one or more of the other causes already assigned, though it might be difficult to come at the knowledge of them; but as the state of the weather in the preceding seasons of the year is of easier, and perhaps not less useful, consideration; I shall remark, that in those places particularly, which felt the rage of the storm, the Summer and part of Autumn were remarkably wet, and the Winter was ushered in by open warm weather; so that a thermometer, (whose freezing point was about 84°), was very seldom below a hundred to the latter end of November. Hence we may form a probable conjecture, that the atmosphere was blended with vast quantities of saline and sulphurous exhalations; which, by their various combinations and agitations, at length gave that destructive force to the motion of the air. And this conjecture is confirmed by the flashes or coruscations which were observed during the storm; and by the saline particles found the next day on the leaves of vegetables, even at many miles distance from the sea: where the grass, in some places, tasted so salt, that the cattle did not care to eat it. I remember that several persons complained particularly of head-achs the very night of the storm. But the case of a lady of quality, of my acquaintance, is very remarkable, who was struck blind in an instant that same night."—DR. MEAD.

53. A WEST INDIAN HURRICANE, 1844.

Since the year 1818 there has not occurred such a dreadful visitation at Montego bay, as was witnessed on the 5th of October, 1844. On the night of the 4th, the weather, which had been for days past rather threatening, assumed an unusually

lowering and portentous appearance. Between nine and ten, P. M., and about a quarter to two, A. M., on Saturday, it acquired a terrific force. There was, during the day, comparatively little wind, but the sea raged in a most dreadful manner. Between six and seven, A. M., the fine schooner *Africanus*, was driven ashore at Meagre bay, and very shortly after became a complete wreck. Every wharf has suffered, and the loss is immense. The sea rose higher than it has ever yet been known to do, and the waves dashed into the bay equal in noise to the loudest thunder.

I predicted about the end of the first week in October we should hear of electric excitements and disastrous calamities, but it would be more abroad. See page 47. Saturn stationary, in aspect with Mercury, and the latter was also stationary, which added to the exciting cause of these effects.

54. PHYSIC AND PHILOSOPHY.

Celsus tells us, that the Science of Physic was accounted a part of Philosophy; so that the curing of diseases, and the contemplation of nature, took their rise from the same persons.

Now, as it is of consequence to the subject in hand, so it is easy to prove, that those philosophers, who laid the foundations of our art, were really famous geometers. And first, the most eminent among the sages of antiquity was *Pythagorus*, who had acquired such high reputation for his skill in physic, that it was commonly said, that he travelled, not so much for the sake of instructing them, as of curing them. But the progress made by him in mathematical studies, also, was extraordinary. Witness his two noble discoveries; the one, of the square described upon the side subtending the right angle in a right angled triangle, being equal to both the squares described upon the sides containing the right angle; the other, of the area of the parabola, which, according to *Proclus*, he first demonstrated. For the first of these problems, *Athenæus* and *Diogenes Laertius*, upon the authority of *Apollodorus*, the arithmetician, say that he offered a hecatomb in sacrifice. But *Plutarch*, after citing a verse of *Apollodorus*, leaves it doubtful for which of the two he made that offering.

Democritus, who is thought by some to have been *Hippocrates's* master, was equally famous for geometry and physic. By those great men, and others like them, was this profession carried on in the times of *Hippocrates*; who, as *Celsus* says, was the first that separated this art from philosophy. For he plainly perceiving, that the superstition of the common people, the impudence and vain pretences of quacks, and the pride and vanity of the sophists, were mighty obstacles to the improvement of the art; proposed to himself, in all his writings, to guard against those impediments and difficulties. And, accordingly, in his valuable book *De morbo sacro*, he teaches how to obviate false religious notions; and is very copious in detecting the frauds and fallacies of those men, who covered their ignorance with a veil of piety, making pretension of charming away those diseases, which they could not cure by medicines!! In his books *De arte*, *De decoro*, *De præceptionibus*, he disputes, not only against those, who denied that physic was an art, and therefore had no regard to any thing but experience; but also against those, who practised upon a wrong plan. And because the divine old man is made a tool, by contending parties, for their respective notions; I cannot avoid observing, that mechanical reasoning is every where approved and recommended in those treatises by that great parent of medicine.—*DR. MEAD.*

55. PHILOSOPHY OF LONDON FOG.

Professor Booth gave some interesting observations on this subject before a recent Committee of the House of Commons. The atmosphere is from peculiar meteorological influences, in November, when the barometric pressure is less than at other periods, fully saturated with aqueous vapours. We are apt to call this weather, in which fogs prevail, heavy, whilst the contrary is the case, as from the lightness of the atmosphere it is, that these aqueous matters fall, being of too high specific gravity to be kept floating in the upper strata. In their descent, they take

into solution or suspension all the smoky particles which detereorate the atmosphere, giving denseness to the fog, and imparting its dangerous character. These cause its noxious effects, as may be seen in the black expectorature in the mucus from the lungs. These dense conditions of the atmosphere are always accompanied with a dangerous slipperiness of the pavement, which is always owing to the precipitation of the oleaginous matters of the smoke on the ground. Were the quantity of smoke diminished, there would be less danger from the London November fogs, as their density would be greatly diminished.

56. FULFILLED PREDICTIONS, (45),

By W. J. Simmonite.

PREDICTIONS.

"The Queen of Spain has $\odot S \square \text{h}$, at 13 years, 19 months—much negotiations between her people and herself, but not marriage, for her health will be impaired. (38.)

"Spain in great turmoil," page 48.

"England involved in war in quelling insurrectional movements in India and other places ruled by *Capricorn*.

"Death to a royal branch." *Meteorologist*, 1844.

"Disputes among the Israelites in Jerusalem." Page 48.

"NOT a new change of rulers for this realm." Page 48.

"Fruits of the earth plentiful, and the agriculturalists benefited." Page 31.

"Calamities to pits and to pitmen." (*Autumn*, 1844.)

FULFILMENTS.

Letters from Spain, at this time, state that the health of the youthful Queen of Spain is very unsatisfactory. She had been some days confined to her apartments, and is said to have every appearance of confirmed dropsy.

"This wretched country continues to be the scene of political commotion; plot and counterplot follow each other in rapid succession, and threaten the destruction of all government." *The League*, November 9.

The British stormed Samunghur, in the Mahratta country, on the 13th of October, 1844. They were assisting the Rajah, who is a minor, against his insurgent subjects. Between 500 and 600 of the enemy were killed, and as many were wounded or taken prisoners. *Gardeners' Gazette*.

From the Great conjunction of h and 2f , in January, 1842, I predicted the death of the princess Sophia.

"The mountaineers have come down upon Lebanon and Jerusalem, and have rebelled the inhabitants thereof." *Liverpool Mercury*.

Many persons felt assured that we should have a change of ministry this Autumn, and we made this prediction in the face of this extensive confidential assertion, or rather anticipation.

This prediction has been amply fulfilled; the crops of grain were above the average, fruits abundant, and the harvest splendid: for which we ought to be thankful, and the nation should have a public fast-day, and return its sincere thanks to Almighty God for his blessing.

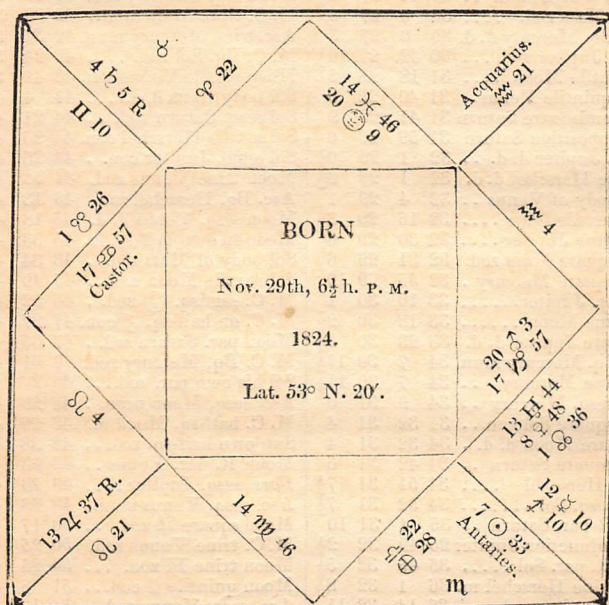
"Dreadful Colliery explosion, and loss of NINETY-FIVE persons, in the Haswell collieries, in the County of Durham." *Gardeners' Gazette*, Oct. 5.

THE NATIVITY OF A GENTLEMAN LIVING,

Mr. John Noton, Farmer.

FIGURE XVIII.

345° 59'.

*Speculum.*

Pla.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	M. Dis.	Semi Arcs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ S. Arcs
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
♈	0 s 24	23 s 0	248 58	118 59	124 26	41 28
♊	2 s 5	18 n 37	62 29	76 30	117 28	39 9
♋	0 n 37	17 n 21	136 18	29 41	65 10	21 37
♌	1 s 19	23 s 27	291 55	125 n 56	125 n 19	41 46
♍		21 s 36	245 44	79 15	122 6	40 42
♎	1 s 41	24 s 52	279 42	113 43	128 33	42 51
♏	1 s 20	23 s 36	250 29	84 30	125 56	41 59
♐	5 n 8	0 n 49	348 55	2 56	91 6	33 22
♑				34 32	91 6	30 22

ARCS OF DIRECTIONS TO COME UP.

	° /	Y. M.		° /	Y. M.
M. C. square Venus zod.	22 7	20 1	☿ quintile Herschel con.	25 10	22 10½
Asc. sextile Saturn zod.	22 25	20 4	M. C. trine Mercury zod	25 12	22 11
Moon trine Venus d. d.	23 53	21 9	Sol sesquiquare ♀ d. d.	25 30	23 2
M. C. sesq. Moon zod.	23 56	21 9½	☾ semisquare ♀ zod.	26 1	23 8
Sol ☐ Herschel con.	24 4	21 11	M. C. trine Jupiter zod.	26 33	24 2
Sol parl. Jupiter zod...	24 7	21 11½	Moon Bq. Sol d. d.	26 59	24 7
Asc. parl. Saturn zod...	24 14	22 1	Sol Bq. Moon con.	26 59	24 7

K

	°	'	y.	m.		°	'	y.	m.
Moon square Mars zod.	27	4	24	8	Moon Bq. Sol zod.	37	53	34	5
Asc. trine Sol zod.	27	25	24	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon trine Mars d. d. .	38	21	34	10
Moon trine Venus mun.	28	1	25	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Asc. trine Sun mundo..	39	3	35	5
<i>Pars.</i> trine Moon	29	8	26	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. sesq. Mercury zod.	39	13	35	7
<i>Pars.</i> body Sol.	29	19	26	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon her own semisq. .	40	19	37	7
Moon sesq. ☉ zod.	29	26	26	9	Moon par. Jupiter zod.	40	35	37	10
☉ body Venus d. d. .	29	46	27	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon Bq. Mercury zod.	42	20	31	5
☉ par. Mars zod.	30	0	27	3	M. C. trine Mars mun..	42	23	38	5
Moon Bq. Mercury d. d.	30	0	27	3	Asc. trine Mercury mun.	42	31	38	7
Sol Bq. Jupiter zod.	30	42	27	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. Bq. Sol zod.	43	24	39	4
Sol quintile Moon	31	18	28	5	Moon sextile Venus con.	43	49	39	10
Moon quintile Venus..	31	40	28	9	Sol body Mars d. d.	44	4	40	0
M. C. semisquare Saturn	31	41	28	9	Sol sesq. Saturn zod. .	44	21	40	3
<i>Pars.</i> opposition Saturn	31	59	29	0	Sol sextile Herschel con.	44	25	40	4
Sol Bq. Jupiter d. d. .	32	1	29	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sol oppo. Jupiter con. .	44	26	40	0
☺ trine Herschel d. d.	32	1	29	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon trine Venus zod.	44	58	40	10
☉ to body of Venus ..	32	4	29	1	Asc. Bq. Herschel zod.	45	13	41	1
Moon sextile Mars	32	16	29	3	Moon sesq. Venus d. d.	45	18	41	2
<i>Pars.</i> trine Jupiter	32	30	29	6	Moon in own half-sq. m.	45	33	41	4
M. C. square Mars zod.	32	31	29	6	Sol body of Mars zod. .	43	34	41	4
Moon square Mercury .	32	55	29	10	Sol sextile Moon zod. .	45	40	41	5
Asc. par. Jupiter.	33	10	30	1	M. C. semisq. ☺ zod. .	46	52	42	7
Asc. trine Moon	33	18	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. on half-sq. ♂ con.	47	27	43	1
☺ square Jupiter d. d.	33	23	30	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon par. Saturn zod. .	47	35	43	3
M. C. Bq. Mercury mun.	34	7	30	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. Bq. Mercury zod.	47	51	43	6
Asc. trine Mercury ..	34	7	30	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sol his own par. zod. .	48	27	44	0
Moon sesq. Mercury ..	34	9	31	0	Asc. sesq. Moon mun. .	48	29	44	1
Moon square Sol con. .	34	32	31	4	M. C. half-sq. Moon m.	48	29	44	1
Sol square Moon d. d. .	34	32	31	4	Sun own half-sq. zod. .	48	38	44	2
Moon square Saturn ..	34	42	31	6	Moon R. par. Venus ..	48	53	44	6
☉ par. Herschel	34	51	31	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Pars.</i> sesq. Jupiter	49	23	44	11
M. C. sesq. Sol	34	52	31	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Asc. sesq. Venus mun..	49	26	44	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moon R par. Saturn ..	35	4	31	10	Moon square ♃ zod. .	50	17	45	9
Asc. conjunction Jupiter	25	49	32	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. C. trine Venus zod.	50	25	45	11
Moon R. par. Sol	35	46	32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon trine ♄ zod. .	50	25	45	11
M. C. trine Herschel m.	36	1	32	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon quintile ♀ con. .	51	8	46	6
Asc. to Jupiter zod. .	36	14	32	11	Asc. sesq. Venus zod. .	51	10	46	7
Asc. Bq. Venus mun. .	36	35	33	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon R. par. Herschel	51	59	47	4
<i>Pars.</i> to body of ♀	36	45	33	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon semisq. ♄ con. .	52	29	47	9
Asc. Bq. Moon zod. .	36	57	33	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moon quintile Sol	52	45	48	0
Moon R par. Mercury .	37	10	33	9	Sol quintile Moon d. d.	52	45	48	0
Moon sextile Herschel.	37	18	33	10	Moon sesq. Herschel d. d.	52	45	48	0
Asc. sextile Saturn m. .	37	21	33	11	Sol sextile Venus con. .	53	8	48	4
<i>Pars.</i> par. of Moon.	37	28	34	1	Sol sextile Jupiter con. .	53	52	49	2
☉ sextile Mars con. .	37	40	34	3	Sol semisq. Mercury zod.	54	25	49	7
☉ to body of ♄ d. d. .	37	42	34	3	Moon R. par. Mars ...	54	32	49	10
☉ quintile Jupiter con.	37	42	34	3	Moon quintile ♃ d. d. .	54	45	49	11
Asc. Bq. Venus zod. .	37	50	34	4	M. C. square ♃ zod. .	55	9	50	3
☉ to body of ♄ zod. .	37	52	34	5	M. C. trine Herschel zod.	55	16	50	5

THE CORPORATURE AND GENERAL STATURE.

The gentleman is born under the Moon's influence in Pisces, and she in sextile of Mars, and in trine of her own ascending point, yet in mundane square of that point, consequently we conclude the native is under the combined influence of the Moon in the 5th face of Pisces (*Arcana*, 79*) and the 5th face of Capricorn, making him of middle stature, fair complexion, good looking face, a dimpled cheek, roundish face, grey eyes, well formed nose, smiling countenance, excellent features, and good proportion—hair of a brown chestnut colour. The foregoing, I will be bound to say, is his general description.

* Once for all, the reader must remember the figures between the parentheses, refer to the number of the paragraph in the *Arcana*.

DISPOSITION AND MANNERS.

The Moon culminating in Pisces will make him mild, obliging, rather proud, but peaceable, (Arcana, 281); yet the Moon in sextile of Mars will give him a little hastiness in his manners and disposition.

QUALITY OF THE MIND.

According to "Arcana," paragraph 282, the benevolent Jupiter rules the Moon and Mercury—the planets Jupiter and Mercury being in trine aspect is good (305), disposing the mind to business, the native is inclined to be sober, cheerful, affectionate, temperate, religious, and dignified. Truly the Moon culminating in sesquiquare of Mercury denotes a fidgetiness, and as the Moon is near her extreme latitude, the mind will be susceptible of change, (283). We find the Moon in quintile of Herschel, the mental properties will still be good (292), and the disposer of Herschel is Saturn, in sextile and parallel positions, rendering the mind virtuous, benevolent, frugal, judicious, obliging disposition, well intentioned, and magnanimously pursuing that which is of benefit to himself and others, kind, and affectionate in domestic ties (298). I have but seldom met with better tokens of a good disposition, and more sufficient qualities for carrying the native profitably and honorably through the world—and I trust he will walk after the dictates of that conscience which nature has so nobly implanted within him, and that, by acquiescing with the overtures of mercy, he will find salvation—be a useful member in society, and ultimately find his way to the eternal throne of his God through Jesus Christ his Saviour.

OF ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES.

Herschel and Mars just setting, these would denote blemishes and bodily infirmities (325); but Venus in conjunction of Herschel, and Jupiter ruler of the 6th in quincunx of Herschel, will tend to preserve him from external blemishes: nevertheless, when the Moon squares Mars, *at twenty-four years and eight months, in July, 1849, extreme danger of violence by fire and gun-shot.* Also, at the age of 31 years, 4 months, in the Spring of 1856, I fear death, except by great care, by means of a fall, or entanglement in machinery—danger of broken legs, if not sudden death therefrom. The Moon is Giver of Life, and is not much either assisted or afflicted; therefore we may judge a tolerably long life, except accident cut off the native; but of this he is forewarned. I recommend him to take care of health at the age of 23 years, 8 months; also during the 32nd and 33rd years—these are marked out under the "effects of arcs of directions."

RICHES, OR FORTUNE OF WEALTH.

To this we must look to the ruler of the Part of Fortune, which is Venus, (336). Venus in conjunction of Herschel, setting, gives money by machinery, and as the Moon is culminating (342), he may expect some wealth by his wife, and through the means of women. Jupiter, in the 2nd, in trine of the Sun, and they in mutual reception, will put him into an office, probably as farmer and manager; by which he will always be kept above the state of life in which he was born.

THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

The dominion of employment is claimed by the sign Pisces, with the Moon culminating, (359). Also Jupiter ruler of the M. C., and he also makes his nearest oriental appearance next to the Sun; consequently we have to notice Jupiter, Moon, and Pisces, what they generally signify—Jupiter denotes office of trust—the Moon various occupations—we infer, that as the Moon is a moist planet, and located in Pisces, a watery sign, that the native would do well on the water, or as a publican in a seaport, a dealer in liquids, fluids, &c. Yet Jupiter has some influence over business—he will undoubtedly hold some office of trust as a managing farmer—he would also do well as a farrier or brewer. He will have an excellent period for success in business, and offers of lucrative situation in his 25th year—in his 26th, 27th, years he will certainly have an opportunity of raising himself in society, and putting himself into a position of life that will be favourable for him as long as he lives.

MARRIAGE.

The Moon in sextile of Mars, from the house of honor, and the latter in the house of marriage, denote the native is sure to be married. The Moon occidental, Saturn ruler of the 7th, and Venus not in the same sign as the Moon, are all declarations of—*not an early marriage*. And I believe to a person two or three years his senior. She will be under Mars, bold and refractory, a true friend, an honest prudent woman, but desirous of having her own way. The planet Herschel on the 7th, and in quintile of Luna, will tinge the wife with his property, making herself popularly useful, as he is in conjunction of Venus, and the Moon being in quintile with that benefactress, a good housewife, and perfectly mutual affections. Her bodily appearance will be middle stature, inclined to fatness, clear skin, brown hair, freckled, excellent features, and good proportion (66 and 67). There is a marriageable direction at the age of 21 years, 9 months, but as this is not a very early marriage, I believe he will not marry till the M. C. Δ ♀ mun., 25 years, 6 months, and ☾ 0 d. d., or about the fall of 1850.

CHILDREN.

The position of the Moon will give a tolerable family, which appears to be chiefly girls; Mars, ruler of the 5th and 11th, will not allow all the children born to live to maturity, more especially as Sol is not elevated in the 5th. Those that live to maturity will be affectionate, fortunate, and agreeable.

ON CONSENTANEOUS FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY.

Mars and Venus are the chief rulers of friends, and Mars in sextile of Moon portends some warm friends, and the Moon in quintile of Herschel, and Saturn in good aspect of Jupiter, will render the native some good and substantial friends, and that he will be generally beloved. With regard to enemies, the Dragon's Tail in the 12th, certainly promises plenty of malicious foes, and Saturn being in the cusp of the 12th, manifests cause of secret sorrow from old persons, farmers, and husbandmen; yet his friends will be numerous; consequently he will have no fear of sustaining any great injury; *beware of religious bigots*.

ON TRAVELLING.

The Moon on the M. C. in Pisces, and in trine of Mars setting, is a token of changes of residence for the sake of employment, usually these changes will happen unexpectedly; but generally advantageously (434). The Part of Fortune near an angle, the Sun cadent in Sagittary, will undoubtedly give one or two *long* journeys: and as Jupiter is ruler of the luminaries and in trine of Sol, the journeys will be agreeable, and from the position of Jupiter they will frequently be profitable; the journeys will generally be for speculations—notwithstanding the aforesaid significations, I do not see that the native will ever take any voyage.

THE KIND OF DEATH.

The Moon being hyleg will be violently afflicted by the anaretic Saturn (243), at the age of 31 years, 4 months, 1856, will give consumptive habits, pain in the side, affections in the back and shoulders (177), but the Ascendant to the body of Jupiter may save, but of this I am very doubtful. I have warned him of danger of violent death. Moon with Markab, danger by violent stabs, cuts, or fire—and of these things I recommend the native beware.

EFFECTS OF ARCS OF DIRECTION.

At 20 yrs. 1 mon. the M. C. squares Venus, this direction will not be very detrimental, although it will incline a female to speak evilly of him and to malign his character, but her attempts will prove futile. In March, 1845, Asc. sextile Saturn, denoting gain, and some new acquisition in farming or machinery, greatly to his advantage.

During the year 1846, August, Moon trine Venus, health of body, pleasure, and is inclined to courtship. The Autumn will be a drawback on health and pleasure, danger of thieves, and I fear some part of the family afflicted; but the Sun par. of

Jupiter, will bring him into notoriety, and he will have some pecuniary benefits, and all goes on well. Father and he contrive for benefit.

The *twenty-third year* is tolerably fortunate, although the early part of 1847 will bring indisposition from the Ascendant and Saturn—but the Autumn will again bring pecuniary benefits—good speed and success, new employments, and probably a journey.

His *twenty-fourth year* will not be so prosperous, and about July, 1848, danger of a severe illness, which will threaten his life; he must be careful of his expenses; very likely a disagreement with a clergyman, or other professors, yet he will overcome, and not be detrimented.

The *year 1849* will be a busy one during the Spring and Summer, till July all things appear prosperous and satisfactory, many female friends, and benefits from respectable gentlemen. But in harvest of that year there is danger of *gun-shot*; have nothing to do with firearms; beware of a *dog*, one I think that will be mad, but by care all this is prevented. Be careful not to quarrel.

During the *years 1850 and 1851*, till the Autumn of the latter year, pleasure, marriage, increase of income, inclined to be jovial and merry—friendship, a journey. Marriage about May, which I highly recommend.

At the *age of 26 years, 9 months*, extreme danger of affliction both in body and mind, but will not endure more than a month, and in December of 1851, happy, healthful, much respected, and may have a daughter born.

The *twenty-eighth year* is generally good; in the Spring of 1852, inflammatory action, health must be attended to—beware of robbers—good for employment the fall of the year—many friends, much respected, and affairs prosperous.

In the *year 1853*, generally good till the Autumn, at which time danger of loss in some thing connected with agriculture, building, and other undertakings, *danger of loss of money*. Do not speculate.

The *first half of the year 1854* is extremely fortunate, unlooked for benefits. has a child born, health, and happiness; good for buying cattle, and is prosperous in all farming affairs. Expect some gifts, and will have an excellent chance of a situation. But I am sorry to see this year will end rather gloomily: have nothing to do with writings, neither take any journeys, lend no money, and trust not to religionists, for of all persons beware of wolves in sheep's clothing.

The *thirty-first year, 1855*, all things prosper, health, contentment, prosperity, and happiness.

True it is, that *one trouble seldom comes alone*, for the *year 1856* is certainly a less fortunate one, for now arrives a period replete with danger to life, beware of accidents, falls, entanglements in machinery, &c.

The *year 1857* is fortunate, health, wealth, prosperity, and happiness. The Moon rapt parallel of the Sun at thirty-two and a half years old, will put the life in jeopardy, but I believe will speedily pass away, and from the succeeding arcs of directions I trust they will pass away unfelt, for soon will arrive one of the most successful years of his life, if he escape the afore mentioned evils. In 1858 he will make purchases, inclined to pleasure, a child born, gain by bargains, also profit by some inheritance. Inclined to take journeys; beware of lawyers entrapping him, and have nothing to do with them at present. A sure augmentation to his property.

The *early part of his thirty-fifth year, 1859*, gain by some honorable speculation, a busy time, death to a male part of the family, unlooked for benefits, enter into new office, a son born, not well to purchase cattle, be mindful not to take to drinking.

The *Summer of 1860* will be of an indifferent cast, troubles and much enmity, with frequent indisposition, although circumstances appear tolerable. Take care of health. There is no occasion for any alarm.

At the *age of thirty-eight and a half years* the Moon arrives at a trine of Mars, much domestic comfort, success to business; and the *year 1863* will close with a change of residence, or some alteration therein.

The *fortieth year*, family prosperous, with an increase thereof, a pleasant and happy period, with general contentment.

In the *Spring of 1865* a fever, from cold taken in at the shoulders, connected with care of cattle, yet pecuniary affairs look well; religious females will speak evilly of him, and care must be taken with female servants.

Aged 41 years, 1 month, till 45 years, 9 months, will be operating evil arcs, giving indisposition of body to himself and family; especially in Spring of 1868, inflammatory disease to the wife; but the Summer of this year will be tolerable for travelling, and in pecuniary affairs. At forty-four and a quarter years, affliction to

the legs, and some enemies; and in the fall of 1868, a loss by a gentleman, or a lawsuit, or a quarrel with his landlord, or employer. Be careful in all these things.

In September, 1870, are honor and happy removal, and his children do well; general success, and many friends. Death of relations in Spring of 1872, and danger to wife, and it will be with difficulty that her life will be prolonged.

About Christmas, 1872, still illnesses in the family, yet profitable, honorable friends and neighbours, willing and able to console and assist him; and very probably he will take a journey, and will have a chance of an excellent situation. From this time till the age of *forty-nine and a half years* are most excellent directions—the *Sun sextile of Venus, forty-eight years, four months*, health of body, success to children, and they prosperous—the *Sun sextile Jupiter, forty-nine years, two months, Spring, 1874*, is one of the best directions that can happen in most natiivities, have employment, preferment, increase of wealth, advantageous to his son, peace of mind, and general contentment, with a cultivation of religious feelings, and will be more than ever excited to make his peace, with that Being, before whom he must shortly appear, and to whom he “must give an account for the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or whether they be evil.”

The Moon rapt parallel to Mars, at the age of forty-nine years, eleven months, will certainly undermine his health, and if he have survived the period mentioned under the head “*duration of life*,” I believe this will be a forerunner of the power of death; but of this I find it prudent to be short—the residue of his days will be attended with a mixture of moderately good fortune, with periods of slight drawbacks till he enters that “*ourn whence no travellers return*.” May he enter heaven.

57. INFLUENCE OF THE MOON UPON DISEASE.

I have known, says *Dr. Mead*, (42) a young gentleman of tender frame of body, but otherwise healthy, who having once, by over-reaching, strained the parts about the breast, fell into a spitting of blood; which, for a year and a half, constantly returned every new Moon, and decreasing gradually, continued always four or five days: the fits being more or less considerable, according as his management about that time contributed to a greater or less fullness of the vessels.

It is most certain, that epidemic fevers are caused by some noxious qualities of our atmosphere; and, therefore, it seems reasonable to suppose that such changes as produce those effects may happen in it, in all seasons, by the influence of the Moon. And this is confirmed by *Ramassini* in his Treatise of the Epidemic Constitution, of the years 1692, 1693, and 1694, in the city and neighbourhood of Modena. During these three years a very contagious purple fever reigned. And it was worthy of observation, says he, that the disease raged more violently after the full Moon, and especially in the dark quarter; and abated upon the appearance of the new Moon: as not only I, but other physicians here constantly observed, and this observation was of great service both in prognostic and cure.

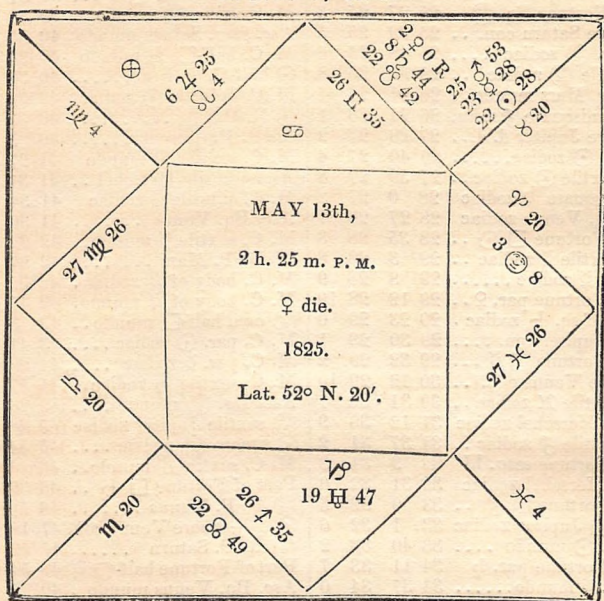
What happened January 21st, 1693, was very surprising. For the Moon having been eclipsed that night, the greater part of the sick died about the very hour of the eclipse: and some were even struck with sudden death. And the learned *Ballonius* relates a fact of the same nature, where he says, that some physicians having met on the case of a lady of quality; while they were actually in consultation, a solar eclipse was at hand. Wherefore, as they thought the patient in no imminent danger, they went out to view the eclipse, but they were soon called back, upon the lady's fainting away, the very instant it began, and she did not recover her senses till the eclipse was quite over.

If physicians had formerly been acquainted with what I have laid down on the Moon's influence, I make no doubt but a much greater number of facts of this kind would occur in the histories of epidemic diseases, than we find recorded at present. To those already mentioned, let me add one more, which is more interesting upon account of the subject of it. It was our great genius and excellent philosopher, the lord high Chancellor *Bacon*, viscount *St. Albans*, who had this peculiarity in his constitution, that at every Lunar eclipse he suddenly fell into a swoon, though he did not so much as think or even know of the eclipse, and did not recover till it was ended.

That the fits of the asthma are frequently periodical, and under the influence of the Moon, and also of the weather. *Van Helmont* takes notice from his own experience. And sir *John Floyer*, who has given us a more particular history of this disease than any other author, observes, that the fits usually return once in a fortnight, and frequently happen near the change of the Moon.—*DR. MEAD.*

NATIVITY OF MR. JOHN NORWOOD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

FIGURE XIX.

A. R. $86^{\circ} 17'$ M. C.*Speculum.*

Pla.	Lat.	Decl.	R. A.	Mer. Dist.	S. Arc.
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /
H	0 s 27	22 s 26	291 29	25 12	123 41
h	1 s 30	20 N 18	67 18	18 59	119 48
2	0 N 47	19 N 27	129 2	42 45	118 18
4	0 N 11	19 N 26	53 29	32 48	118 17
6		18 N 24	50 2	36 15	116 32
8	3 N 44	24 N 13	59 4	27 13	127 10
10	0 s 30	18 N 12	51 11	35 6	116 12
12	5 N 10	6 N 0	0 50	85 27	98 7
14			129 49	43 32	98 7

ARCS OF DIRECTIONS.

	° /	Y. M.		° /	Y. M.
☉ body of Saturn	18 17	18 5	☺ sesq. Jupiter con. . .	21 19	21 2
☉ body of Saturn zodiac	18 43	18 8	M. C. par. Herschel zod.	21 41	21 6
☺ half-sq. Venus zodiac	18 48	18 9	Asc. sesq. Sol mundo . . .	22 1	21 11
Asc. sesquisq. Mars zodiac	19 31	19 5	M. C. sesq. Sol mundo . .	22 1	21 11
Part of Fortune par. ♂ . .	19 42	19 7	M. C. semisquare ♀ zod.	21 9	22 0
☺ half-square Venus d. d.	19 56	19 10	☺ square Herschel zod.	22 9	22 4
☉ half-sq. Jupiter d. d.	20 24	20 3	Asc. sesq. Mercury mun.	23 0	22 10
Asc. trine Saturn mundo	20 57	20 10	M. C. half-sq. ♀ mundo . .	23 0	22 10

	°	'	y.	M.		°	'	y.	M.
☿ par. Mercury mundo	23	14	23	1	♃ ☐ Jupiter con.	38	11	37	6
.. sextile Herschel	23	17	23	1	Asc. seq. Saturn zodiac	38	21	37	8
☿ par. Herschel zodiac	24	1	23	10	M. C. ☐ Moon zodiac	39	9	38	5
☿ half-sq. Saturn d. d.	24	57	24	8	M. C. par. Jupiter zodiac	39	20	38	7
M. C. oppo. ☿ zodiac	25	8	24	11	M. C. par. ♀ zodiac	39	24	38	8
Asc. square ☿ zodiac	25	12	24	11	Part of Fortune ☿ ☿	39	31	38	10
Part of Fortune Bq. ☿	25	27	25	3	M. C. trine ☿ mundo	39	58	39	2
☿ square Saturn con.	25	39	25	5	Asc. seq. Saturn mundo	40	25	39	8
Asc. par. ☿ zodiac	25	48	25	6	M. C. half-☐ ♀ mundo	40	25	39	8
☿ quintile ☿ zodiac	25	56	25	8	☿ half-☐ ♀ con.	40	30	39	9
Asc. seq. Mars mundo	26	21	26	1	M. C. quintile ☿ zodiac	40	32	39	9
M. C. semisquare ♀ mun.	26	21	26	1	☿ R. P. ☿	40	33	39	9
☿ square Jupiter d. d.	27	29	27	2	☿ R. P. Mercury	40	5	40	2
Asc. Bq. ☿ zodiac	27	40	27	4	M. C. sextile ☿ mundo	41	27	40	7
M. C. sextile ☿ zodiac	27	59	27	8	Asc. quintile Herschel	41	31	40	8
☿ half-square ♀ zodiac	28	0	27	8	M. C. quintile ♀ zodiac	41	34	40	9
Asc. seq. Venus zodiac	28	27	28	1	Asc. Bq. Venus	41	36	40	10
Part of Fortune ☐ ☿	28	35	28	3	M. C. sextile ♀ mundo	42	22	41	6
M. C. sextile ♀ zodiac	29	3	28	8	☿ R. P. Mars	42	27	41	7
Asc. Bq. ♀ zodiac	29	8	28	9	M. C. body of ☿ zodiac	42	32	41	8
Part of Fortune par. ♀	29	12	28	10	M. C. body of ☿ mundo	42	45	41	11
M. C. half-sq. ♀ zodiac	29	23	29	0	☿ own half-☐ mundo	43	3	42	2
☿ Bq. Jupiter con.	29	30	29	1	M. C. par. ☿ zodiac	43	41	42	9
Part of Fortune ☐ ♀	29	32	29	2	M. C. par. ♀ zodiac	44	29	43	6
☿ square Venus con.	30	12	29	10	M. C. sextile ♀ zodiac	44	57	44	0
Asc. quintile ☿ zodiac	30	31	30	1	Asc. Bq. ☿ mundo	45	26	44	6
☿ oppo. Herschel zodiac	31	12	30	9	☿ sextile Jupiter zodiac	45	28	44	6
M. C. sextile ♀ zodiac	31	37	31	2	☿ square ☿ zodiac	45	54	44	11
Part of Fortune seq. ☿	32	9	31	8	M. C. sextile ☿ mundo	46	4	45	1
Asc. ☐ Herschel zodiac	32	31	32	0	Part of Fortune ☐ ♀	46	39	45	8
Part of Fortune ☐ ♀	33	0	32	6	☿ R. P. Venus	46	50	45	10
☿ half-☐ Jupiter zodiac	33	1	32	6	☿ half-square Venus con.	47	18	46	3
Asc. Bq. ☿ mundo	33	40	33	2	☿ R. P. Saturn	47	52	46	10
Part of Fortune par. ♀	34	11	33	7	Part of Fortune half-☐ ☿	48	54	47	9
Asc. Bq. ♀ mundo	34	37	34	0	Asc. Bq. Venus mundo	49	4	47	11
☿ ☐ Saturn con.	35	22	34	9	M. C. quintile Venus zod.	50	12	49	1
Asc. seq. Venus mundo	36	21	35	9	☿ trine Herschel d. d.	50	18	49	2
M. C. semi ☐ Venus mun.	36	21	35	9	☿ own half-☐ zodiac	50	33	49	5
☿ ☐ Mercury con.	37	24	36	9	☿ quintile Jupiter	51	8	49	11
M. C. sextile Venus zod.	37	59	37	4	☿ semisquare ♀ zodiac	51	41	50	6
☿ square ☿ d. d.	38	8	37	6	☿ trine Saturn con.	52	57	51	9

STATURE AND BODILY APPEARANCE.

The last face of Virgo, which produces a person of middle stature, full oval face, complexion moderate, high forehead, and a very pleasant face, with a little colour; Mercury in conjunction of Sun will make him have dark eyebrows, and hair inclined to be dark, yet pleasant looking, altogether a pleasant and genteel looking person.

QUALITY OF THE MIND.

The place of Mercury is governed by Venus, and she in conjunction of Saturn, while Mercury is in conjunction of Mars and Sun in the fixed sign Taurus, near a mundane trine of the Ascendant; these positions and configurations will make the mind skilful, active, yet obstinate, and somewhat rash. The Moon in sextile of Venus and trine of Jupiter make him temperate, sociable, friendly in intercourse, open minded, liberal. Again, Jupiter in parallel of Mars, and the latter rules the Moon, who is in sextile of Venus and Saturn and trine of Jupiter, the last in elevation, will certainly influence the mind to be venerable, pious, self-acting, and calculated for government. As Saturn rules Herschel, and the former in elevation, the mind will also be sober, grave, profound in opinion, laborious, hater of crime, though avaricious, and fond of money.

HURTS, INJURIES, AND DISEASES.

Neither the 1st, 6th, nor 7th are afflicted, I consider there will be no external blemishes nor bodily infirmities.

FORTUNE OF WEALTH.

The Part of Fortune, Sun, and Moon angular, in trine to Jupiter, and in sextile of Venus ruler of the 2nd, and the Sun is elevated, the native will have considerable fortune in obtaining wealth. The ruler of the 2nd, Venus, in conjunction of Saturn, and they in sextile of Jupiter, denote gain by means of buildings, agriculture, or any thing connected with minerals, (*Arcana*, 337). Again, Jupiter with Part of Fortune, in good aspect, sextile with the Moon, and she angular, and Jupiter elevated, give riches by means of patrimony, legacy, or by office of trust, (*Arcana*, 338).

DURATION OF LIFE.

The Sun Giver of Life, and he meets with a semisquare of Saturn converse; and rapt parallel of the Moon, at the age of 39 years, 9 months; and will be next to a miracle if he live over that period, though it is possible that he may survive that time, and live until the Sun arrives at his own semisquare, beyond which I see little hopes of surviving that period, aged 49 years, 5 months. The kind of death is found under the Arcs of Directions.

FORTUNE OF RANK.

The Moon angular, in a masculine sign, in trine of Jupiter, and sextile of Venus—Mercury in conjunction of Sun and Mars, they being in mundane trine to the Ascendant, are all testimonies of popularity, and also of respectability, with much activity. Venus in conjunction of Saturn, and the unfortunate node of Moon so near the cusp of the house of honor, dignity, and trade, are indicative of loss of honor, and slander. Nevertheless, the configurations and positions are such as will ultimately lead to wealth and profit; and as Mercury is very near the parallel declination of Mars and Jupiter, the native will be able to contend against difficulties and obstacles, and maintain a tolerable degree of respectability in the world. The Part of Fortune in conjunction of Jupiter, and Sol par Jupiter, are good for wealth.

QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

Mercury rules the mid-heaven, and is in conjunction with the Sun and Mars, while the Moon makes application to a sextile ray of Saturn, and a trine of Jupiter; at the same time the Moon is partly ruler of the mid-heaven, from which I judge the native will not be subject to any subordinate occupation, but if he be employed at all, he will superintend both his own affairs and those of others, and have a good deal in command, in which he will be generally successful, to his own advantage.

MARRIAGE.

In consideration of this subject I shall notice first, the house of marriage is ruled by Jupiter, to which planet the Moon applies by a trine aspect from the 7th and 11th houses, which, according to Ptolemy, will provide a wife who will be "decorous and economical." As a secondary consideration, I look to Venus, who is afflicted both by Saturn and Mars, a rather unfavourable position, so far as mutual agreement is concerned, as it would produce jealousy at times, but will have a tendency to produce a provident, economical, and industrious wife. Although the Moon and Venus are configured with several planets, which would argue more than one wife, yet I conclude there will be but one, and that the other configurations would point to other acquaintances and connexions. For the time of marriage, see Arcs of Directions. *Marry in his 26th year.*

CHILDREN.

With regard to children, most of the significators are in barren signs, while the Dragon's Tail is on the 10th—the majority of testimonies are in favour of barrenness, but as the Moon is in trine of Jupiter, sextile of Saturn and Venus: they in

sextile to Jupiter. Two or three children will be given, as the Moon, ruler of the 10th, is in good aspect of fruitful planets. A child born at near 29 years of age, under a good aspect of the luminaries—another in his 38th year.

TRAVELLING.

In consideration of this subject we shall notice first, the Moon, who is descending, is a symbol of journeying. Many planets cadent from the zenith is an additional testimony of the native taking long journeys at intervals. For the times of those journeys, see Arcs of Directions. Let the native be cautious whenever he travels, as he will be in danger of loss of property, as Venus and Mercury are afflicted. See Directions for times of Journeying.

FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

With regard to friends, the native will have some who will be respectable and respected, and in whom he may trust, and be benefited: they will be substantial and honorable. As to enemies, I see no particular affliction from any, but the native will have annoyance from relations, and individuals in the family, for Mars, ruler of the 3rd, afflicts Venus, his significator. Further, he may expect annoyances from relations, both of his own family and that of his wife; and it would be well not to let one family interfere with the affairs of the other, and always keep aloof from too great a familiarity in each other's private affairs, else there will be perpetual discord, from backbiting and tattling interference.

DISEASES OF THE MIND.

Mercury in trine of Herschel and trine of the Ascendant, are testimonies of the native possessing his right mind. Yet Mars, in conjunction of Mercury, will, under feverish attacks, to which the native has a predisposition, sometimes be affected in the brain, during the height of fever. Mars, ruler of the 8th, and afflicting the hyleg, will be productive of a liability to fever. The Moon hastening to set would be somewhat a serious consideration, but being in good aspect of Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, in elevation, authorizes me to conclude that the gentleman will always be possessed of his right mind—except slight delirium under the crisis of fever.

EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONS.

At 18 years, 3 months, the Sun came to the body of Saturn, which denoted death to the father, and as the Sun is hyleg, the same aspect gave danger of a severe and almost fatal illness to the native.

At 18 years, 9 month, the Moon came to aspect of Venus, which would shew also disease to the female part of the family. At the fall of 1844, the Part of Fortune in par. of Mars, gave loss by thieving servants, or robbery of thieves, and danger of fire in the house.

From 19 years 10 months, to 20 years, 4 months, the luminaries will be in ill aspects to the benefics, bringing danger of dishonor from females, and during the Spring of 1845, I recommend him to be aware of dishonor from friends. After the above period, till he arrives at 21 years, benefits by agricultural pursuits, and fortune in his farm.

The Summer of 1846 is not so favourable; let him be aware of disease on the liver; also, have nothing to do with writings or lawyers, as he would be a loser thereby. About November, some unexpected success in his undertakings, now speculate, make bargains, and speculate.

From March, 1847, till March, 1848, are several untoward directions to the angles, producing affliction, which is likely to befall the mother, by means of fire; be mindful of all money matters: I fear danger of squandering property by means of females, and pleasure procedures.

The 24th year has the luminaries to aspect of Herschel, many friends, and the planet Jupiter transiting his own place in the 11th, about August, 1848, will certainly be productive of good, prosperity in all his agricultural pursuits. Herschel on the cusp of the 8th, and in parallel of Sol, danger of accident and sudden death in the family during the Autumn 1848, and Spring 1849.

At 24 years 8 months, beginning of 1850, the Moon in half-square of Saturn, with the angles afflicted by Herschel, and Saturn on Moon's place, ill health is

threatened, with great affliction in the head—it will be well to keep from all intoxicating liquor, and to look well to his affairs. Middle of the Summer of 1850 slight, pecuniary benefits from wife or other female relations. But the harvest of this year will be operative to the detriment of his purse; but the Moon parallel of the Ascendant, preferment and gain; and if he be not married before, this will bring marriage and some money advantages, as Jupiter will then be transiting the 2nd house about Christmas, and beginning of 1851.

After May, 1851, which will endure a whole year, Mars afflicts the angles, not well to take journeys, great danger to health, a fever and inflammatory action about the neck and throat.

In the Autumn of 1852 much prosperity and honors, many friends, and most things go on well, except the constitution, which will be rather delicate and indisposed; travel not.

Aged 28 years, 3 months, great danger of loss of money—do not lend money to any friend, for it will be lost.

From harvest, 1853, till 29 years of age, all things go on well, journeys, prosperity, and happiness.

Spring of 1854 I fear will be tending to loss; take no journeys, neither have any thing to do with bonds or securities. Fall of the year, annoyances from females.

Aged 31 years, 1 month, more healthful, and time of contentment, an improvement of health, and some good friends.

The Autumn of 1855, death in the family, dishonor from some town-officers, and danger of dishonor in an unexpected way.

Summer of 1856, good luck, gain by business, and in buying and selling. Yet the year 1857 will be detrimental to his buildings, about Christmas thievish servants, and liable to be robbed on the highway—the same may be expected at 32½ years of age; let him look well to his property.

Spring of 1858, some benefits by lands or houses—but about the end of this year be careful in all agricultural speculations and bargains.

Near the age of 34 years, good for changes of residence and undertaking new farms, property, or selling cattle, &c.

At 34½ years, Moon square Mars will affect his health, inflammation in the head—live temperately—beware of fire, cuts, kicks, bites, and gun-shot—danger of a severe fall.

From the age of 35½ to 36½, take no journeys—death of a female—have no negotiations with lawyers, nor writings, beware of scandal and fraudulent attempts in all bargains.

At 37½ years benefits from females, and probably a legacy, prosperity in the family, given to mirth, gaiety, and pleasure.

The 38th year will bring danger of death, and disputes with a parson, with loss of property. After this period, *if he live over this time*, arrives a fortunate, happy, prosperous, honorable time, till he arrive at 38 years 9 months—"make hay while the Sun shines."

At 38½, danger of being wronged out of some bills and book debts, and more especially by females and labourers—look well to property, and to the security of the premises, as I anticipate great danger by fire and the death of cattle.

Summer of 1864 is a good direction for the increase of fortune—prosperity in his affairs, and called upon to hold a public office. But I fear great anxiety connected therewith, and I recommend him not to accept of the offer, as it will lead him into many unavoidable annoyances.

Aged 34½ years, take care of health, for there will be serious indisposition among the family, pains in the head, weak eyes—do not travel any.

From his 40th birth-day till he arrive at 42 years of age, honors, prosperity, many religious friends, with increase of wealth.

The Summer of 1867, the Moon arrives at her own semisquare, at which time he may expect troubles, losses, and changes. But an happy period is fast arriving, when, at the beginning of 1868, till the end of 1870, nothing appears to go wrong, every thing to his desire, plenty of this world's goods, children do well—business very flourishing, cattle fruitful, crops good and luxuriant—journeys pleasant and advantageous—wife and friends agreeable—health improved and established—these, of course is to be understood, that he has escaped the grave in his 39th year.

Spring of 1871, money matters will receive a check—and it will be well for him not to speculate in buildings, and look after his domestics—the female part do well, and one of his family settled in the world, and if a daughter she may marry.

Autumn of this year, affliction in the back, corrupted blood, scrofula; no fermented liquors must be taken, wear flannel.

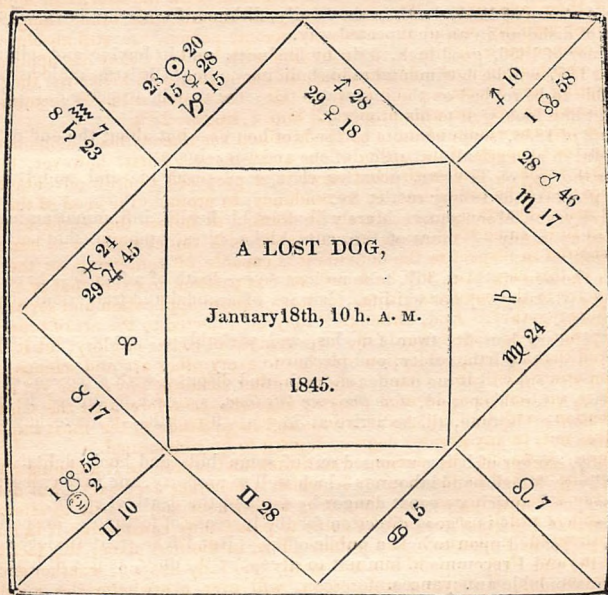
From the age of 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ years till nearly 48, he should take no active part in any new undertakings, speculate not—lend no money—accede to no bonds.

From 48 to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, all things appear to go on well, and he fast forgets his former sorrows, he receives some unlooked for benefits.

End of the year 1874, I fear will bring a dissolution—indeed, I do not see it necessary to calculate beyond that time, as I anticipate death between 50 and 53 years of age. About which time I trust he will be ripe for the scythe of death, and be like a ripe shock of corn, ready to be cut down and gathered into the garner of God—and to join the blood-washed throng, at the harvest of the world, when angels shall shout “harvest home.” Amen.

“FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.”

FIGURE XX.



The following questions were asked by Mr. BENJAMIN ROOSE, carrier between Newark and Sheffield, lives at Kneesal, near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, who is willing to satisfy any of my Nottinghamshire readers with the truth of this affair—therefore none will be able to say that it is forged, &c.

Shall I be able to find my lost dog?

Jupiter is significator of the Querent.

Sol, ruler of the 6th, denotes the Dog.

Sol, significator of the dog, is hastening to a sextile of Jupiter, the owner thereof, astrologically demonstrates the dog and his master should meet again. Further, Mars, the natural significator of dogs, is strong in his own house, in sextile to the Sun, and trine of the Querent, is a further corroboration that the dog would be found—therefore, I did not hesitate to say *the dog will be found.*

Where is the dog?

Sol, his ruler, in the house of friends, simply declares that he is at the residence of one of your friends, in a southern direction—and *there he found him*—although he had been to that friend's house, and could not find him, only an hour previously.

When shall I find him?

As the Sun has less than a degree to go before he meet with the benefic ray of Jupiter, I said, if you were to stay in the town till to-morrow you will find him. But as the Querent lives nearly 40 miles from Sheffield, he must go out of the town in a few hours—then you will find him next week at your friends, *and so he did.*

58. THE UTILITY OF PROGNOSTIC ASTRONOMY.

Prescience by astrology is possible under certain adaption; and that, alone, it will afford premonition, as far as symptoms in the ambient enable it to do so, of all such events as happen to men by the influence of the ambient. These events are, from their commencement, always in conformity with the spiritual and corporeal faculties, and their occasional affections; as well as with the shorter or longer durations of those affections. They are also conformable with other things which, although not actually seated in man's immediate person, are still absolutely and naturally connected with him:—in connexion with his body they are applicable to his estate, and his conjugal cohabitations; in connexion with his spirit, they relate to his offspring and his rank; and they are also connected with all fortuitous circumstances which may occasionally befall him, (*Arcana*, 238).

That the foreknowledge of these can be attained has already been demonstrated; and it remains to speak of the utility of the attainment. First, however, let it be said in what respect, and with what view, it is proposed to draw advantage from this science;—if it be considered, in its tendency, to promote the good of the mind, no object more advantageous can surely be wanted to induce the world to rejoice and delight in it, since it offers an acquaintance with things divine and human: if it be considered in respect to the benefits it is capable of conferring on the body, its utility, in this view also, will be found, on comparison, to excel that of all other arts conducive to the comforts of life, for it is of more application and service than all the others together. And, although it may be objected to the art of prescience, that it does not co-operate towards the acquirement of riches or glory, let it also be remembered that the same objection attaches to every other art and science; since there is not one which can, of itself, produce either riches or glory, nor yet is there one which is, on that plea, deemed useless: it seems, therefore, that the science of prognostication, with its high qualifications and its aptitude to the most important objects, does not, in any greater degree, deserve to be condemned.

In general, however, the persons who attack and reprobate it as being useless, do not pay due regard to the manner in which it becomes necessary; but deny its utility on the specious argument, that it is superfluous and puerile to attempt to foreknow things which must *inevitably* come to pass: thus considering it in a mode at once abstracted, unlearned, and unfair. For, in the first place, this fact ought to be kept in view, that events which necessarily and fully happen, whether exciting fear or creating joy, if arriving unforeseen, will ever overwhelm the mind with terror, or destroy its composure by sudden delight; if, however, such events should have been foreknown, the mind will have been previously prepared for their reception, and will preserve an equable calmness, by having been accustomed to contemplate the approaching event as though it were present, so that, on its actual arrival, it will be sustained with tranquillity and constancy.

In the next place, it must not be imagined that all things happen to mankind, as though every individual circumstance were ordained by Divine decree and some indissoluble supernal cause; nor is it to be thought that all events are shewn to proceed from one single *inevitable fate*, without being influenced by the interposition of any other agency. Such an opinion is entirely inadmissible; for it is, on the contrary, most essential to observe, not only the heavenly motion which, perfect in its divine institution and order, is eternally regular and undeviating; but also the variety which exists in earthly things, subjected to, and diversified by, the institutions and courses of nature, and in connexion with which the superior cause operates in respect to the accidents produced, (60).

It is further to be remarked, that man is subject, not only to events applicable to his own private and individual nature, but also to others arising from *general causes*. He suffers, for instance, by pestilences, inundations, or conflagrations, produced by certain extensive changes in the ambient, and destroying multitudes at once; since a greater and more powerful agency must, of course, always absorb and overcome one that is more minute and weak. In great changes, therefore, where a stronger cause predominates, more general affections, like those just mentioned, are put in operation, but affections which attach to one individual solely are excited when his own natural constitution, peculiar to himself, may be overcome by some opposing impulse of the ambient, however small or faint. And in this point of view it is manifest that all events whatever, whether general or particular, of which the primary cause is strong and irresistible, and against which no other contrary agent has sufficient power to interpose, must, of necessity, be wholly fulfilled; and that events indicated by a minor cause must, of course, be prevented and annihilated, when some other agency may be found contending for an opposite effect; if, however, no such opposing agency can be found, they also must be fulfilled, in due succession, to the primary cause. Nevertheless, the fulfilment of events thus indicated must not be ascribed solely to the vigour of the cause producing them, nor to any *inevitable fate*, but rather to the absence of any opposing influence capable of prevention. There is no fatality, only to fools. And thus, with all things whatsoever which trace their cause and origin to nature, the case is exactly similar; for stones, plants, animals, wounds, passions, and diseases, all will of necessity operate on man to a certain degree; and they fail to do so, if antidotes be found and applied against them. Hence, the use of medicine, (*Arcana*, 237).

In exercising prognostication, therefore, strict care must be taken to foretell future events by that natural process only which is admitted in the doctrine laid down in the *Arcana*; and, setting aside all vain and unfounded opinions, to predict that, when the existing agency is manifold and great, and of a power impossible to be resisted, the corresponding event which it indicates shall, without antidotes, take place; and also, in other cases, that another event shall not happen when its exciting causes are counteracted by some interposing influence. It is in this manner that experienced physicians, accustomed to the observation of diseases, foresee that some will be inevitably mortal, and that others are susceptible of cure.

Thus, when any opinion is given by the astrologer with respect to the various accidents liable to happen, it should be understood that he advances nothing more than this proposition; viz. that, by the property inherent in the ambient, any conformation of it, suitable to a particular temperament, being varied more or less, will produce in that temperament some particular affection. And it is also to be understood that he ventures this opinion with the same degree of confidence, as that which a physician may declare that a certain wound will increase, or grow putrid; or a man acquainted with metals say that the magnet will attract iron. For neither the increase nor putrefaction of the wound, nor the magnet's attraction of iron, is ordained by any *inevitable law*, although these consequences must necessarily follow, in due obedience to the first principles of the existing order of nature, *when no means of prevention can be found and applied*. The magnet loses its properties on iron when coated with *garlic*. But, however, neither of these consequences will take place, when such antidotes shall be presented as will naturally prevent them:—and a similar consideration should be given to the predictions of the astrologer:—because, if garlic be rubbed on the magnet, iron will experience no attraction; and if proper medicines be applied to the wound, it will cease to increase or putrify. And, therefore, all events which happen to mankind take place also in the regular course of nature, when no impediments thereto are found or known: but again, on the other hand, if any impediments or obstructions be found in the way of events which may be predicted by the regular course of nature to happen, such events will either not take place at all, or, if they should take place, will be much diminished in their force and extent. *All this is consistent with free agency*.

The same order and consequence exist in all cases, whether the events have a general or only a particular operation; and it may therefore well be demanded, why prescience is believed to be possible as far as it regards general events, and why it is allowed to be serviceable in preparing for their approach; while, in particular instances its power and use are altogether denied. That the weather and the seasons, and the indications of the fixed stars, as well as the configurations of the Moon, affords means of prognostication, many persons admit; and they exercise this foreknowledge for their own preservation and comfort, adapting their constitutions to the expected temperature, by cooling and refreshing things for the Summer,

and by warm things for the Winter. They also watch the significations of the fixed stars, to avoid dangerous weather, in making voyages by sea; and they notice the aspects of the Moon, when at the full, in order to direct the sowing of seeds; and there is not an individual who considers these general precautions as impossible or unprofitable. Still, however, these same persons withhold their assent to the possibility of applying prescience to particular cases; such, for instance, as any particular excess or diminution of cold or heat, or from the combination of other properties; nor do they admit that there are any means of guarding against many of these particular circumstances. And yet, if it be clear that persons, who prepare themselves by cooling things, are less affected by any general heat of the weather, there seems no reason for supposing that a similar preparation would not be equally effectual against any particular conjuncture oppressed by immoderate heat. It appears, however, that this idea, of the impracticability of attaining fore-knowledge of particular circumstances, must originate solely in the mere difficulty of the acquirement; which difficulty is certainly rendered peculiarly arduous by the necessity of conducting the enquiry with the greatest accuracy and precision: and to this it must be added, that, as there is rarely found a person capable of arranging the whole subject so perfectly that no part of the opposing influence can escape his attention, it frequently happens that predictions are not properly regulated by due consideration of that opposing influence, and the effects are at once considered fully liable to be brought to pass, agreeably to the primary agency, and without any intervention. This defect of not sufficiently considering the opposing influence, has naturally introduced an opinion that all future events are entirely unalterable and inevitable. But, since the foreknowledge of particular circumstances, although it may not wholly claim infallibility, seems yet so far practicable as to merit consideration, and to be considered of no moderate value. Of this, the Egyptians seem to have been well aware; their discoveries of the great faculties of this science have exceeded those of other nations, and they have in all cases combined the medical art with astronomical prognostication. And, had they been of opinion that all expected events are unalterable, and that remedies against the influence of the ambient, whether present or approaching, general or particular. But, by means of the science, called by them Medical Mathematics, they combined with the power of prognostication the concurrent secondary influence arising out of the institutions and courses of nature, as well as the contrary influence which might be procured out of nature's variety; and by means of these they rendered the indicated agency useful and advantageous; since their astronomy pointed out to them the kind of temperament liable to be acted upon, as well as the events about to proceed from the ambient, and the peculiar influence of those events, while their medical skill made them acquainted with every thing suitable or unsuitable to each of the effects to be produced. And it is by this process that remedies for present, and preservatives against future, disorders are to be acquired; for, without astronomical knowledge, medical aid would be most frequently unavailing; since the same identical remedies are not better calculated for all persons whatsoever, than they are for all diseases whatsoever.

59. ASTROLOGY still TRIUMPHANT.

Ex nihilo nihil fit.

Out of nothing nothing can be made.

But for the actual existence of truth in its principles, Astrology must long since have succumbed to the despotic laws which press it down. Trampled on by the ignorant, suffering

The world's dread laugh

Which scarce the firm philosopher can stand,

opposed by the press, punished by the law, trampled on by the clergy, what, but

truth alone, can have maintained its existence for *three thousand years*. If it were entirely *false*, as its enemies declare, it would hardly have lived so long. *Tacitus* declares, that "Astrologers were prohibited by law from Rome, (by the jealousy of the *Augurs*), but yet were always courted to it." The church has thundered its anathemas and papal bulls against it; the French, for ages, inflicted even corporal punishments for the mere writing a prediction of the weather; in England, numerous astrologers have been hanged for predicting future events; and all this severity is directed against what is pretended are merely the fiction of imagination.

If it is pretended that this is to guard the ignorant against imposition, it would be equally just to prohibit the writing a medical prescription. Thus men, who are wholly ignorant of even the element of the art, practically condemn Thales, Ptolemy, Horace, Kepler, Sir Alias Ashmole, Sir Christopher Heydon, and Lord Bacon, as impostors!—with thousands of other great and good men, who have believed and practised astrology. Its advocates may be content to be ranked with such fools, and such impostors. These laws pay a compliment to the science, however, as they presuppose its truth, and acknowledge its reality.

Although the spirit of despotism has often driven astrology into the hands of base and ignorant men, she still lives to unfurl her triumphant pennon over the grave of that foul spirit in the coming era of free-dom. Passed through the alembic of open examination, the science will again revive; and I do not despair that, before my aged bones have mixed with their mother earth, it will be seen that Astrology loudly claims the attention of men of science. Her motto is *Resurgam!*

ZEDKIEL, 1832.

60. ASTROLOGY *versus* FATALITY.

"I watch the wheels of nature's massy plan
And learn the future by the past, of man."

"Persons ignorant of the principles of Astrology, allege, that it teaches *fatality*, and therefore overthrows a providence." This is false. Ptolemy justly taught that "the planets do *influence*, but do not *compel*." "Had the Egyptians," says he, "been of opinion that all expected events are unalterable and not to be averted, they never would have instituted any propitiations, remedies, or preservatives against the influence of the heavens." Certainly not: for if all events were *fated* to occur of necessity, these would be useless. We believe that a certain *influence* acts upon all nature, but that the will of man is *free* to withstand, and not *forced* to obey, that influence. A man may be born with a *disposition* for drunkenness, but he is *not obliged* to drink to excess. All men are, however, *fated* "once to die." Nor is this any impeachment of God's providence, because it is *truth*; and, in like manner, men are destined, or *fated*, to suffer all those evils which human prudence could not avoid or mitigate, and we may rely that, in this sense, *chance* can do nothing, and that

"Whatever is, is right."

ZEDKIEL, 1832.

61. SPRING QUARTER, 1845.

And Joseph said unto his brethren, Wot ye not that such a man as I can **CERTAINLY** *divine*.
Genesis, xlv. 15.

Government grants attempted to the Colonial and Indian "Negro Drivers." Agitations in Parliament: Sir Robert still retains office. The League is very prosperous, and has thousands of converts to its interests. While Mars is passing through Capricorn, the ruling sign of India, the territories of the Punjab will be scenes of bloodshed, and the Great Conjunction of 1842 will now be operating in Mexico, India, Circassia, Arabia, Turkey, Ireland, Russia, Sweden, Persia, Poland, and many other places ruled by Capricorn and Aquarius, and their opposite signs. Many earthquakes abroad, especially in the first week of June, 1845. Affliction to the efforts of O'Connel; and Oxford disturbed. For more predictions, see Meteorologist for April, May, and June.

62. ASTRO-METEOROLOGY.

BY W. H. WHITE, ESQ., M. B. S., M. M. S.

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Before entering immediately upon the nature, objects, and utility of this important branch of physical research, it will be proper to premise a few general observations.

As it is the business of Natural Philosophy to investigate the nature and properties of all substances, whether in the gaseous, the fluid, or the solid state, as they actually exist around us; so it is the province of ASTRO-METEOROLOGY to treat of the supposed connexion of the Planetary and Cometary bodies with one another, and their mutual influences upon each other: hence, the truths of this branch of Physical Science depend entirely upon *matter of fact*, or such truths only as are learnt from daily observation, and continued experiment; and they are, therefore, such truths as could never be arrived at by reasoning only, however powerful soever it might be, or how long soever continued.*

The truths of mathematics might possibly be discovered by a person having the requisite talent and perseverance, were he shut up in a room, and supplied with the necessary instruments, writing materials, &c.; but he never would be able to discover, under similar circumstances, one of the fundamental or physical properties of matter; therefore, to become acquainted with the natural, or physical constitution of bodies, we must observe what changes are daily taking place among the objects around us, and by constantly making experiments, we shall be enabled, in a great measure, to discover what physical properties bodies, both near and at a distance, actually have, agreeably to their ordination by the great and wise Creator, in order to their fully answering the great objects for which they were created; hence, ASTRO-METEOROLOGY is a most extensive, interesting, and useful branch of physical research; for, while Meteorology is a term used to designate that branch of Physical Science which calls upon us to observe, to register, to classify, and to compare the various, the varied, and the ever varying phenomena of the Earth's Atmosphere; so Astro-Meteorology is the term given to that branch of physical enquiry, which enables us, by daily observation, to observe, to record, to classify, and to compare the seeming connexion which the various phenomena of the Atmosphere appear to have with the positions, motions, physical constitutions, and nature of the light, as direct from the Sun, and reflected from the Moon, the Planets, and the Comets, that make up our Solar System. Astro-Meteorology is, therefore, a most extensive and important branch of Physical Science, as it purposes to investigate, upon philosophical and scientific principles, the nature and constitution of the Sun, the Planets, and Comets, and their respective influences upon each other throughout the Solar System. This enquiry further involves the seeming influences of those distant orbs over the Animal and Vegetable kingdoms of our globe; an enquiry of the most agreeable character to every one whose nature is not base and grovelling. This sublime study, therefore, cannot fail to ennoble the minds of those who steadily pursue it, as it will bring them, as it were, into immediate contact with infinite Wisdom and Majesty, and thus exalt the human character, refine its nature, and impress with the stamp of Divinity, God's noblest work, MAN.

Persons might be found, and probably some among the readers of this paper, who would be ready to affirm, that the study of ASTRO-METEOROLOGY is eminently calculated to lead the mind of its votaries to *Atheism*; this notion can only proceed from narrow minds. Hear what the celebrated Lord Bacon, the father of inductive philosophy, the man who raised science with a master's hand, and placed on a firm basis; yes, he whom the Poet has so quaintly described as the "greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind," says, "It is an assured truth, and a conclusion of experience, that a *little*, or *superficial* knowledge of philosophy may incline the mind of man to *Atheism*, but a *farther proceeding* therein doth bring the mind back again to *Religion*." Hence, he who studies nature with a reverential feeling, and a full conviction of the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of the Creator, unhesitatingly exclaims,

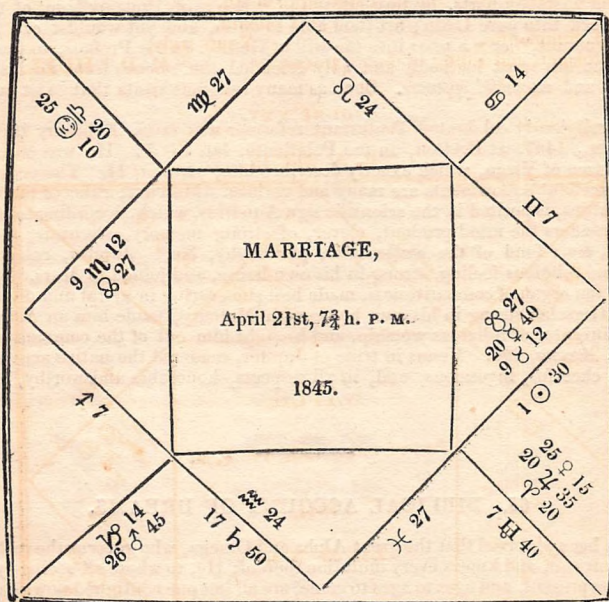
"The voice of Nature is the voice of God."

* See Monthly Messenger, page 98, A. D. 1842.

we find, in the sequel, was the means of preserving alive, not only the nation, but his own family also. We afterwards find, when the famine raged sore in the land, that his ancient father, journeying into Egypt to see his son before he died, God spake to him in the visions of the night, saying, "I will go down with thee into Egypt, and I will surely bring thee up again; and Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes." (Vide *Gen.* xlv.)

MARRIAGE.

FIGURE XXIV.

*Shall I marry this lover on Monday?*

The Bands have already been published twice, and next Sunday will be "the third and last time of asking!"

Mars signifies the lady who is querent.

Venus denotes the gentleman, or quesited.

Now Venus, his significator, is in square of Mars, her significator, is one strong testimony of disappointment. The Dragon's Tail in the 7th, is decided disappointment.

Again, the Moon, cosignificator of marriage, is in square of Mars, and opposition of Venus, an enemy will prevent the marriage, as Mars is in the 12th. Moreover, the Sun, a natural harbinger of marriage in a female's natus, or figure, has just set, portends an additional disappointment. Hence, I concluded, "*you will not marry this lover on Monday!*" (And she did not, although they both arrived at the altar, but were stopped).

Has he another lover?

Yes, he has—for Venus and Moon are forming several aspects at one time denote he has more than one lover—Venus set in opposition of Moon, and square Mars; but he cares but very little about them. (This she found out on the Monday).

and by warm things for the Winter. They also watch the significations of the fixed stars, to avoid dangerous weather, in making voyages by sea; and they notice the aspects of the Moon, when at the full, in order to direct the copulation of their herds and flocks, and the setting of plants or sowing of seeds: and there is not an individual who considers these general precautions as impossible or unprofitable. Still, however, these same persons withhold their assent to the possibility of applying prescience to particular cases; such, for instance, as any particular excess or diminution of cold or heat, or from the combination of other properties; nor do they admit that there are any means of guarding against many of these particular circumstances. And yet, if it be clear that persons, who prepare themselves by cooling things, are less affected by any general heat of the weather, there seems no reason for supposing that a similar preparation would not be equally effectual against any particular conjuncture oppressed by immoderate heat. It appears, however, that this idea, of the impracticability of attaining fore-knowledge of particular circumstances, must originate solely in the mere difficulty of the acquirement; which difficulty is certainly rendered peculiarly arduous by the necessity of conducting the enquiry with the greatest accuracy and precision: and to this it must be added, that, as there is rarely found a person capable of arranging the whole subject so perfectly that no part of the opposing influence can escape his attention, it frequently happens that predictions are not properly regulated by due consideration of that opposing influence, and the effects are at once considered fully liable to be brought to pass, agreeably to the primary agency, and without any intervention. This defect, of not sufficiently considering the opposing influence, has naturally introduced an opinion that all future events are entirely unalterable and inevitable. But, since the foreknowledge of particular circumstances, although it may not wholly claim infallibility, seems yet so far practicable as to merit consideration, so the precaution it affords, in particular circumstances, deserves in like manner to be attended to; and, if it be not of universal advantage, but useful in few instances only, it is still most worthy of estimation, and to be considered of no moderate value. Of this, the Egyptians seem to have been well aware; their discoveries of the great faculties of this science have exceeded those of other nations, and they have in all cases combined the medical art with astronomical prognostication. And, had they been of opinion that all expected events are unalterable, and not to be averted, they never would have instituted any propitiations, remedies, and preservatives against the influence of the ambient, whether present or approaching, general or particular. But, by means of the science, called by them Medical Mathematics, they combined with the power of prognostication the concurrent secondary influence arising out of the institutions and courses of nature, as well as the contrary influence which might be procured out of nature's variety; and by means of these they rendered the indicated agency useful and advantageous; since their astronomy pointed out to them the kind of temperament liable to be acted upon, as well as the events about to proceed from the ambient, and the peculiar influence of those events, while their medical skill made them acquainted with every thing suitable or unsuitable to each of the effects to be produced. And it is by this process that remedies for present, and preservatives against future, disorders are to be acquired; for, without astronomical knowledge, medical aid would be most frequently unavailing; since the same identical remedies are not better calculated for all persons whatsoever, than they are for all diseases whatsoever.

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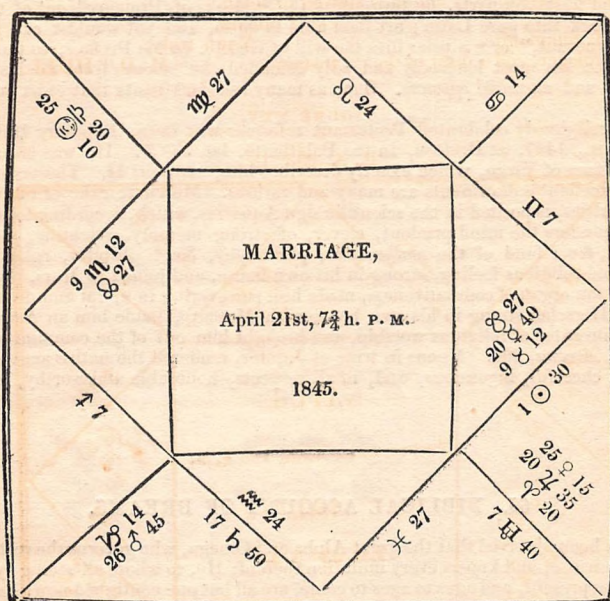
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opposed by the press, punished by the law, frowned on by the clergy, what, but

truth alone, can have maintained its existence for *three thousand years*. If it were entirely *false*, as its enemies declare, it would hardly have lived so long. *Tacitus* declares, that "Astrologers were prohibited by law from Rome, (by the jealousy of the *Augurs*), but yet were always courted to it." The church has thundered its anathemas and papal bulls against it; the French, for ages, inflicted even corporal punishments for the mere writing a prediction of the weather; in England, numerous astrologers have been hanged for predicting future events; and all this severity is directed against what is pretended are merely the fiction of imagination.

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And learn the future by the past, of man."

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And Joseph said unto his brethren, Wot ye not that such a man as I can **CERTAINLY** *divine*.
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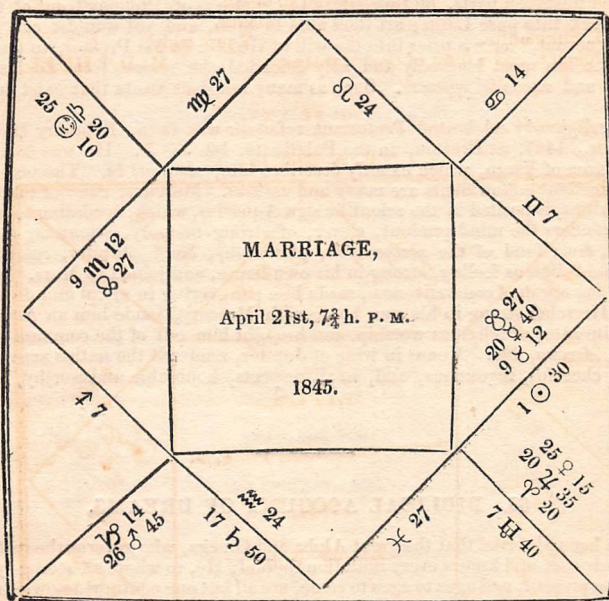
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* See Monthly Messenger, page 98, A. D. 1842.

Solomon, the wisest of men, said, "Wisdom is better than strength." *Eccles.* ix. 16.

The student of nature, who studies the works of creation with a well directed and philosophic mind, finds, as he advances into the Arcanum of Creation, that

"there is
A tongue in every star, that talks with man,
And woes him to be wise."

Let us take a glance on the other side of the picture, and gaze on him who gives up his mind to a state of ignorance and heathen darkness—on him, who scarcely brings any of his faculties into use, except those of the animal propensities—in such a one, we see an object, in a far worse condition than the brute, or the meanest reptile that he treads upon, because he is *responsible* to the Creator of all things for his conduct. Such a one is weak and imbecile in the extreme, while he who possesses "knowledge," possesses "power."

But it may, with equal emphasis be said, *knowledge is truth*; and if so, then the right use and application of knowledge is *human happiness* here, and if happiness to individuals, the diffusion of scientific and useful knowledge must promote the general and substantial welfare of mankind, and hence our motto—

"Truth shall triumph."

Astronomy is one of the most ancient, and one of the most perfect, of the practical sciences. It can be traced back to the earliest periods of history. The first use made of Astronomy was to measure the parts of the year, and the return of the seasons; then the division of time into months, days, and hours. "To every thing there is a season, and a time for every purpose under the heavens." *Eccles.* iii. 5.

The present application of Astronomy,—and one of equal importance with those above named, is the return of Meteorological phenomena, as regards the seasons of the year,—which application of the sublime Science of Astronomy is designated *Astro-Meteorology*. Hence,

"Stars teach as well as shine."

This branch of Physical Science is founded upon the recurrence of certain phenomena, attributable to certain influences which the celestial, or rather the Planetary and Cometary bodies appear, from long and uninterrupted observations, to have upon the electrical conditions of the Earth and its Atmosphere.

"These are a book wherein we all may read."

The air is, of all the elements with which man has yet become acquainted, the most necessary to our existence. It is by means of the atmosphere that respiration is carried on, and it is by the *Anima materialis*, deriving its nourishment from the air, that the divine portion of man, the soul, is kept in a state of unity with the body. Hippocrates has stated, that "a change of the air is the cause of the most terrible distempers and epidemic diseases, by which hundreds of mortals are hurried into another world, and which arises from no other cause than the malignity of the air, for the circulation of the blood bears a direct proportion to the state of the air, and health bears a direct proportion to the state of the blood." (42 and 57).

Astro-Meteorology, then, leads to the enquiry, how, or by what influences are these changes of the air produced?

To answer this enquiry, a glance at those heavenly bodies that compose the Solar System will be necessary. And, first,

THE SUN, ☉.

"Great source of day! best image here below
Of thy Creator, ever pouring wide,
From world to world, the vital ocean round."

The Sun, the central star of our System, the great source of light, heat, and electricity. But the Sun would neither produce light, heat, nor electrical displays

to our earth, were it not for the atmosphere that surrounds it." The cloudless sky, at noon day, now so bright and blue, would present a black appearance, except the places occupied by the Sun, planets, comets, and stars, which would be visible by day as well as at night, nor would objects around us be visible upon which the direct beams of light did not fall. Can we doubt, then, but that at the hour of deepest gloom, "the witching hour of night," many of the Solar influences are transmitted to the Earth in an infinite number of reflections, yet so modified in power as to be imperceptible to us, or incongruous to our senses, yet acting with great power upon the atmosphere, in which "we live, and move, and have our being."

A severe atmosphere and a temperate air contribute greatly to carry on the animal functions with ease and tranquillity, and thus preserve the body sound and vigorous.

"All nature moves
By certain laws that rule the vast machine
In each degree of change, and speak a power
That gives it motion, and directs the parts
To their respective ends; for things inert
Could never act without a living soul
To give them energy. Were it not so,
The orbs of heaven would cease to roll, the air
Forget to breathe, and earth refuse to yield
Her various fruits." —

"The objectors to the power of reflected light will argue the impossibility of bodies placed at so vast a distance from the Earth and Sun, as the planets and comets are, having any influence upon the earth and its atmosphere.

"When we survey you circling orbs on high,
Say, do they *only* grace the spangled sky?
Have they no influence, no functions given
To execute the awful will of Heaven?"

Does any one doubt the influence of the Sun upon the temperature of the air, or of the Moon upon the waters of the ocean? Were space a complete vacuum, the objection might have some weight with the sceptics, but modern philosophy has taught man, that space is filled with a rare, but imperceptible medium, which extends over all nature, fills all space, and enters freely into all bodies; its nature bears close analogy to the electric fluid, and hence acts as the conducting medium between the bodies composing not only the Solar System, but probably the boundless universe, the very

"Frontiers of the Creator's dominions."

Astronomers tell us that the ethereal medium is so extremely rare that it offers no resistance to the planets and comets in their progress in space; yet I consider it is neither irrational nor unphilosophical to conceive, that the various planets in their motions, whether annual or diurnal, may give to this rare medium a wave-like motion, which motion, from the extreme rarity of the fluid, will continue, like the waves plunging a heavy substance into a lake of still water, following each other in rapid succession, and continually expanding their dimensions in every direction, till they come in contact with some denser medium; that is, this wave-like agitation produced on the ethereal fluid, either by the motion of the planets or by the light reflected from them, goes on till it comes in contact with the atmospheres of the different planetary bodies, which are constantly and uniformly traversing space, and forming various angles with each other and the Sun. And as the atmospheres of the various planets are of different magnitudes, densities, and specific gravities, it will not be doing violence to philosophy to conceive, as we have not yet been able actually to demonstrate, the electricity of the earth's atmosphere may

* Light was on the earth, on the *first* day of the creation, according to the Mosiac account (*Genesis* i. 3.), but the Sun, from which light emanates, is not mentioned as created till the *fourth* day (*Genesis* i. 13, 16.); the fourth day was the day on which the *firmament*, or atmosphere, was created, or completed in its component parts, when the Sun would first become visible to the Earth, just at the time when vegetation requires its genial influence.

† Sir Isaac Newton states it as his opinion that the ethereal fluid is seven hundred thousand times more rare, or lighter, than atmospheric air.

become disturbed in proportion to the magnitude, density, velocity, and quantity of reflected light from the several planets and comets of the Solar System ; and that, that agitation is quite capable of producing those varied results we witness in the changes of temperature, pressure, wind, electric currents, and other atmospheric phenomena ; nay, to the same source too, I think it neither presumptuous nor unphilosophical to ascribe the fertilizing shower, the refreshing dew, the gentle zephyr, the pinching frost, the lightning's vivid flash, the thunder's awful roll, the destructive storm, the devastating hurricane, the overwhelming earthquake ! all, all are the results of those powerful electrical agents, acting in accordance with the laws established in the Counsels of Creative Wisdom, for the advantage of all organized creation.

—————"Canst thou perceive
How causes operate ? what latent springs
Move Nature's works ? Know'st thou what rounds the hail,
Or points the flaming dart ? how the hoar-frost
Is form'd of pearly dew ? how icy chains
Restrain the fluid mass ?"

The Solar System is but a small fraction of the whole machinery of the universe ; the construction of which is by an Architect who is both omnipotent and omniscient, and hence the works of his hands are so complete, that they can never get out of order, or require any new adjustment.

As the Solar System itself is but an atom amidst the myriad of systems that make up the vast universe, "whose centre is everywhere and circumference nowhere," is constructed upon principles of wisdom, harmony, and perfection, it is not possible, so far as human intelligence can reach, for any portion of that system to be cut off or destroyed, without deranging the whole ; and in this way, I feel fully assured, philosophers must look at the whole machinery of creation, before they can pronounce that one portion of it is not dependant upon another, by some physical agency, not yet cognisable by puny man.

"Where ends this mighty building ? where begin
The suburbs of creation ? where, the wall,
Whose battlements look o'er the vale
Of non-existence ? Nothing's strange abode !
Say at what part of space Jehovah dropp'd
His slackened line, and laid his balance by ?"

Creation's dominion extends throughout the infinite regions of space, and is governed, supported, and regulated, by the wise laws of HIM

"Whose mighty arm sustains the poles
On which the huge creation rolls."

Philosophers are all agreed that the Moon has an influence over the waters of our globe ; and if this really is the case, let us look at the medium through which her influence is communicated. She is placed far above the reach of our atmosphere, and,

"O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light,"

yet her *modus* of operation must be first on the etherial fluid, or that invisible something that fills all the spaces between the planetary bodies, next on our atmosphere, which is so much more dense than the all-pervading fluid, and lastly on the waters themselves. Now, these effects of the Moon are not only visible twice in every twenty-four hours, but they are *allowed* by all : and yet there are many persons to be found who admit the Moon's influence, but deny it in toto that another foreign body, Jupiter, for example, which is more than three hundred times the magnitude of our Earth, or more than sixty-two thousand times the size of the Moon, has any influence at all upon even our atmosphere, and yet, these objectors tell us that Jupiter revolves

"With mighty state, the rival of the Sun."

As regards the absurdity of the case, one is just as absurd as the other; it is very evident there is something that influences nature's movements, and whether that something is electricity, the power of gravitation, or some other subtle medium, it does not destroy the argument.—I will now endeavour to shew, that whatever power it is that acts, emanates from Planetary as well as Solar influence, or is co-incident with Planetary aspects, and further, that it is the same invigorating medium, that, alike sustains the proudest lord of the creation, and the meanest that he treads upon.

Milton says,

————— “These soft fires*
Not only enlighten, but with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and warm,
Temper, or nourish, in part, shed down
Their stellar virtue on all kinds that grow
On earth—made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the Sun's more potent ray,
These, then, though unbeheld, in deep of night
Shine not in vain.”

Can we then doubt, but that the Creator, in his wisdom, bestows his greatest blessings on mankind through the medium of these his celestial agents, whose potent influences are conveyed to our planet, by the all-pervading medium, the subtle ethereal fluid, and hence, not only do we *feel* his omnipotence, but we *discover* his omnipresence, and adore his omniscience. The more we contemplate his works, the more manifestly do we discover that minuteness of care, with which the above attributes of the Creator, equipose, conduct, and sustain, through countless ages, those beautiful orbs that compose our System, as well as those countless worlds that roll round the mighty centre of the universe, the abode of Deity, in obedience to his will, created to answer far nobler purposes than to be gazed on by the inhabitants of this “lower world.”

“Canst thou think, poor worm, these orbs of light,
In size immense, in number infinite,
Were made for thee alone, to twinkle in thy sight?”

No, the heavens and their mighty host were called into existence for the pleasure of the Creator, and hence we can exclaim, with the divine Poet,

“Great and marvellous are thy works.”

“Thou hast made heaven, the heaven of heavens, with all their hosts, the earth, and all things therein, and the host of heaven worshippeth Thee.”

It appears, then, from the foregoing views of physical research, that the *action of Planetary influence* consists in the maintenance of a universal circulation of vitalic principles by ceaseless transmissions of renovating properties through the agency of organized bodies, from which may be naturally inferred,

First, That every organized body possesses its exclusive and inherent properties, the nature of which depends upon the *materials* of which that body is composed, and the particular *form* in which those materials are organized.

Secondly, When the properties of any *two* organized bodies, how close soever may be their affinity, differ, they cannot exhibit an identity of nature; and,

Thirdly, It has not yet been discovered that any organized body can exist in an insulated state, because, no organized body can administer to its own exclusive wants, and also, because every organized body has wants in proportion to its peculiar modifications. Hence, then, reason plainly demonstrates that diversity of organizations must produce diversity of inherent properties; therefore, the greater the number of organizations that are brought into active operation, the greater will be the diversity of inherent properties, and consequently the more powerful will be the universal invigoration. Now, then, it follows, that as every *celestial or planetary body* forms an integral part of some specific number of celestial or planetary bodies, which are constantly, from their peculiar organizations, administering renovating vitality to one another, so there is a mutual interchange of their inherent properties being constantly carried on, which power, incontestibly proves, that by a su-

* The Planets and Comets.

preme agency or design is constantly undergoing its accomplishment, a work, which Omniscience *only* could conceive, or Omnipotence carry into execution. Such is the nature of Planetary influence, and such the mighty agencies constantly in operation: the universe is its theatre—universal agency its active principle, and ceaseless renovation its grand object.

THE MODES OF PLANETARY ACTION.

————— “Come, let us view
Once more the matter in fair prints of light,
And then let reason judge.”

The modes of planetary action forms another highly interesting and important investigation, for it illustrates, in the most clear, simple, beautiful, and pleasing manner, though upon a minute scale, the all-pervading vitallic principle which governs and upholds, not only the Solar System, but the universe itself.

I shall endeavour, very briefly, to shew that the Planets and Comets, of our system, diffuse their renovating agencies to each other, each planet interchanging integral portions of its own elementary or physical properties, for the integral and physical properties of each other planet and comet of the system, consequently their concentric courses round the Sun, are being constantly crowned with plenteousness, with beauty, and with health.

“All are but parts of one stupendous whole.”

The mode of action may be thus defined. During the mutual combinations constantly taking place among the planetary bodies, owing to their different velocities, they form certain *angular distances* towards each other, and towards some other celestial body, as the Sun or Moon, and these angular positions are called aspects. It has been found, from long and uninterrupted observations, that at these particular angular distances, interchanges of mutual planetary influences take place; hence, it will appear evident that three bodies are required to form an aspect.* Physical Astronomy, or Astro-Meteorology, then tests the just appreciation of the power of each aspect, in order to assist the observer in forming atmospheric or *weather predictions*.

It has been fully determined by observations, that the more direct the aspectual angle, the greater is the influence of the aspect.

Aspects are divided into three classes, according to their respective powers or forces: 1st, The Solar, or the most powerful aspects; 2nd, The Lunar, or less powerful; and, 3rd, The Mutual, or least powerful aspects.

The most powerful among the aspects, whether Solar, Lunar, or Mutual, are, 1st, the conjunction and opposition; 2nd, the square, the sextile, and the trine.†

Relative course action of the planets, too, should also be taken into consideration, for the Earth, during her revolution round the Sun, must move in some angular positions which some of the planets occupy—or it must move along, or in the same direction, and consonant with, for a short time, the course of some one or other of the planets, or it must move remotely, contrary to the courses of some of the planets;‡ and hence, the greater or less influences, according to the inherent properties of each planet.

The Sun is the source of light, heat, and electrical currents, as before stated, and hence he possesses the greatest power of any planet of our System.

“’Tis by the secret, strong, attractive force,
As with a chain indissolubly bound,
Thy System rolls entire.”

The cubical contents of the Sun are nearly one million four hundred times those

* In the galvanic battery a three-fold agency is required—the positive and negative ends of the battery, which, when taken separately, are passive, but when brought in contact with the third, or connecting agent, the action exhibited is subtle in operation but gigantic in effect.

† For the different aspects, and the several effects of each planet, with the Sun, the Moon, and among themselves, see Simonite's *Celestial Philosophy, Meteorologist, &c.*—where each is particularly stated for all seasons of the year.

‡ The situations of the Planets for every day of the year, may be taken from the *Meteorologist, or other Ephemeris*.

of the Earth, or upwards of five hundred times the contents of all the Planets and Satellites of the System which it governs ; and the light emanating from it has been estimated to be equal to about 6525 candles, at one foot from the eye.*

Mercury, the nearest planet to the Sun, its distance being nearly 37 millions of miles, its quantity of light and heat will be found to be nearly seven times that of the Earth ; Venus twice that of the Earth, and so on, for the rest of the planets in the System.

The limits of this paper will not allow of my going into the calculations, the reader is therefore referred to Sir John Herschell's Astronomy.

The utility of Astro-Meteorology consists in being, in a great measure, enabled to foretell the daily changes of the weather, from the positions and aspects of the planets ; but to do this, much time is required, long continued observations are necessary, and the planets' places, motions, whether direct, retrograde, or stationary, the zodiacal signs through which they are moving, their declinations, &c., must be well understood ; then similar results to the following may be obtained. In 1739 there was a great frost for *nine weeks*—Saturn and Herschel, the exterior and refrigerating planets, were in northern declination, and in aspect to the mighty Jupiter. In the severe frost of 1789, Jupiter was moving in Cancer ; Herschel in Leo, in relative cause action, and in aspect with Saturn in northern declination. In 1785, during a *ten weeks frost*, Jupiter was in Aries and Herschel in Cancer, or square aspect, and Saturn in aspect to both Jupiter and Herschel. These positions approached very near to the positions of the same bodies at the end of last year, and the beginning of 1845, only that Saturn, last Winter, had south declination, and Jupiter and Herschel north, or the reverse of the positions of 1785, and the frost, during the past Winter, has continued nearly four months. These periods have also been accompanied with drought, aided probably by the comets of July 1844, and January 1845 ; for comets are found to produce heat and drought in their approach to the Sun, or perihelion points, and the re-action of cold on their departure from the Sun and our System.

A long and interesting paper might be written on this important and useful branch of Astro-Meteorology, as it is so intimately connected with the changes of climate, with heat, drought, cold, and various disastrous consequences resulting from their influences.

But I must conclude this brief essay, by noticing those deluging rains in 1841 and 1842, when Jupiter and Saturn, from their conjunction in southern declination, and aspect—the effects of which will long be felt upon our globe.

In 1842, all the planets, in the Autumn, had southern declination, and the general belief was that deluging rains would follow this absence of the planets from our own hemisphere, such belief was wrongly founded, and probably because the mighty planets Jupiter and Saturn were not either in conjunction or any other aspect.

The influence of planetary action over the temperature of the air may readily be determined, for the temperature rises with Mars and Jupiter in Solar, Lunar, or Mutual aspect, and falls with Saturn and Herschel in like aspects.

W. H. WHITE.

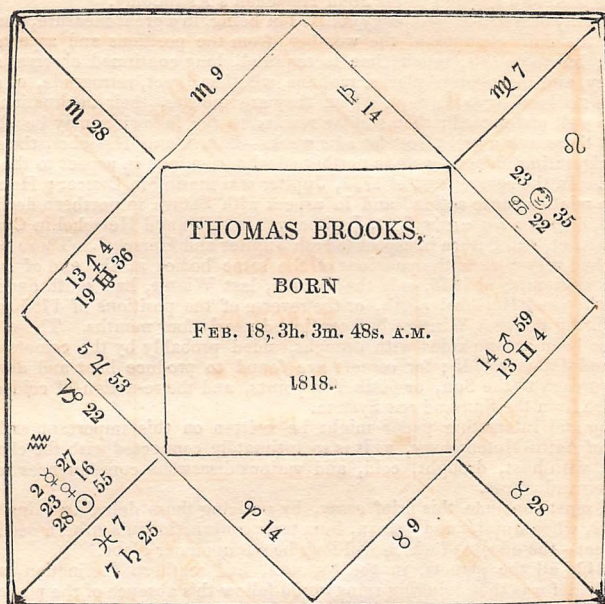
*The quantities of light and heat enjoyed by any of the Planets is explained upon the principle of "the Sun being a body of unconsumable fire," and that all the planetary atmospheres are similar in their constituent parts to our atmosphere. And although this is not correct, it gives a good approximation to the truth.

The mode of calculation is, that light and heat being as the square of the distances of the required body from the luminous body—hence, the light and heat of the planets are to the squares of their distances from the Sun.

DIED OF CONSUMPTION.

FIGURE XXI.

192° 51'.



Planets H h J M S V M H
 Decl. 23° 0' 10' 19' 23' 6' 25' 9' 11' 52' 14' 57' 19' 40' 26' 7'

Aspects.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ascendant body of Herschel. | 6. Moon biquintile Herschel. |
| 2. Mars opposition of Herschel. | 7. Herschel half-square Mercury. |
| 3. Jupiter sextile Saturn. | 8. Jupiter half-square Venus. |
| 4. Sol conjunction Venus. | 9. Mercury sesq. Mars. |
| 5. Moon sesquisquare Saturn. | |

In this figure the *Ascendant* is *hyleg*, and is afflicted by the body of Herschel, and opposition of Mars—the Moon is also afflicted by a parallel with Mars, and in sesquisquare of Saturn—the Sun has also a parallel with Saturn. Here we find all the vital points afflicted, with the Moon in the 8th, in Cancer, ruling the *chest*! But the Sun in conjunction of Venus, and the Ascendant in zodiacal quintile of Venus, saved life over infancy. (*Arcana*, 254).

Ascendant opposition of Mars, 9° 46', which reached to May, 1828, at which time his father *died*—mother and sister dangerously ill.

Sun square Herschel in zodiac, and Venus conjunction of Moon, secondary motion, in April, 1833, himself very ill; the physician said he would die; but it was foretold he would recover *then*.

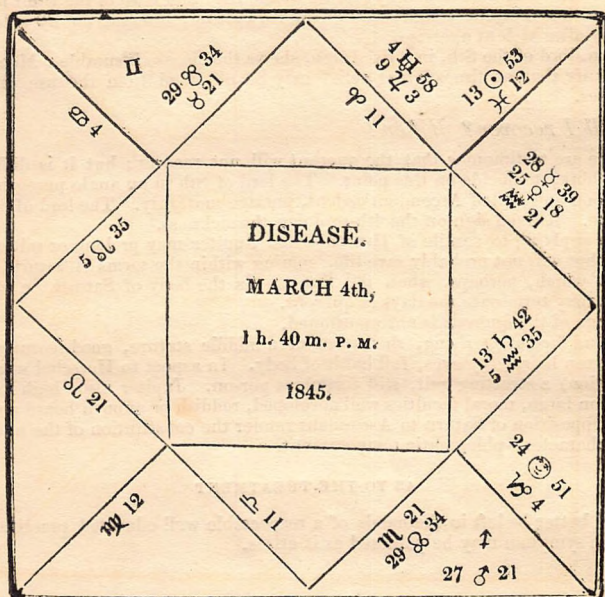
Ascendant semisquare Saturn, 19° 0', agreeing with 20 years 3 months, and in June, 1838, after a lingering illness, he died of a *consumption* from Saturn in Pisces. (See *Arcana*, page 44, also No. 187).

SHEFFIELD ASTRO-PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

Established March 4th, 1843.

FIGURE XXII.

A. R. 10° 5' M.



No. 365.

The following judgment is the best that was given on the questions, and the Answerer is a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Member of the above flourishing Society—and is now an eminent Physician in full practise. We could have some confidence in placing our life in his hands—because he is a searcher into the Arcana of Nature.

Ascendant and lord thereof signify the sick person.

The 6th house and lord thereof, the planets posited therein, together with the Moon and the sign she is in, signify the disease.

What is my disease?

The sign ascending ♄, not being afflicted by the presence of any planet, save the sesquisquare of Mars, we must look to the 6th house and see if it be afflicted.

Capricorn is on the cusp of the 6th, with the Moon therein in her detriment, having lately separated from the evil rays of Mars and applying to those of Saturn.

Saturn, lord of the 6th, in ♄ angular, and a fixed sign, significator of the disease, would afflict the Querent with pains in the joints—swellings or œdema of the legs—short troublesome cough—in fact, a disease which will be of some duration, and difficult of cure.

Saturn, lord of 6th, in 7th house, shews the disease to be occult, or rather difficult, of a correct diagnosis. Moon in the 6th, in ♄, is a significator of rheumatic pains in the knees. The ♄ of Jupiter would probably cause pains in the head and throat from coughing. Moon lately having separated from the evil influence of Mars would signify the blood to be in an inflamed state—the liver engorged with

blood and bile, and the querent to be labouring under an attack of yellow jaundice, unless medical aid had been resorted to in time.

It also signifies in addition to disease of the liver, that there is ulceration at the base of the right lung, and a tendency in the constitution to phthisis.

Moon applying to evil rays of Saturn signifies that the querent would be afflicted with fever—oppression at the pit of the stomach, attended with nausea and vomitings after food—pains especially in the night, and in the recumbent position—pain in the right hypochondrium. Sesquisquare of Mars to Ascendant would shew a tendency to pericarditis or dropsy of the pericardium. I should say, the querent was labouring under (rheumatic) pains of the joints, and swelling, or oedema of the lower extremities, occasioned by disease of the liver and base of the right lung, attended with a tiresome cough—nausea and vomiting, brought on by cold taken probably after violent exercise.

Saturn, lord of the 6th, in a fixed sign, shews the disease incurable: Moon in ♍ may signify that at times great relief may be obtained from the use of proper medicines.

Shall I recover? When?

There are testimonies that the querent will not recover; but it is difficult, I should think, to decide on this point. The lord of 8th in an angle peregrine, and both Moon and lord of Ascendant cadent, presage mortality. The lord of 8th is an infortune. A fixed sign on the 4th prolongs the sickness.

Moon applying to sextile of Herschel and Jupiter may prolong or mitigate the disease, but will not probably save life, coming within the terms of Saturn, lord of the 6th, which, perhaps, when the Sun meets the body of Saturn, in about 19 months, may terminate the days of querent.

The age of the querent is not mentioned.

The 2nd face of ♄ rising, shews one of a middle stature, good features, clear skin, flaxen hair, grey eyes, full habit of body. In aspect to Herschel would give (in addition) a strutting gait, stiff corpulent person. Jupiter also, high forehead, veneration large, moral faculties well developed, reddish or auburn beard and whiskers. Opposition of Saturn to Ascendant render the constitution of the native of a bilious character—phlegmatic temperament.

AS TO THE TREATMENT

It had better be left in the hands of a respectable well educated practitioner, so that each symptom may be palliated as it arises.

63. JOSEPH was an ASTROLOGER.

When Joseph's brethren had been down to Egypt to buy corn, "and when they were gone out of the city, towards their home, and yet far off, Joseph said unto his steward, Up, follow after the men: and when thou dost overtake them, say unto them, Wherefore have ye rewarded evil for good? Is not this it in which my lord drinketh, and whereby indeed he DIVINETH?" *Genesis* xlv. 4, 5. These passages evidently and incontrovertably prove that Joseph "did indeed divine," or prognosticate future events, and that he certainly took delight in the interpretation of the positions of the heavens, and that he was not afraid, but took a pleasure in the work, knowing that he was "learned in the learning of the Egyptians;" for, in the 15th verse of *Genesis*, 44th chapter, he says, to his brethren, when they were brought back to him, "What indeed is this that ye have done? wot ye not that such a man as I can CERTAINLY divine?" "Wot ye not"—did ye not perceive, that such a person as I (having such a cup, on which the twelve Zodiacal Signs are engraven around, and the positions of the heavens marked out) would accurately and attentively look into it, and see all that ye were doing. This cup is considered by all philosophical and erudite Commentators, to have an horoscope engraven upon it, and then, when brought into use, the place and positions of the planets inserted, by which the ancient Astrologers, and those especially of the different monarchs, foretold events. The Persian poets, to this day, are full of allusions to this cup, which, from its property of representing the whole world, and its transactions, is styled, by them, *jam jaham nima*, "the cup shewing the universe:" and to the

intelligence received by it, they attribute the great prosperity of their ancient monarchs, as by it they understood, says *Dr. Clarke*, all events, past, present, and to come. By this we see that the art of the *divining cup* still exists, and in the *very same country* too in which Joseph formerly ruled. And according to the Hebrew, "Is not this it out of which my lord drinketh, and in which he inspecteth ACCURATELY?" evidently shewing the *truth* there is in Astral Philosophy.

Joseph is also said to have patronized and taught Astrology in Egypt, and is said, by Diodorus, to have been the author of an Astrological work, called "The Aphorisms of Hermes, the Egyptian, for the Chaldeans in Babylon being colonies of the Egyptians, became famous for Astrology, having learned it from the priests of Egypt."

Astrologers are charged with infidelity, yet who would charge Joseph with infidelity—others charge Astrologers with imposition, but who would call Joseph, Melancthon, and thousands more of good, learned, and holy men, with imposition or infidelity? Luther was also an Astrologer, but who would say that he was opposed to revealed truth. Astrologers are called "cheats." Judge Hale was an Astrologer, and predicted his own death, but who would venture to call him a "cheat."

Joseph also understood the natural art of interpreting dreams, and he appears one of the first that understood the right interpretation thereof. We find him interpreting the dreams of Pharaoh's butler and baker, *Genesis* ch. xl. ver. 8 to 19; which interpretation was literally fulfilled as he interpreted. Also he accurately interpreted Pharaoh's dreams, *Genesis* ch. xli.

All Joseph's brethren were interpreters of dreams, for we find, in *Genesis* ch. xxxvii. ver. 7, 8,—Joseph says to his brethren, "behold we were binding sheaves in the field, and, lo! my sheaf arose, and also stood upright: and behold! your sheaves stood round about, and made obeisance to my sheaf." Here his brethren soon interpreted this dream, for they said, "Shalt thou indeed reign over us? or shall thou indeed have dominion over us?" This dream was rightly interpreted by them—for he did certainly "reign over them" in Egypt.

Old Jacob also understood the prognostics of dreams. For Joseph dreamed another dream, which was *astrologically* explained, as there were astro philosophical symbols employed in the dream: "Behold, I have dreamed another dream, and, behold! the sun, and the moon, and the eleven stars made obeisance to me." And he told it to his father and to his brethren." *Genesis* xxxvii. 10, 11. Jacob soon knew the meaning of this, as he was an Astrologer, as we shall hereafter prove; for he said, shall I, and thy mother, and thy brethren, indeed come to bow down ourselves to thee to the earth?" Yes, certainly they did some years after this: read *Genesis* ch. xlv. ver. 29, for its fulfilment. The eleven stars referred to the Zodiacal signs, his eleven brethren answering to eleven of the Celestial signs," says Dr. A. Clarke, "and himself to the twelfth."

CORRESPONDENCE.

As I shall always encourage the "Spirit of Free Inquiry," and insert all correspondence pointedly for or against the Astral Sciences; I insert the following.

"Masham, February 1st, 1845."

"To Mr. Simmonite,

Sir,

I trust you will pardon the liberty now taken by me. Having consulted you about three and a half years ago (1841), concerning my future prospects in life, and having found every word you then told me come to pass as you said, I again solicit the favour of your calculations, in my behalf, the undermentioned questions. * * * * Hoping, sir, you will not deny me the afore asked information, as I place every confidence in your being able to furnish me with.

I remain, Sir, &c.

JOHN STURDY, JUNIOR,
Masham, Yorkshire."

Hermitage, near Newbury,
February 7th, 1845.

Sir,

I have this day obtained "The Meteorologist," which I trust you will continue to publish*—though it would be *far far better* to exclude all the Astral Philosophy, or Judicial Astrology.† You may have seen my letter in the Britannia, last year, on the subject, and I could have hoped that, as you Edit a Magazine devoted to such trash, you would have confined the matter in the Meteorologist to *Astro-Meteorology*, which comes within the compass of the human mind, and does not oppose or intrude upon revealed truth. Yours, however, is the only Almanack that gives the requisite information to the Meteorologist, and therefore I can afford to laugh at your predictions as regards Men and Nations. Indeed, I wonder you have not been able to cobble up a few more pages of fulfilment: as you have made the disturbances of Rio Grande, in South America, a fulfilment; would not the Romish riot, in Philadelphia,‡ answer your purpose as well—or the late election of President? Again, could not any goose tell that murder, tumult, and agitation, will blacken Ireland, so long as Romish priestcraft is allowed to be supreme in Ireland?

I say all this in the best of spirit,|| but in sorrow, and should not have written, but that I see you are about to publish "The Manual," to which, if free from Astrology and Mesmerism, &c., I shall have great pleasure in subscribing for one copy.

I remain, yours, &c.

WALTER SHEPPARD."

(Copy of Reply).

"To Mr. Walter Sheppard,

Sir,

About three minutes ago I received your letter, and, for fashion's sake, I answer. You must excuse me, as I do not know your proper address, although, from the manner and spirit in which you have written, you may be a mere tradesman. I say, judging from the mode of expressing yourself, I conclude, that you have more impudence than good sense, and cannot think you have attained to any more than a *Mister*.

Had you arrived at manly politeness, you, of a certainty, could not have had the audaciousness to *charge* a quiet inquirer after truth, with imposing on the public "Trash." I am, sir, not a seller of fruit, as the word *trash* implies rotten fruit.

Now, as "an honest man," I challenge you to prove the "Trash" of Judicial Astrology; which, I am ready to believe, is a tuffer *job* for you to perform than any other *job* with which you may be employed to-morrow, (Sunday).

I published the Meteorologist five years, independently of Astrology, and had only a limited sale; but 1844 proved to me that Astrology was wanted, and the "discerning public" further shewed to me, by being able to dispose of three times the number of copies, that Astrology must be one of the leading principles in my Almanac: having studied and taught Astrology for twenty years, I am sufficiently convinced of its truth, and that the behests of Providence, are brought about by *means*, and those means are symbolically demonstrated by the heavenly bodies. *Astra rejuv homines, sed regit Astra Deus*. This year I had an edition and a half printed, and they are all gone—so you see what Astrology has done for the Meteorologist. The truth of the Astrological Prognostications of 1844 has patronized the Meteorologist of 1845!

I studied Astrology while under Theological Instruction for ten years, and have now arrived at the age and experience, as I am able to judge for myself, as well as either you or any other person; but have not yet found from Scripture, that *THE* science is, as you would, if you could, prove "opposed to revealed Truth." I

* This is certainly a little encouragement to prosecute my Astral Researches.

† For what reason would it be *far better* to exclude Astro Philosophy?

‡ Yes, certainly, it would, and these outbreaks were predicted.

|| QUERY—"By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

invite you, sir, to prove this assertion, on the ground of Scripture, and, if you do not, I have a right to conclude you *cannot*, which latter I am fully assured of.

If prediction does "oppose or intrude upon Revealed Truth," then shew to me the *propriety*, even of weather prognostications, about which you seem to boast as coming "within the compass of the human mind." It appears very evident that you assume the prerogative of *prophet*, and predict "that Ireland will be blackened so long as Romish *priestcraft* is allowed to be supreme in Ireland." This, I believe, will prove to be a fact. Hence, here, you see, you shew yourself to be a "goose," and "impose upon revealed Truth," and are condemning me for that prediction—allow me to admonish you—"physician, heal thyself." I acquiesce with you, that so long as *priestcraft* endures, or is allowed to be supreme in any nation, that nation will be blackened by the hellish fiend prejudice, which has murdered and damned its millions. *Priestcraft* does certainly bind down the heaven-born spirit, *free enquiry*.

I call upon you, sir, to prove that Astrology is any less within the compass of the human mind, or that it is more opposed to revealed Truth than Astro-Meteorology—being both based on the position and aspects of the heavenly bodies.

You say the Meteorologist is the only Almanac which gives the requisite information; therefore you can laugh at my predictions, (at my sins, as they are in your sight sins)—well, laugh on, for it is only a further corroboration of that Scripture being true, when it says, "*fools make a mock at sin.*"

You ask if I have seen your letter!! in the Britania? No, sir, I never saw but two copies of that paper, and those were some of the first issues of that Journal. By the by, I did hear tell of a person writing against Astrology in that paper; but my informant told me the writer of that article shewed himself to be an infidel, so I took no farther notice of it—my reply was, that none but infidels ever attempted to oppose Astrology—for on the principles of infidelity the whole Scriptures are a fabric of lies—so, according to the law of necessity, Astrology, so inseparably and intimately connected with Scripture, must also, consequently, be false.

Again—you ask if I could not cobble up more pages of fulfilment in the American outbreaks? Certainly I could, but the few were sufficient to shew the truth of my predictions. But as you are apparently a good cobbler, you have *done that job* for me, which makes assurance doubly sure—for which I thank you. You see, sir, "facts are stubborn things."

"Hermitage, near Newbury,
February 11th, 1845.

Sir,

Your letter has just arrived, and I beg to return it to you, as I am quite sure that, on *second thoughts*, you will consider yourself committed* further than you would wish. I need only inform you that I am a clergyman of the Church of England, holding neither Popish nor Infidel principles. If my note has given you any offence, which was not my intention, after you have compared it with yours—you will perhaps send it back to me.† I desired only to express my deep rooted abhorrence of Judicial Astrology, and my belief, that, by pretending to predict what will happen to particular men and nations, we are intruding upon the sole province of the Most High God: but I feel certain, from the tenor of your hastily written letter, that any arguments, whether derived from the Scriptures of truth, or from Common Sense, would be thrown away;‡ I can only, therefore, pray, that the God of all grace may open the eyes of your understanding, and lead you to the Star of Bethlehem for prudence, direction, guidance, and salvation.

I remain,

Yours truly,

WALTER SHEPPARD.

* In what?

† Yes, certainly, with the greatest pleasure, and trust you will frequently peruse it; for it may serve to caution against similar wild uncalled for communications.

‡ This is an old shuffling evasion, when called upon to defend yourselves.

Sheffield, 12th Feb'y, 1845.

Sir,

Yours of yesterday has come to hand—if I have grieved you, I am sorry ; but the Scriptures tell me, “if you meet one in fault, redeem such a one in meekness :” Did you obey this command ?

“With what measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.” This I perceive I did in my reply to you, I only retaliated.

“Blessed are the peacemakers :” but your note was sufficient to cause revolutions, and ought not to have come from a clergyman, who is to “avoid profane and vain babblings, and oppositions of science falsely so called.” You condemn prognostications, and yet you prognosticate. This brings to my mind, that you resemble Paul, when he said, “But I am carnal, sold under sin : for that which I do I allow not, for that which I would, that do I not, but *what I HATE that do I.*”

I think, sir, had you been praying for your flock, you would have been acting more like a good shepherd than abusing one that you may never see till the great day of accounts ; and at that day, if faithful unto death, has a confidence of a “come, ye blessed.” I am glad to see that you *cannot*, “either from Scripture or common sense,” disprove the truth of Astrology. You say you forgive me, I ask, for what ? Also, I ask in what did I commit myself ? Believe me, I always pay a deference to shepherds in Israel, especially if they are not “*busy bodies, nor a meddler in other men's matters.*” Yet trust that we shall be friends. But allow me to tell you, sir, that opposers to astral prognostications do harm to your side of the question, and strengthen the opposite party, because, when you are called upon for proof, *you all* give evasive answers, and shew indubitably to the world that you are unable to prove the falsity of Astrology.

Who were the first worshippers of Christ ? If you will consent to discuss the question with me, I will be at the expence of publishing, and every word shall be printed. Will you do that ? If not—will you meet me at some large town, half way between your own and mine, and there I will discuss the question with you : I shall publish the notes, and my reply, in my Quarterly issue.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

W. J. SIMMONITE.

Lavington House, Feb'y 11th, 1843,
Market Lavington.

Dear Sir,

I was sorry to find, by your letter, that you have been so long afflicted, and I note, in your Meteorologist, that, in June next, you have, according to configurations, &c., to face the terror of all men, and I sincerely hope you will not become a victim to his prey.

For what would an army do without a commander ? Speaking impartially, or unprejudicially to any party, I consider you have shewn (and done) a more benevolent part towards advancement of knowledge in the Astro Science, than any other gentleman I know of ; for, in your cheap and invaluable Works, you have given the very soul and substance of the Science at a very low price, when, in other Works, we have to pay enormous prices, and not get the thing desired.

I consider your “Arcana” to be a Work of Works, a Work suitable for the “illiterate” as well as the “literati”, enabling the Student, with little attention, to give judgment on a figure with the Professor. It contains the fundamental principles of Astro-Philosophy, which have been approved and adopted by our worthy ancestors in Astro Science, viz. Ptolemy, &c. &c., who have found them not to err, but *encourage and drive* the follower on in search of more truths. I can recommend it to every lover of truth, and those who wish to become acquainted with the *sublime Science* will do well to take a copy and peruse its pages. I have never been deceived from the rules given, but have been led to give the most striking proofs of its correctness. Nature of the different Faces of the twelve Signs I have never seen.

in any other Work, the correctness of which is beyond expression—without giving proofs, which would be best decided by those who have questions propounded.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JAMES SAXTY.

64. ASTROLOGY PRACTICALLY APPLIED.

Those who deny *Astral influences*, have surely never contemplated the mysteries of their own existence, nor the common occurrences that are inseparable from it, many of which are inexplicable when abstractedly considered, and only cease to strike with wonder because they are obvious and familiar to our senses. If we recollect that the most trivial incident in nature cannot come to pass without a cause; and that these causes are incessantly giving birth to a new fate, which at one time brings us comfort, and at another overwhelms us with misfortunes; that to-day gives us the full enjoyment of our wishes, and to-morrow confounds every imagination of our hearts; it is strange that we should deny that such causes exist, when every hour's experience confirms the fact, by the good or ill success that constantly attends all human pursuits. To illustrate this observation more fully, let us attentively consider the stupendous frame or model of Nature, as laid down in the holy Scriptures, and endeavour to deduce therefrom the subordinate dependance of one part upon another, from the interior heavens to the minutest substance upon earth. Hence we may possibly discover the origin of these causes, and prove that Astrology does not exist in imagination only.

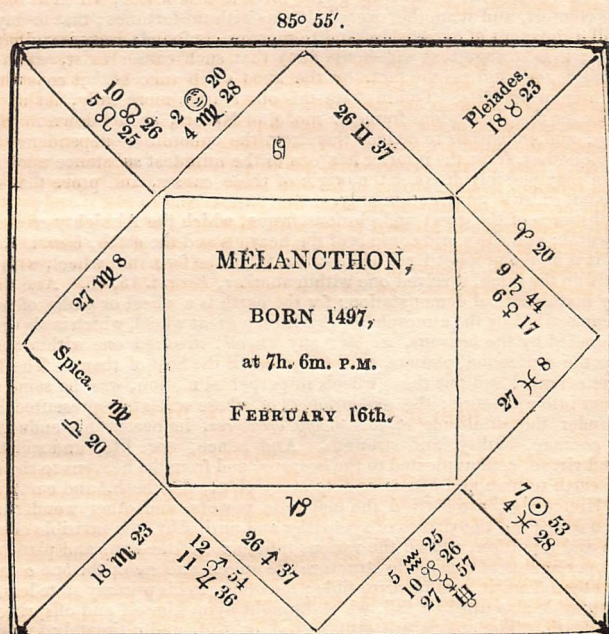
The substance of the great and glorious frame, which the Almighty created, we call the world; and the world consists of the heavens and the earth, *Gen. i. 1*. The model of it is as the prophet Ezekiel describes it, in the form of a wheel, with many wheels within the same, involved one within another, *Ezek. i. 15, 16*. And thus we find it by mathematical demonstration; for the earth is a wheel or globe of sea and land, circumscribed by the atmosphere, as within a great wheel, which is also globus, and surrounded by the heavens, as by many wheels, involved one within another, encircling the sun, moon, planets, and stars, and all the host of them. The Power which first actuated and put these wheels in perpetual motion, was the same which called them into existence: the executioners of whose will are represented by the prophet under the similitude of *four living creatures*, immeasurably endued with wisdom, courage, agility, and strength. And hence, were life, and spirit, and power, and virtue, communicated to the heavens, and from the heavens to the earth, and from earth to man and beast, and to every plant, and herb, and earthly substance. Hence also, are derived the magnetic powers, and other wonderful properties of nature; as, the virtues of sympathy and antipathy, the invisible effects of attraction and repulsion, and all the various influences of the stars and planets.

The proper agents of this noble structure are angels and men; the one composed of a pure ethereal spirit, and incorruptible; the other, in his primary state less pure, but incorruptible also until his fall, which brought upon himself and offspring mortality and death. The angels are either good or bad, and ultimately know their reward or doom; but the works of fallen man are yet upon the anvil, and time with us is still going on. But man is now endued, as in his primary state, with the agency of a *free will*, and hath good and evil, for a test of his obedience, continually set before him, with freedom to choose either, and thus unconstrained, either by the immediate hand of God, or by the operations of the planets, as second causes, some embrace life, and others seek condemnation: and hence follow virtue and vice, prosperity and adversity, sickness and health, life and death, and all the vicissitudes of fortune. And, though the rise and fall of empires proceed from the virtues and vices of those men who govern and inhabit them; and these virtues and vices proceed from the free-will or agency of those men; and though the incidents, good and bad, of one man's life are innumerable, and the men who are the subjects of those incidents in one single age are innumerable also; and though the ages of men, since the creation of the world, are innumerable too;—yet have all these multiplied incidents, whether trivial or important, come to pass by a regular course or concatenation of causes, originally implanted in the wheels or frame of nature. And with such minute perfection was this stupendous frame constructed, that the

fall of man, nor the tremendous shock which agitated the world upon that afflicting occasion; not all the wickedness of mankind in after-ages, nor the desolations which have rent the earth in consequence thereof; have yet impaired the wheels of this astonishing machine, or for a moment impeded its constant and unceasing motion. And such was the amazing foresight and providence of God, that perceiving, at one view, all the events of futurity, the turnings and windings of every man's will, and the total sum or upshot of all virtue and vice, he at once contrived the fates of prosperity and adversity, of rewards and punishments, so to come up, as precisely to answer the virtues and prayers of the righteous, and the vices and profaneness of the wicked, in all ages of the world, at their fit and appointed seasons.

PHILIP MELANCTHON *an* ASTRONOMER.

FIGURE XXIII.



Aspects.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Moon opposition of Sol. | 6. Sol semisextile Saturn. |
| 2. Moon square of Mars. | 7. Sol semisextile Venus. |
| 3. Moon square of Jupiter. | 8. Mars conjunction Jupiter. |
| 4. Sol square of Mars. | 9. Venus conjunction Saturn. |
| 5. Sol square of Jupiter. | |

We have inserted the nativity of this great philosopher, learned scholar, and Protestant Reformer, to shew our Pseudo-Religionists that an *Astrologer* can both preach the word of God, adore the Saviour, and conscientiously study, practise, and advocate Astrology at one and the same time. If the study of Astrology is sinful, would not this *great* and immortal *divine* have known it to be a sin, as well as the hypocrite and religious bigot of the present day? If a man cannot both study

Astrology and preach the Gospel of Christ with success and acceptance, would not this Christian Professor have abandoned either the one or the other? Yes, but he practically and seriously contemplated them both, with an eye to God's glory and to man's advantage. Let the professing christian think of this, and calm his ungodly defamation, as well as his backbiting and slanderous repudiation. Thank God for placing means within his reach for satisfying those desires which he inconsistently cultivates: what he in his own heart nourishes, but outwardly denies.

History abundantly furnishes us with instances of the native's astonishing prowess in Astrology, and the refined arts, and in the doctrine of philosophy and divinity. Art thou, reader, an unbeliever in this science, let Melancthon teach thee wisdom. Art thou a sceptic, let him teach thee charity, and let his example learn thee to be zealous in they profession of religion. He was a friend to every department of useful literature; and art thou opposed to the mind contemplating the wonderful works of creation? He took great pains to purge Astrology of its gross and mistaken parts, by translating the "Books of Ptolemy" out of the original Greek into pure Latin; art thou able to do so, and yet wouldst call such a man "ignorant," or "a prier into the will of God." In his Preface, to the translation, he has most learnedly and ably defended the science from the lash of its ignorant and uncandid opposers. Such as many religious cants that exist in these days.

This religiously celebrated Protestant reformer was born, February 16th, 7 h. 6 m. p. m., 1497, at Bretten, in the Palatinate, lat. 43° 5'. He was born under the last face of Virgo, which exactly describes him, *Arcana*, 44. The testimonies of his excellent endowments are many and various. Mercury, ruler of the intellectual faculties, is posited in the scientific sign Aquarius, which, according to *Arcana*, 311, "renders the mind prudent, clever, of strong memory, scientific, inventive, poetical, &c.; fond of the mathematics, philosophy, &c." Jupiter, ruler of the moral and religious feeling, strong in his own house, and joined to Mars, the latter ruler of the organ of combativeness, made him persevering in moral and divine pursuits. Herschel strong in his own house with Mercury, made him an Astrologer, and an inventor of religious worship, and brought him out of the common track of custom, *Arcana*, 296. Venus in trine of Jupiter, rendered the native active, kind, affable, cheerful, ingenuous, and, in all respects, honorable and worthy, *Arcana*, 304.

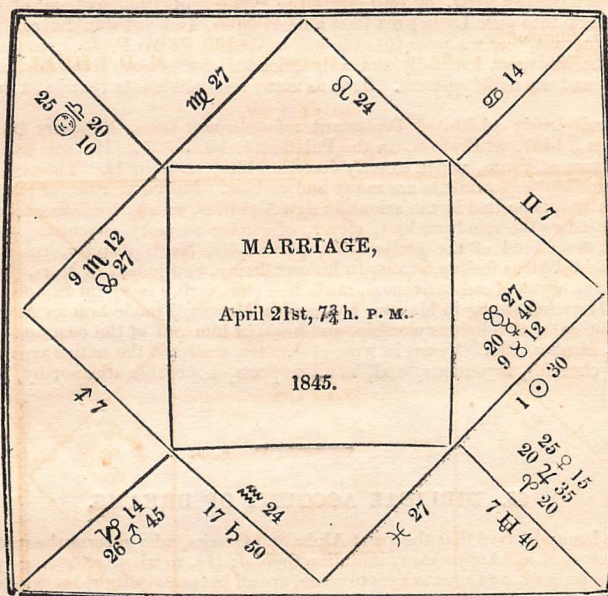
65. BIBLICAL ACCOUNT OF DREAMS.

It has been observed that the great Alpha and Omega, who governs the vast fabric of the universe, and knows every mutation thereof; He, to whose all-seeing eye ages past, ages present, and ages to ages to come, are all but one continued now, has been graciously pleased, by various methods, to communicate, from time to time, so much insight into what should be hereafter, as to his divine wisdom seemed proper to the children of fallen Adam, in dreams and visions of the night. Some striking instances I have already collected from the best authors of profane history; but not to be too prolix, at the same time to bring the matter home to every Christian reader, I shall now confine myself to the holy writ; and herein I observed that remarkable prediction of the fate of Abraham's seed, foretold in a dream for four hundred years to come. When the sun was down, a deep sleep fell upon Abraham, and lo! a horror of great darkness fell upon him (vide *Gen. xv.*). Again, when Jacob left his father's house, and journeyed to Padan-Aram, we find he lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night; and there he beheld in a dream, a ladder reaching up to heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending on it, and above all stood the Ancient of Days, and promised him the land whereon he lay, his Almighty protection wherever he went, an innumerable posterity, and that in his seed should all the families of the earth be blessed (vide *Gen. xxviii.*). Joseph, when yet a boy, had two dreams, which you will find recorded in the 37th Chapter of *Genesis*, and which were verified in his life in a most amazing and extraordinary manner. In the 40th Chap. of the said book, we find Joseph in prison, interpreting two dreams to the chief Butler and to the Baker of Pharaoh, and in three days his prediction was fulfilled. After this, we find him interpreting two dreams to the mighty Pharaoh himself; wherein, under the similitude of fat and lean kine, God, by the mouth of Joseph, was pleased to foretel seven years of plenty, and seven of famine; which

we find, in the sequel, was the means of preserving alive, not only the nation, but his own family also. We afterwards find, when the famine raged sore in the land, that his ancient father, journeying into Egypt to see his son before he died, God spake to him in the visions of the night, saying, "I will go down with thee into Egypt, and I will surely bring thee up again; and Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes." (Vide Gen. xlv.)

MARRIAGE.

FIGURE XXIV.

*Shall I marry this lover on Monday ?*

The Bands have already been published twice, and next Sunday will be "the third and last time of asking!"

Mars signifies the lady who is querent.

Venus denotes the gentleman, or quesited.

Now Venus, his significator, is in square of Mars, her significator, is one strong testimony of disappointment. The Dragon's Tail in the 7th, is decided disappointment.

Again, the Moon, cosignificator of marriage, is in square of Mars, and opposition of Venus, an enemy will prevent the marriage, as Mars is in the 12th. Moreover, the Sun, a natural harbinger of marriage in a female's natas, or figure, has just set, portends an additional disappointment. Hence, I concluded, "*you will not marry this lover on Monday!*" (And she did not, although they both arrived at the altar, but were stopped).

Has he another lover ?

Yes, he has—for Venus and Moon are forming several aspects at one time denote he has more than one lover—Venus set in opposition of Moon, and square Mars; but he cares but very little about them. (This she found out on the Monday).

REMARKABLE NATIVITY.

April 25th, 1845.

Sir,

Having seen a remarkable Nativity in the Monthly Messenger (page 83), supplied by Zadkiel. I beg to forward you one of a similar character, illustrating points of importance to the lover of Astrology. The following is the Natus of a child born with a hare lip, the whole of the palate or roof of the mouth cleft also, so that the nose and mouth were one cavity. On account of this defect, the child was unable to suck the breast, or swallow any food, and, at the age of two months, it gradually wasted away and died starved to death.

I remain,

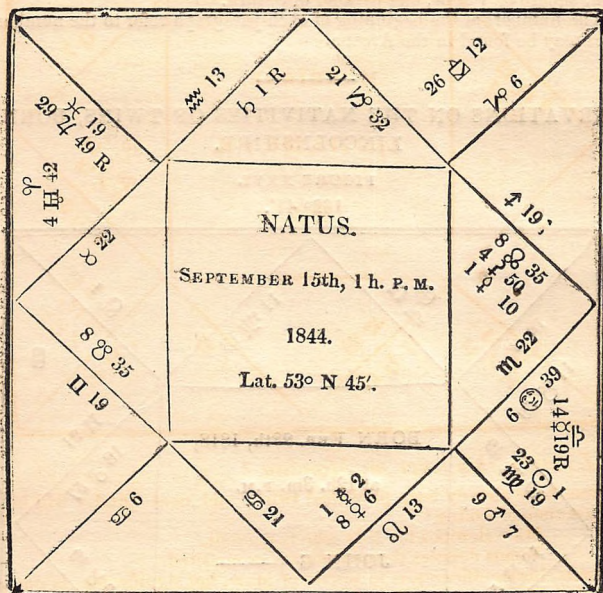
Yours truly,

To W. J. Simmonite,

Astrologer, and Editor of the "*Arcana*."

"M. D." HULL.

FIGURE XXV.

R. A. $293^{\circ} 18'$.

Planets ☉ 54 ☌ 16 s 5 ♃ 1 s 34 ♂ 9 N 18 ♀ 15 s 8 ♄ 9 s 1 ♅ 20 s 3 ♁ 1 N 12
 Decl. 2 N 54 16 s 5 1 s 34 9 N 18 15 s 8 9 s 1 20 s 3 1 N 12

Aspects.

1. Ascendant sextile of Jupiter.
2. Ascendant square Saturn.
3. Ascendant sesquiquare Mars.
4. Ascendant opposition Moon.
5. Sun in conjunction Mars.
6. Sun in opposition Jupiter.
7. Moon opposition Saturn.
8. Moon sextile Mars.
9. Moon square Venus.
10. Moon parallel Saturn.
11. Mercury parallel Mars.
12. Sun in par. of Jupiter.
13. Jupiter par. of Herschel.
14. Moon parallel of Venus.
15. Saturn sextile Herschel.
16. Saturn opposition Juno.

326. Blemishes and bodily hurts generally happen when Herschel, Saturn, or Mars are oriental; and diseases when occidental.

325. Saturn retrograde in Aquarius angular, in the 10th house, in square of Ascendant and 7th house—Mars on the cusp of the 6th, in parallel of Mercury, and the Moon nearly on the cusp of the 7th, are testimonies of blemishes in the mouth, palate, and teeth. Mercury, lord of the 6th, in the 6th, in parallel of Mars, and opposition of Herschel, would cause the native to speak with great difficulty.

The testimonies of short life in this nativity are numerous.

349. The Ascendant, hyleg, is afflicted by the square of Saturn, square of Venus, sesquiquare of Mars, and opposition of Moon, with only the sextile ray of Jupiter, lord of the 8th, to assist. Such a preponderance of evil aspects is, alone, a sufficient cause of death in infancy. Mercury, out of dignities, in parallel declination of Mars, and in opposition to Herschel, is decidedly evil, and being in equal zodiacal space, between the Sun and Moon, afflicts them both; the rulers of the Sun and Moon at the same time evil—Mercury and Mars.

The Sun, Moon, and Ascendant are all afflicted by the rays of the evil planets.

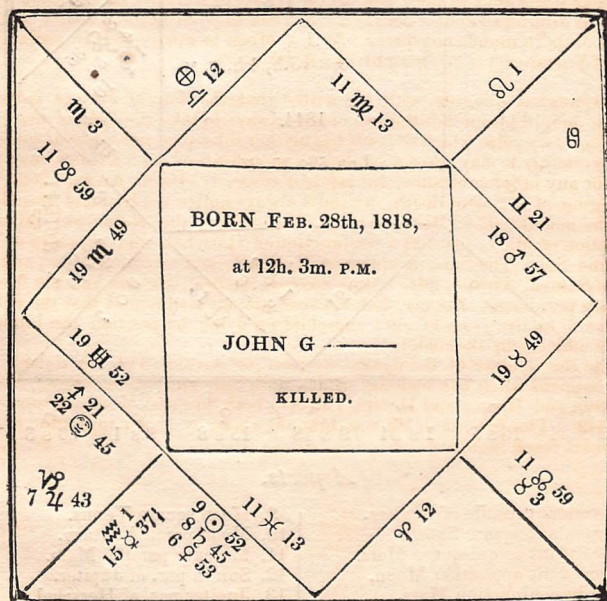
260. Children are destroyed by the violent positions of the Sun and Moon at birth. When Jupiter and Venus are afflicted, and Herschel, Saturn, or Mars rule the places of the Sun and Moon, and afflict them. In this natu, both the benefics are afflicted, Jupiter by the opposition of Mars, and parallel of Herschel; and Venus by the opposition of Saturn angular. The Sun is afflicted by the conjunction of Mars, parallel of Herschel, and opposition of Jupiter. The Moon, by the square of Saturn, square of Venus, and parallel of Saturn.

☞ The numbers at the beginning of each paragraph refer to the number where the Rules may be found in the Arcana.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATIVITIES OF TWINS, BORN IN
 LINCOLNSHIRE.

FIGURE XXVI.

162° 41'.



These twin children were born within ten minutes of each other. The time of the birth of the first, named Edward, was born at five minutes before midnight, and

died of convulsive fits at the age of nine months. The other, whose geniture I have here given, with the arcs of directions, lived until the age of four years and six month, and was then destroyed by a loaded waggon, which passed over him, and killed him on the spot.

The time of birth of each was taken with great care, and therefore the most important subject for enquiry is, Why the life of him who was first born should be of so short duration, while his brother survived him nearly four years? All those, who know but little of this department of Astronomy, will soon observe, that at five minutes before midnight, the stations of the celestial bodies were more violent in producing *early* dissolution, than they were after the Sun had passed the northern angle; for, at the moment of the birth of Edward, the Part of Fortune (which is certainly the *true giver of life*), was afflicted by the mundane squares of the Moon and Mars, while the Ascendant was also afflicted by the baneful squares of the Sun and Saturn, in the world: the other testimonies of short life I need not mention, as they must appear obvious to all those who are disposed to study the genuine principles of this noble science.

In the course of my experience, I have seldom observed more testimonies for a violent death, than those which appear in this nativity; for the Sun is afflicted by the body of Saturn, in the terms of Mars, while the Moon receives the baneful rays of that malefic by an opposition: but the time of dissolution is from the direction of the Part of Fortune (which is the hyleg) to the square of the Moon in the world, while all the other violent motions truly indicate the quality of the native's personal extinction, and the more particularly in this case, because all the vital significators are afflicted at the same period, which always produces a violent death.

DIRECTIONS FOR JOHN'S NATIVITY.

	Y.	M.		Y.	M.
Sol to body of ♄ in mundo con.	0	4	Moon ♂ of Mars in zodiac con.	4	7
Sol to body of ♄ in zodiac con.	0	5	Moon ♂ of Mars in mundo con.	5	9
M. C. to ♀ of Mars in mundo .	1	6	M. C. to trine of Moon mundo .	7	3
Sol to body of Venus in zed. con.	2	2	Sol to square of Mars in zodiac	8	5
Sol to body of Venus in mun. con.	2	3	Part of Fortune △ ♀ mundo ..	11	7
Sol ♀ of Jupiter in zodiac conv.	2	5	Sol to □ of Mars in zodiac	11	9
Sol △ Mars in mundo converse.	3	1	Moon to square of ♄ in zodiac..	12	10
Part of Fortune □ of ☽ mundo	4	6			

{I somewhat disagree with the writer that the *Part of Fortune* is the Hyleg. And in judging from position we ought always to take the *light of time*; and not *that* imaginary point which of itself has neither substance nor *material* cause in creation; certainly it may have a symbolical signification, as a shadow may that of a man, or any other substance, *but not as a cause*, read well Arcana, 260. Besides, in judging of a violent death, we must always notice the Sun and the Moon, and how the malefics affect them, Arcana, 254. Now, the Moon was afflicted by an opposition of Mars, just left a conjunction of Herschel, and a square of both Saturn and Sol. The Sun, in square of Herschel, and square of Mars, and conjunction of Saturn, Arcana, 264. Mars *succeeds* the Sun, Saturn, and the Moon, these are very pernicious, Arcana, 253. These are all testimonies that the child would not live to be five years of age, and children dying by position the luminaries are always afflicted by the malefics.

As to the violence of the death, we refer to Arcana, 449. A violent death always happens when two malefics attack both Sun and Moon—now, Mars afflicts both Sun and Moon; and Herschel attacks both Sun and Moon, Arcana, 250; also read 449. The *time* of death was brought about by Moon opposition of Mars, at four years seven months.]

W. J. S.

66. THE EARL OF ROSSE'S GRAND NEWTONIAN TELESCOPE.

By Sir James South.

The diameter of the large speculum is six feet, its thickness five inches and a half, its weight three tons and three quarters, and its composition 126 parts of copper to $57\frac{1}{2}$ parts of tin; its focal length is 54 feet—the tube is of deal; its lower part, that in which the speculum is placed, is a cube of eight feet; the circular part of the tube is, at its centre, seven feet and a half, and at its extremities, six feet and a half. The telescope lies between two stone walls, about 71 feet from north to south, about 50 feet high, and about 23 feet asunder. These walls are as nearly as possible parallel with the meridian.

In the interior face of the eastern wall is a very strong iron arc, of about 23 feet radius, is firmly fixed, provided however with adjustments, whereby its surface facing the telescope may be set very accurately in the plane of the meridian—a matter of the greatest importance, seeing that by the contact with it of a roller attached to one extremity of a quadrangular bar, which slides through a metal box fixed to the under part of the telescope tube, a few feet from the object end of the latter, whilst its other extremity remains free, the position of the telescope in the meridian is secured, or any deviation from it easily determined, for on this bar lines are drawn, the interval between any adjoining two of which corresponds to one minute of time at the equator. The tube and speculum, including the bed on which the latter rests, weigh about 15 tons.

The telescope rests on an universal joint, placed on masonry about six feet below the ground, and is elevated or depressed by a chain and windlass; and although it weighs about 15 tons, the instrument is raised by two men with great facility. Of course it is counterpoised in every direction. At present it can be used only between 14 degrees of southern altitude and the zenith, but when completed, its range will embrace an arc between 10 degrees of altitude toward the south, and 47 degrees north; so that all objects between the pole, and 27 degrees south of the equator, will be observed with it; whilst in the equator any object can be viewed with it about 40 minutes of time on either side of the meridian. The observer, when at work, stands in one of four, the three highest of which are drawn out from the western wall, whilst the fourth, or lowest, has for its base an elevated platform; along the horizontal surface of which a gallery slides from wall to wall by machinery within the observer's reach, but which a child may work.

The night of the 5th of March was, I think, the finest I ever saw in Ireland. Many nebulae were observed by Lord Rosse, Dr. Robinson, and myself. Most of them were, for the first time since their creation, seen by us as groups or clusters of stars; whilst some, at least to my eyes, shewed no such resolution. Never, however, in my life, did I see such glorious sidereal pictures as this instrument afforded us. Most of the nebulae we saw I certainly have observed with my own large achromatic; but although that instrument, as far as relates to magnifying power, is probably inferior to no one in existence, yet to compare these nebulae, as seen with the six feet telescope, is like comparing, as seen with the naked eye, the dinginess of the planet Saturn to the brilliancy of Venus.

The most popularly known nebulae observed this night were the ring nebulae in the Canes Venatici, or the 51st of Messier's Catalogue, which was resolved into stars with a magnifying power of 548; and the 94th of Messier, which is in the same constellation, and which was resolved into a large globular cluster of stars, not much unlike the well known cluster in Hercules, called 13th Messier.

Although, however, the power of this telescope in resolving nebulae into stars hitherto considered irresolvable, was extremely gratifying, still it was, in my mind, little more than I had anticipated; for experience has long since told me that a telescope may shew nebulae, even those resolvable by it, very well, whilst, when directed to bright stars, with a very moderate magnifying power, its imperfections will be actually offensive. During Sir W. Herschel's lifetime, with the twenty-feet reflector, at Slough, I saw, amongst others, three Messier, five Messier, thirteen Messier, ninety-two Messier, the annular nebulae of Lyra, and the great nebulae of Andromeda. No telescope, of its size, probably ever shewed them better; yet, on the same night, the same instrument, when directed to Alpha Lyrae (a star of the first magnitude), broke down under a power of about three hundred.

Several double stars were seen with various apertures of the telescope, and with powers between three hundred and sixty and eight hundred.

Of the Moon, a few words must suffice. Its appearance, in my large achromatic, of twelve inches aperture, is known to hundreds of our readers; let them then imagine that with it they look *at* the Moon, whilst with Lord Rosse's six feet, they look *into* it, and they will not form a very erroneous opinion of the performance of the Leviathan.

Thus, then, the difficulty of constructing a Newtonian telescope of dimensions never before contemplated, is completely overcome.

67. ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.

I write to inform you of a most extraordinary phenomenon which has to day been observed at Cambridge; and I do so because, although the event is one which must interest the scientific world to a very high degree, yet the result of the minute observations made by the Plumian Professor will not be completed for some days; and I thought, that, in the meanwhile, the results of my own observations might not be unacceptable.

The morning was beautifully fine, and the sky cloudless, if we except a few cirrocumuli in the S. S. E., which appeared like thin pieces of white gauze floating in the sky, scarcely a breath of air stirring. About twenty-five minutes past ten my attention was drawn to the Sun, which, though apparently unclouded, seemed to shine with less than usual lustre, and his rays appeared slightly tinged with green. I immediately put on the dark glass of my achromatic telescope, and with a power of about 40, directed the instrument to the Sun's centre. I here *saw* distinctly a small dark spot, surrounded successively by violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red rings, separated by comparatively dark rings, and beyond the exterior red rings the same recurred in the same order, but the colours then were much more faint, and at last hardly visible. This appearance increased in intensity until five minutes past eleven, after which the colours began to fade; and exactly at twelve, all trace of colour disappeared. However, I continued my observations, and soon found that the phenomena had not concluded, for the colours now began to return in a reversed order—i. e., at the Sun's centre was now a spot of purely white light, and each colour was replaced by its complementary one; and, most astonishing to relate, this appearance of the Sun's disc increased in intensity of colour until five minutes before one, and then began to fade, vanishing completely at thirty-five minutes past two, after which every thing resumed its ordinary appearance, and nothing more could be discerned unusual throughout the day.

A few words respecting the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon. It is well known that if two convex lenses of small curvature be placed in contact, and a pencil of sunlight be allowed to fall upon them, that the appearance presented by the reflected ray is that of a dark spot surrounded by coloured rings, from blue to red, and that the transmitted light exhibits a bright spot surrounded by rings of the complementary colours, which are commonly known as "Newton's rings." Now, if two thin films of vapour, extremely near together, passed between the Sun's disc and the eye of an observer, the scientific reader will immediately see that the transmitted rays might produce the appearance I have described as taking place after twelve o'clock; but to produce that observed before twelve, the rays reflected *from* the earth by those two films of vapour must have been again reflected by a third film, and thus brought to the eye in a manner somewhat analogous to that in which the mock Sun is found. As this third film moved away, the phenomenon must vary, and at last disappear, and the Sun's transmitted rays, now reaching the eye without any reflection, would change the appearance to that observed from twelve to half-past two. I cannot, however, yet explain why the periods of maximum brightness should be equi-distant from noon, as I am at a loss to know what functions of the Sun's hour angle the motions of these luminæ of vapour could be. The correctness of the above hypothesis is remarkably confirmed by micrometric admeasurements which I took of the angular magnitude of the red and violet rings. I found these to be nearly in the ratio of forty-three to thirty, i. e. nearly in the ratio of the square roots of the lengths of the undulations corresponding to red and violet rays, which is exactly what ought to be the case if my hypothesis is correct. The colours in the spectrum before noon were fainter than those observed after-

wards; and some light must be lost by the second reflection; if my hypothesis is correct; this is another remarkable confirmation of its truth. I have written the above in great haste, which I hope you will excuse.

THEODORE F. ELLIS.

Trinity College, Cambridge, March 9th, 1845.

68. SUMMER QUARTER, 1845.

"Make a chain: for the land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence." *Ezek. vii. 23.*

Many murders will be perpetrated and much angry feeling; merely because one man does not think exactly as another. Pulpit orators will vent their ire upon their congregations, because men will have a mind of their own, and form their own opinions: "But these speak evil of those things which they know not; but what they know naturally, as brute beasts, in those things they corrupt themselves. Woe unto them!" says St. Jude, "for they have gone into the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for reward." Jupiter square Mercury, Irish bishops appear very busy in answering the attack of the English protestant clergymen. Ireland benefitted, peace prevail, and Dublin flourishes. Rather a stagnation in the Sheffield trade. Frustrations in the accomplishment of many of the railway conjectures in our own land. A sickly Quarter; bowel complaints, some cases of cholera, and a few apoplectic victims. Royal journeys will be dangerous, with affliction to the youthful branches of the royal family. Talks of marriage of the queen of Spain. Five planets retrograding in September, portend much sickness and many deaths in England. I am sorry to see omen of accident to pitmen and excavators. Earthquakes in India. Some government grants to the Irish clergy. Affliction to the Russian Czar, or some of his family; and much warlike disturbance in some parts of his empire. Jupiter stationary, near the end of August, will benefit all persons born at or about the beginning of May, and especially those born about noon, will be prosperous in business, and will be inclined to acts of benevolence. Those born about two in the afternoon of the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd, of May, will be prosperous in journeying; and those born near sunset may remove, take fresh premises, enter into partnership. Those born after 8 P.M. may expect their health to be good; and those born about 4 A.M. may get in debts, write out bills, and look after other pecuniary benefits. The queen of England has operating in her natus *Ascendant semisquare Mars*; and the *Sun conjunction of Mars*, these will be, I fear, productive of inflammation throughout the whole body, and more especially in the head. Calamities in Portugal and Alexandria. The king of the French in trouble, and some warlike act is concocted by him. Sir R. Peel still carries all his measures, and his stars bespeak him popularity. Accidents to theatres. A disease appears to afflict the eyes of many persons. I also fear that we shall be plunged into war, and if so, we shall lose very materially. The position of Saturn portends many new laws and great debates in both houses of parliament. As a comet, I believe, will be approaching the Sun at the beginning of this quarter, we may expect "great rains and detriment to the grains"—yet I believe we shall have a moderate harvest time; especially the latter part of the harvest season. Insurrection in Spain.

69. ELECTRICAL PHENOMENA, 1845.

JULY. *Storms*—in this month may be expected three or four storms under the stationary positions of Herschel and Mars, between the 1st quarter and the full Moon. Heavy falls of rain about the 15th, *St. Swithin*, the 21st, the 23rd, and the time when ☉ meet with aspect from ♄ and ♀; their aspect are in the *Meteorologist*. I anticipate *great fluctuations in the temperature* of the air; and very wet intervals. *Earthquakes* about the 16th or 17th, and the 21st or 22nd days.

AUGUST.—*Earthquakes* about the 2nd, the 8th or 9th, the 17th, 18th, 19th, and the 29th or 30th. *Meteors*, about the 6th to the 11th, with lightning at nights, especially between the Moon's last quarter and the end of the month. Had the Moon formed aspect with Sol on the 2nd, we might have confidently anticipated a thunder storm. The majority of days showery, mingled with hail.

SEPTEMBER.—Showery month, but not continued rain: *a tolerable harvest time.* *Thunder* rain about the 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, and 29th days. *Windy*, about the 8th, 15th, 18th, and near the end. A sickly month, many cases of cholera.

70. ASTRO-METEOROLOGY.

Predictions of the Weather, from the Conjunctions and Aspects of the Planets.

FROM COELY.

SATURN and JUPITER in aspect—ought to be considered according to the nature of the Signs: in *fiery* signs, they produce heat and drought; in *moist* signs, rain, hail and winds, and considerable mutations of the air both before and after, if other causes contradict not; but more particularly in the *Spring* they cause a disturbed or moist air; in *Summer*, thunder and hail; in *Autumn*, rains and wind; and in *Winter*, frost or snow, generally a troubled air, and storms that continue.

SATURN and MARS in aspect—and the former slow in motion, then usually hail or rain follows, sometimes accompanied with lightning and very tempestuous weather; in *moist* signs, dark and cloudy weather, the air is corrupted and hurtful; this is increased or diminished as Mars or Saturn meets with Fixed Stars; more particularly in the *Spring*, rain and thunder; in *Summer*, hail or thunder; in *Autumn*, wind or rain; and in *Winter*, cold remiss weather, sometimes snow follows.

SATURN and SUN in aspect—in *Spring*, expect cold showers; in *Summer*, thunder and storms of hail; in *Autumn*, cold and rain; in *Winter*, sometimes frost, but usually moist, dark, cloudy, or snowy weather. Generally these planets, being in aspect, produce cold rainy weather, and sometimes hail, both before and after, especially if they are in *watery* signs, 'tis an *apertio portarum cæli*, and rarely passes without notable alteration of the air.

SATURN and VENUS in aspect—in the *Spring*, cold rain; in the *Summer*, hasty showers; in *Autumn*, cold stormy weather; and in *Winter*, snow, sleet or rain, generally cold showers or hail follow (especially if they are in signs of a *watery* nature), indeed they produce very uncertain weather for the most part at any season, yet not violent.

SATURN and MERCURY in aspect—in the *Spring*, betoken rain and cold winds, or cloudy weather; in the *Summer*, some few showers and brisk gales of wind; in *Autumn*, dark obscure weather; in *Winter*, it portends sometimes violent storms of wind, driving snow; in short, if these planets meet in *moist* signs, judge moist weather; in *dry* signs, the contrary; in *earthy*, cold, unwholesome cloudy weather; and in *airy* signs, lofty winds, if other signs contradict not.

SATURN and MOON in aspect—in the *Spring*, portend a moist and troubled air; the same in *Summer*, with an abatement of heat, and sometimes hail; in *Autumn*, cloudy weather, and a little frost; in *Winter*, cold and cloudy, which is increased if at the same time Saturn behold Mercury by square or opposition. Saturn and Moon so conjoined in *moist* signs, generally produce cold and cloudy weather; in Sagittarius or Capricorn especially, or in *airy* signs, the cold is augmented, and sometimes hail follows about the full Moon; but at the new Moon dry weather, if in *dry* signs, sometimes frosts, or dark, obscure and cloudy, at other times more pleasant, with an intermixture of gentle showers, where note, when the Moon is joined to Saturn the tides are also increased.

JUPITER and MARS in aspect—in the *Spring* and *Autumn* produce winds of a violent nature; in *Summer*, an increase of heat, with thunder also; in *Winter*, the cold is diminished, and the air becomes temperate and calm. The natural portents of these planets so conjoined in *moist* signs, are generally thunder, lightning, and rain; in *fiery* signs there usually follow thunder, rain, coruscations, and sultry heat; if these planets rise with any stars of a tempestuous nature, they make a very considerable alteration in the air, sometimes hail in *Winter*, or strange turbulent weather.

JUPITER and SUN in aspect—produce winds in *Spring* and *Autumn*; in *Summer*, thunder and lightning; in *Winter*, an abatement or remission of cold, and a temperate and pleasant air; this congress generally produces wholesome gales of wind, and pleasant, fair, temperate weather, if it happen in *airy* signs; if in *moist* signs, pleasant sprinkling showers follow; in *fiery* signs, an increase of heat, and fair pleasant weather; but if in *earthy* signs, not so delightful.

JUPITER and VENUS in aspect—give pleasing gales, with weather pleasant and
p

wholesome, both for man and beast, in any quarter of the year : these planets produce very temperate, tranquil, calm weather in most signs.

JUPITER and MERCURY in aspect—generally stir up winds and tempests, but seldom rain therewith ; in *fiery* signs, they portend dry weather ; in *airy*, much more pleasant, with gentle gales : in short, Mercury produces winds more or less, with any planet, or at any season of the year.

JUPITER and MOON in aspect—for the most part produce very propitious, favourable and serene weather, with gentle gales of wind, and in some signs of a moist nature, an increase of spreading white clouds, and in every season of the year you may expect, upon such configurations, very calm and temperate weather in general.

MARS and SUN in aspect—usually produce (in a natural way) thunder, lightning, rain, hail, with violence, if it be in the *Summer*, and in any sign of the *Fiery Triplicity* ; they also increase heat and drought ; in *airy* signs, not only diseases are engendered, but a dark sky and dripping clouds follow : sometimes, in the *Spring* and *Summer*, whirlwinds and dry weather ; in *Autumn*, more temperate ; in *Winter*, they abate the cold : but in no quarter do they produce serene air wholesome for mankind.

MARS and VENUS in aspect—in *Spring* and *Autumn* they generate rain, and even in *Summer* they produce many showers ; in *Winter*, warm weather for the season, but it often varies ; if they be in *watery* signs, they produce much rain, yet the weather in general, in this case, is moderately good and favourable.

MARS and MERCURY in aspect—produce, in the *Spring* and *Winter*, snow : in *Summer*, tempestuous weather, violent storms, thunder, lightning, and hail ; in *Autumn*, winds and sudden showers of rain or hail ; in *fiery* signs, they signify an increase of heat and drought in excess ; in *watery* signs, rain ; in *airy* signs, warm winds, but often turbulent and dangerous.

MARS and MOON in aspect—produce showers in the *Spring* or *Autumn* ; in the *Summer*, hail, thunder and lightning, but not often ; a remission of cold and some rain in *Winter*, but not much ; in general they portend rain in *watery* signs ; drought in *fiery* ; and in *airy* signs warm weather, spreading the heavens with red and yellow clouds, in many places (sometimes a rainbow) prognosticating rain to follow.

SUN and VENUS in aspect—for the most part bring moist weather, especially in signs of the *Watery Triplicity*, in *Spring* and *Autumn* particularly gentle showers ; in *Summer*, these are sometimes accompanied with thunder, if other things in Nature concur ; but in *Winter*, this conjunction usually produces foggy moist weather, and the more especially so, if they are also in aspect with Saturn.

SUN and MERCURY in aspect—generally produce brisk gales of wind in *airy* signs, and this is the more certain if Mercury be leaving his sign ; rain in *moist* signs, or drizzling weather ; in *fiery* signs, 'tis dry, and warm winds, which are very unwholesome : Venus and Mercury always attend the Sun, and are never elongated far from him, and do not occasion much alteration of the atmosphere in any signs.

SUN and MOON in aspect—produce rain and reddish clouds with great drops of water in *moist* signs ; in *fiery* signs, fair weather, and the air is changed according to the season and present temperature : the Moon causeth the greatest flux of the sea at her aspect with the Sun ; the same in all watery humours, which is augmented if she be near the Pleiades, or Hyades, at the same time, together with other causes which ought to be considered with these judgments.

VENUS and MERCURY in aspect—usually generate showers in *moist* signs, and generally produce, at any season of the year, moist winds ; if at the same time the luminaries are in aspect, or near it, expect plenty of rain, if other more powerful influences hinder not.

VENUS and MOON in aspect—generally presage mild and gentle showers, or dropping moist weather, more or less, according to the season of the year, augmenting the tides, if joined to stars of a violent and tempestuous nature : in the *Spring*, they produce a cloudy moist season ; in *Summer*, a remission of heat and drought ; in *Autumn*, cloudy, and dark air ; and in *Winter*, cold, sometimes snow or sleet, a little before and after, but not violent, or of any long continuance, unless produced from other causes more powerful.

MOON and VENUS in aspect—prognosticate clouds, wind and rain, with variety of weather at any season ; if they be in *watery* signs, then expect moisture ; in *airy*

signs, they presage wind; in *fiery* signs, dry weather; in *earthly* signs, a cold and dull season, foggy and cloudy, but of a very short continuance, unless other planets happen at the same time to make any notable configuration.

SIMMONITE'S TABLE,

Containing a few Astro-Meteorological Rules for Judging the Weather.

PLANETS.	SPRING.	SUMMER.	AUTUMN.	WINTER.
H and h ..	Storms	Cool rain	Turbulent	Rain and cold
H and 24 ...	Sleet or rain	Rain; dull	R., dense atms	Dull; drizzle
H and ...	Rain	Rain	Rain	Downfall, cldy
H and ...	Rain	Cloudy, wind	Rainy	Downfall, wnd
H and ...	Wind and hail	Showers	Windy	Stormy & cool
H and ...	Sudden squalls	Cloudy	Sudden squalls	Cldy & squally
☉ and H ...	Wind and rain	Sudden changes	Wind and rain	Snow; wind
☉ and h ...	Cold rain	Thun. & shwrs	Cold rain	Snow or rain
☉ and 24 ...	Windy	Thun. & warm	Wind & warm	Remiss of cold
☉ and ...	Windy & dry	Thun. & light.	Dry; windy	Ditto
☉ and ...	Moisture	Showers	Small rain	Rain and mist
☉ and ...	Wind	Shrs. and wind	Shwrs. & wind	Downfall
h and 24 ...	Wind and rain	Rain & thun.	Wind and rain	Turbulent
h and ...	Rain & thundr	Thund. & hail	Rain & warm	Remiss of cold
h and ...	Cold rain	Sudden rain	Cold rain	Snow and rain
h and ...	Wind and rain	Windy	Wind & clouds	Wind & snow
h and ...	Clds. & moistr.	Cool rain	Cloudy	Clly. & snow
24 and ...	Turbulent	Thun. & heat	Wind & warm	Temperate
24 and ...	Spring weathr	Pleasant	Bleak air	Warm season
24 and ...	Great winds	Wind & thun.	Wind & moist.	Wind and rain
24 and ...	Cumuli	Cumuli	Cumuli	Fair weather
☉ and ...	Much rain	Small rain	Rainy	Rain or snow
☉ and ...	Wind and rain	Thun. and hail	Wind and hail	Snow and rain
☉ and ...	Sometimes hail	Thunr. storms	Intemperate	Variable
☉ and ...	Showers	Windy	Wind & clouds	Wind & snow
☉ and ...	Clds. & moistr.	Rem. of heat	Cloudy	Wind & snow
stationary.	Rain	Gloomy	Showers	Downfall & foggy.
☉ and ...	Gusty; shwrs.	Showers	Gusty, showers	Fog and mist
☉ and ...	Fine intervals	Chiefly fine	Gloomy	Cool & gloomy
☉ and ...	Cloudy & wind	Cloudy & wind	Cloudy & wind	Cloudy & wind
☉ and ...	Showers	Showers	Showers	Downfall
H stationary	Thunr. storms	Thunr. storms	Thunr. storms	Thunr. storms
24 stationary	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
☉ elong. max.	Often sm. rain	Tend. to rain	Shwrs. & brzes	Changeable
☉ chan. signs	Changeable	Changeable	Changeable	Changeable
h ditto	Unsettled	Unsettled	Unsettled	Turbulent
h stationary	Cold and dull	Cooler	Cold weather	Cold; prb. fog

RULE.—In judging from the above aphorisms, when Spring is nearly over, take the effects of Spring and Summer, and make a judicious commixture; and so of the rest of the seasons.

71. CHRONOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE PLANETS ON THE WEATHER, 1844.

The humidity of the two Summers, 1843 and 1844, has given rise to meteorological observations on the state of the atmosphere of Paris, from which it has resulted that, upon an average, there are 57 days of heat, 58 of frost, 12 of snow, 180 of fog, and 140 of rain; and further, that this state of the atmosphere is annually getting worse.

Splendid Meteor at Constantinople—June 30th, 1844—to-day, about five minutes before sunset, we had a splendid sight here. The atmosphere was hazy, but without a cloud; thermometer about 90 degrees. An immense meteor, like a gigantic Congreve rocket, darted, with a rushing noise, from east to west. Its lightning

course was marked by a streak of fire, and after a passage of some 40 or 50 degrees, it burst like a boom-shell, without detonation, lighting up the hemisphere with the brilliancy of the noonday sun. On its disappearance, a white vapour remained in its track, and was visible for nearly half an hour. Every body thought it was just before their eyes, but it was seen by persons 12 or 15 miles the northward, in the same apparent position, and positively the same phenomenon. The thermometer stood, at this moment, at 91 degrees in the shade, and in the coolest spot that could be selected.

The *Meteorologist* predicted "Jupiter near the equator for five of the last days of June, and Sun near a parallel of Mars for the last week, *not intervals.*" Venus stationary, and Sun semisextile of Venus, and Mercury semisextile of Mars, hence the hot weather, and the fiery meteor, and the truth of the prognostication.

Destruction by lightning—During a storm of thunder and lightning, which took place July 19th, 1844, the electric fluid struck a portion of the premises of Mr. W. Younge, of Stoke, near Chichester, which at once ignited and spread with great rapidity.

The *Meteorologist* has the Sun parallel of Mars, at the time of the above mentioned phenomenon, Venus trine of Jupiter, Venus opposition of Vesta, and Mercury quincunx of Ceres, and it predicted thunder, lightning, hail, &c.

Loss of the Runnymede and the Briton—November 10th, 11th, and 12th, Runnymede, South Island, off east coast of Andaman Island. I beg to state, says W. Dobson, Esq., for your information, that on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of November, 1844, one of the most terrific hurricanes raged in this vicinity, perhaps ever experienced by man; it was totally beyond description, which, after dismasting and rendering the ship an unmanageable wreck, with only one boat saved, threw us ashore on the above island, at one o'clock in the morning of the 12th, yet, through the providence of Almighty God, without the loss of life. At day break, we saw in shore, a large bark up among the trees, which proved to be the Briton, of the Clyde, from Sydney to Calcutta, with 311 soldiers, 34 women, and 51 children, with a crew of 36 men; boats all gone. The carpenters of both ships set to work on our boat, which has been raised two streaks, false-keeled, and decked, and leaves this day for assistance. We are here in all 630 people, short of provisions, and those more or less damaged. The water flows in at every tide, and every thing is destroyed: in fact, one-half of us have no shoes, and are without a change of linen. No lives have been lost in either case, except one man who attempted to swim ashore.

The *Meteorologist* for this period foretold "gales on the British coast", from Ceres square of Jupiter, and Mercury sesquiquare of Herschel; with electrical phenomena about midnight of the 12th; also, "gales in the Atlantic," from the Moon in Sagittarius on the ecliptic, and her greatest southern declination.

72. THE METEOROLOGIST.—From *Simmonite's Journal*.

Effects of Snow on Vegetation.

It appears at first somewhat singular that the Alpine plants, such as auriculas, some saxafrages, &c., should be of difficult culture in our climate, and are not unfrequently destroyed by our Winters, whilst they flourish in their native snows; but if it should be observed that, in the Alps, where, growing wild, they are, throughout the Winter, covered with a complete coating of snow, which, from not being a rapid conductor of heat, is instrumental in the earth's not parting quickly with its warmth,—in the same manner as a woollen garment prevents the escape of heat from the body,—this protects them through the cold season; whereas, in our climate, these plants are exposed alternately to the severe influence of frost, unprotected by the snow, and to long continued rains. The frost injuring the structure of the leaves, they become readily rotted by the wet; and although the plants are not entirely killed, they are too much injured to ensure a good shew of blossom. It is necessary, for the cultivation of the finer sorts of auriculas, &c., to imitate, as far as possible, their native climate, by protecting them, in a frame or shed, both from the severe frost and wet. It is, however, to be remarked, that our climate opposes another and a serious objection to the easy cultivation of this class of plants, arising from the great variation of temperature. Even during the Winter months the plants frequently commence growing before the Spring arrives, and thus are rendered more obnoxious to the succeeding frosts; and, in addition, the strength of the plant (which

should be reserved for the great effort to be made in the Spring) is exhausted before its due season—whilst, in the Alps, they lie entirely dormant until the Sun at once melts the snow, and calls them into life and blossom. To prevent the plant growing out of its season, it is found best to place the pots in a part of the garden exposed to a northern or a western aspect.

Diverging Wane Cloud—CIRROSTRATUS.

It can scarcely have escaped the observation of those who are the least attentive to atmospherical phenomena, that the light wane clouds which prevail during the Summer and Autumn, frequently assume a diverging form, streaming across the firmament, like radii from a centre. This centre, however, is in every instance which we have observed, placed beyond the boundaries of the visible horizon; and it may be this which has led Meteorologists to refer the phenomena to optical deception. On the contrary, we are convinced, from the observation of nearly twenty years, that the divergence is not optical, but real; and our scientific friends, to whom we have many times pointed it out, have uniformly agreed with us in referring the phenomena to electricity, electro-magnetism, or some other similar cause. The wind, unquestionably, exerts some influence, as may be seen in the feathery waving which often occur among streaks of wane-cloud, giving some the appearance of an arrow, and others of a horse's tail, floating in the wind. That the vaulted appearance, some times also assumed by wane-clouds, is not an optical deception we can prove, by having more than once witnessed a single streak crossing the sky, in a right line, from horizon to horizon; and M. Saussure, in his interesting "*Voyages dans les Alpes*," mentions a similar rectileneal cloud, observed by him, from an Alpine elevation, and consequently of much greater extent than those which we have observed in the vicinity of London.

Bright mornings preceding Rain.

It is often observed, on those clear sunny mornings, which occur not rarely in Summer and Autumn, that it is very likely, if not certain, to rain before evening. And there is much truth in the remark. We recollect that the shepherds of the Kyle division, Ayreshire, draw an indication of a change of weather, founded on the same principle. The two high mountains in the isle of Jura, called, from their form, the Paps of Jura, are distant sixty or eighty miles, and of course are seldom seen from the uplands of Kyle; but when they do appear on the far horizon, like twin cones formed by an azure cloud, the shepherds predict approaching rain, and are seldom wrong. The reason is, that when moisture accumulates in the air, before it begins to be precipitated, it imparts to it a higher refractive power, and it becomes, in consequence, more bright and transparent.

Dissolution and Reappearance of Clouds.

Those who are favourably situated in a hilly country, but particularly on the sea coast, may meet with opportunities of observing the meteorological phenomenon of the dissolution of a cloud in one place and its reappearance in another. The circumstances under which this happens are when a current of wind tends to carry a mass or stratum of clouds from one eminence towards another, across a sheltered valley, or an arm of the sea; for in this passage, the higher temperature of the lower level sends up a current of heated air, which dissolves the cloud before its journey is half completed; but as soon as the current of wind, with which it is borne along arrives at the cooler atmosphere of the eminence on the other side of the bay or valley, the dissolved moisture is again precipitated, and reconverted into cloud. Mr. Harvey has observed this phenomenon at Plymouth, where the clouds, in favourable circumstances, are dissolved on passing over the Breakwater, and reappear on the opposite side. We have observed a similar occurrence once, at the Cove of Cork, and several times at the Firth of Clyde, when a northwesterly breeze carried the clouds from the Kyles of Bute to the Knock, near Largs, in Ayreshire.

Effects of Sea Air.

Those who frequent the sea-coast are not long in discovering that their best dyed black hats become of a rusty brown; and similar effects are produced on some other colours. The brown is in fact *rust*. Most, if not all, the usual black colours have

iron for a basis, the black oxide of which is developed by galls, logwood, or other substances containing gallic acid. Now the sea air contains a portion of the muriates over which it is wafted; and these coming into contact with any thing dyed black, part with their hydrochloric (*muriatic*) acid, and form brown hydrochlorate of iron, or contributed to form the brown or red oxide, called rust. The gallic acid, indeed, from its superior affinity, has the strongest hold of the iron; but the incessant action of the sea air, loaded with muriates, partially overcomes this, in the same way as any acid, even of inferior affinity to the gallic when put on black stuff, it will turn it brown.

Annual Variation of Atmospheric Electricity.

As the diurnal change in the position of the Sun, relatively to a given place, produces a periodical variation in the electric state of the air, the change of its declination, from month to month, may be expected to be followed by some corresponding periodical event on the mean amount of the maxima and minima values of the electricity—*except some planetary angles occur*, which are either of a contemporary nature or otherwise—else a comet's effect upon the gases of the atmosphere—a great probable effect on the average state of the electric condition of the atmosphere—can be anticipated and predicted by the clever and experimental *Astro Meteorologist*. On comparing the mean values month to month, it is accordingly found that the values of the two daily maxima and minima undergo a progressive decrease from January to July, and a progressive increase from July to January. It is found, also, that during the Winter the electricity of the air increases as the thermometer falls. And this depends upon the position of the planets, especially under an approach of Sol and Mars, or Jupiter and Mars, or Mars and Venus, to any of the geometrical angles found in page 2 of the *Arcana of Practical Astral Philosophy*.

On comparing the mean values of the maxima and minima throughout the year, it is found that morning values of each are a little less than the evening values.

The hours at which the electricity attains its maxima and minima values, are likewise, subject to variation from month to month. The hour of the morning minimum and maximum continually advances towards noon from Winter to Summer, and undergoes the contrary change in the latter part of the year.

The observations of SCHUBLER indicate that the hour of the evening minimum is variable. From June 1811 to June 1812, it took place at Stuttgart always at 2 P. M. The hour of the second maximum also gradually approached nearer to noon from Summer to Winter, and receded from it again from Winter to Summer.

73. ASTROLOGY AND MAN'S FREE AGENCY, (58).

Some persons contend that the operations of nature are incompatible with the free agency of man's will. Surely these must be infidels, and not those who behold the merciful providence of Deity towards the world, that lyeth in the arms of the wicked one. Can a creature, who ever read the plan of redemption and the restoration of fallen beings, for a moment, doubt *both* the operations of nature and the freedom of our will, to do or not to do? For God, who ordained the course of nature, certainly foresaw the minutest turn of every man's free will, and eventually and providentially contrived his procedure to uniformly correspond therewith, so as to admit its *free* and *uncontrolled* choice. *Liberty necessitated*, or overruled, is really no liberty at all. And whoever denies this antecedent principle or prescience of God in the construction of the world, denies HIS *omniscience*, one of his most essential attributes. The will of man, without doubt, in a variety of instances, makes great struggles and wrestlings with the starry influences, both in good and evil pursuits, *generally prevails over them exceedingly*; for, though a person be born under such benevolent or malignant aspects, as shall point out his natural temper and disposition, and indicate the distinguishing marks of his life; yet does it *depend entirely upon the free will of that man*, whether all those circumstances, so pointed out in his nativity, shall come to pass or not; *because the free will in every man, when fortified by habits of wisdom and virtue, often enable him to overrule those bad aspects*, so as to avoid the commission of any criminal offence, and to guard him against the misfortunes or losses impending over him; while men of a profligate, passive, and careless habit, not only lose the advantages of a promising nativity, but, also, if born under

malevolent aspects, are often reduced to the last stage of distress, and perish under the very same strokes of nature, which wiser men, born under the same inauspicious influences have endured and surmounted with much ease. And thus far *sapiens dominetur astra*, "the wise man," above the fool, "may rule his stars." But we must not forget, that under these operations of Divine Providence, there are influences so powerful, that no wisdom of man can oppose. Such are the fatal wounds of death when nature's glass is run out, and such the violent blows of excruciating pain and sickness, and the high tides of prosperity and adversity; in all which cases, we find, by experience, *astra regunt homines*, "the stars rule men." Yet, nevertheless, such is the infinite prescience and providence of God, that, foreseeing the desires and deserts of all wise and holy men in their different ages and times, he also laid their consequential fates suiting to their incautious or their careful actions. He foresaw Joseph's prayers and tears in his captivity, and accordingly provided his advance in nature to correspond therewith. I would recommend the reader to peruse Genesis xxxvii.; then read chap. xli. verse 40. He foresaw Hannah's fasting, and earnest prayer; and ordained her opening womb to bud forth in course of nature exactly answering thereto. So that the wisdom and will of man have their full free work, without restraint or control; and grace and virtue act by their own principles; as they are led by the Holy Ghost; and yet nature, as it was contrived, from all eternity, *acts freely also*. This is the doctrine we are taught by the Word of God, this is the doctrine taught by Astrology, and which is confirmed by the evidence of our reason and experience; and none but the fool will deny; and the ignorant laugh at.

Now, the science which we call *Astrology*, is nothing more than the study or investigation of this frame or model of nature, with all its admirable productions and effects; whereby we acquire the invaluable knowledge of the secret virtues of the heavens, and the shining luminaries therein contained. It is a science to which *all* may attain, by common diligence and consecutive application; and the more we delight in it, the more readily do we *foresee* the motions of future events, and the curiosities and natural occurrences, and the order of that providence by which all are governed and to which all are subservient; together with all the most curious acts of attracting and expelling, alluring and threatening, encouraging and disheartening, and all such-like operations of nature, are most secretly performed, beyond the reach of imagination. And as by a skill in this heaven-born study, we incontrovertibly attain to see and experience things that are past; so by the same mathematical skill we most assuredly attain to a soul-absorbing knowledge of things that are to come; and, by knowing the exact time and place of our birth, are enabled to read in the unerring heavens the story of our whole lives, our blessings and crosses, honor and dishonor, prosperity and adversity, sickness and health, through all the years of our life, the time of our death, even as though we had seen them transacted and come to pass in their several times and seasons. For *God hath assuredly given this knowledge unto the wise man that knows the time and the judgment, and the number of our days, that we may be certified how long we have to live*, with comfort and content; that we may be timely and religiously prepared for all states of prosperity and adversity, for a long and happy life, or a calamitous and accidental death, which latter may often be prevented by this science; and that we may support ourselves with Christian fortitude and Christ-like resignation, in proportion to our foreknowledge of these events. And no man so fit to foreknow these, as he who is able to say, *Major sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere. Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas!*

74. THE EFFECTS OF FROST ON VEGETABLE STRUCTURE.

The action of frost on plants and trees, and the difference in the effects between the frosts of a severe Winter and those occurring in the Spring, are not sufficiently understood. It will perhaps be generally noticed that the latter are the more injurious, as well as permanent in their results. In regard to trees, the ordinary difference would appear to be, that the frosts of severe Winters affect their wood, their trunks, and the larger branches; whereas, those of Spring have usually only sufficient power to injure the leaves: but during the present month we have experienced an exception to this rule, and cold of a very unusual degree has continued without mitigation from the beginning of February; whilst, during the latter

fortnight of January, 1845, the weather was so mild that in many plants vegetation had already commenced.

It may be observed that those trees and plants which are always unaffected by our ordinary Winters, and even by those which are of long duration, will receive very great injuries by a severe, though a short frost in the months of March or April, even though their vitality should not be destroyed; and it would be curious to examine accurately the different effects produced on vegetable structures by the frosts of Winter and of early Spring. The writer is aware that a general opinion exists among gardeners, that an extensive destruction of plants and shrubs has already occurred, but he is inclined, notwithstanding, to entertain a belief that those fears will prove much exaggerated; and from this circumstance—that a low temperature prevailed during the whole of February. If, on the contrary, the temperature of that month had been high, and the circulation of the sap had very generally commenced, then there is no doubt but that the most disastrous effects would have been produced.

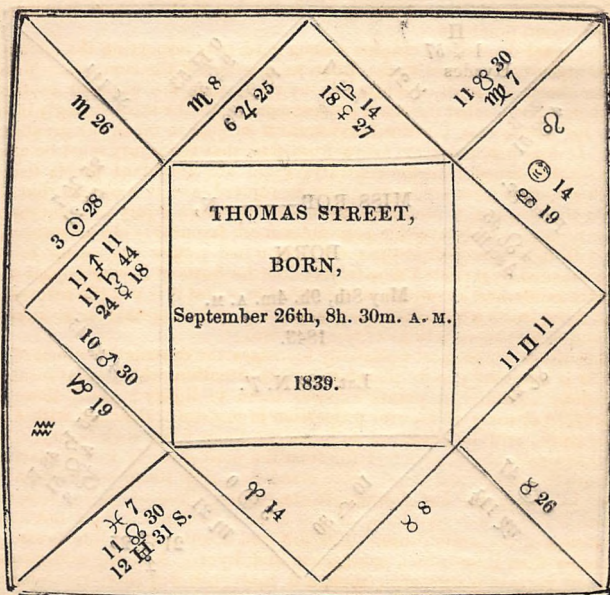
We find much diversity of opinion among gardeners respecting the effects of frost on plants and trees exposed to the different quarters of the compass. Many think that these effects are most violently felt by those that are exposed to the north, while others consider that the south or west aspects are the most strongly influenced. There is no doubt that the north exposure is subject to much the greatest degree of cold. It does not, however, follow from this, that the injury must be always the greatest on that aspect; on the contrary, there are abundant proofs that it is on the south side that trees are more generally injured, and it is certain that there are particular times when a moderate frost may do more injury to vegetation than a most severe one, which may happen under more favourable circumstances. I believe it will be observed that the most destructive results are owing to repeated thaws, succeeded by repeated new frosts; and the frosts of Spring appear to furnish abundantly numerous examples of this opinion—that it is not the severest cold or the most fixed frosts which does the greatest injury to vegetables, so much as the sudden and extensive variations of temperature.

Another cause which most materially increases the destructive effect of frost on vegetation is humidity; and, therefore, every situation which is favourable to, or can occasion, humidity in plants exposes them to injury; whilst those districts which prevent or carry off an over proportion of moisture, although with a decrease of temperature, will be observed to preserve them from such injury. It is well known that vegetables always feel the frost the most severely in low places, where the fogs are frequent; and those which stand by a river's side are frequently found destroyed by the Spring and Autumn frosts, whilst those of the same species and age, which stand in a dryer place, at the same time suffer little or not at all from the operation of the same cause. The low and damp parts of forests also produce worse timber than those which are higher and dryer. And the underwood in the wet and low parts of plantations, though it may push out more vigorously at first than that of other places, yet never comes to so good a growth; for the frosts of the Spring often destroy the early top shoots and buds, and oblige the lower parts to throw out lateral branches. The same circumstances may be noticed to happen in a greater or less degree to the underwood which grows under the shelter of large trees, for here the vapours, not being carried off by the Sun or wind, stagnate and freeze, and thus destroy the young shoots in the same manner as the fogs of marshy places. And in gardens it will, for the same reason, be noticed, that a frost is most hurtful when it follows a heavy dew, or a long rainy season, and then it seldom fails to do great mischief, though it be ever so slight. It would be very interesting to investigate carefully the precise pathological effects which are produced by variations of temperature in different plants, distinguishing, at the same time, from these the nature of those effects which are the result of humidity.

This subject of vegetable pathology, or the diseases of plants, is one which is not yet understood; indeed, it has not hitherto received that careful and scientific investigation which its importance so justly merits. The various disorders, to which our domestic animals are subject, have undergone a close examination, and a successful plan of treatment and appropriate remedies have been adapted to each particular case, but those diseases affecting our vegetable productions have not yet been investigated. From a general consideration of this subject, and from some little attention which the writer has occasionally paid to it, he firmly believes that by means of the microscope, aided by persevering application, and an intimate knowledge of structural and physiological botany, a successful investigation will ultimately be conducted.

NATIVITY OF A CHILD WITHOUT ROOF IN HIS MOUTH.

FIGURE XXVII.



This child was born in the latitude of 53 degrees 25 minutes north. The mother is also without roof in her mouth—but these figures will shew how much the planets have to do with our formation, as well as our minds, life, circumstances, and even death. (See FIGURE XXX.)

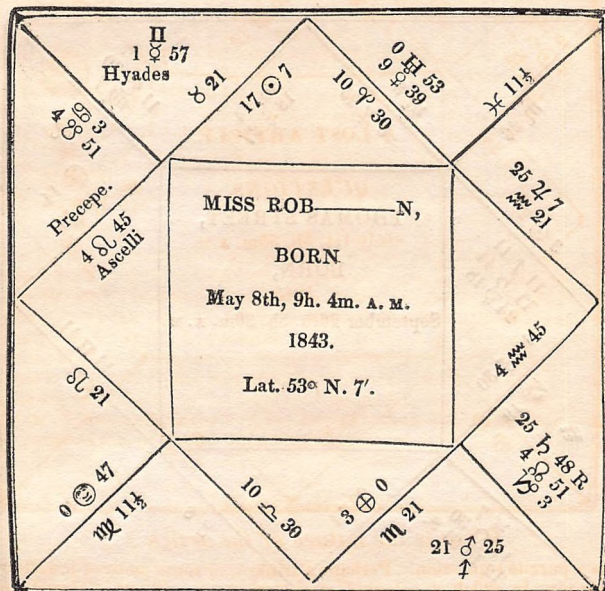
Sol, Saturn, and Mercury, in conjunction on the Ascendant, in Sagittary, and they all in square of Herschel in Pisces, are powerful testimonies of impediment in speech, according to the *Arcana*, 329. Mercury in parallel with Mars, and the former in detriment, is another testimony of defect in speech; but the greatest of all is Herschel in square of Mercury from *Pisces* and *Sagittary*. Lily says, "if Saturn and Mercury are with the Sun," as in this natus, "and they, Saturn and Mercury, both *occidental* of the Sun," and here they are, "in an angle, there will be impediment in the speech or tongue."

We shall be glad if our readers would furnish us with the the time and place of birth of those who have impediments in their speech—this will be a means of testing our Rules and furthering the sublimity of the Science. I trust Astrologers will respond to this request.

BORN BLIND.

FIGURE XXVIII.

R. A. 9° 38' M. C.



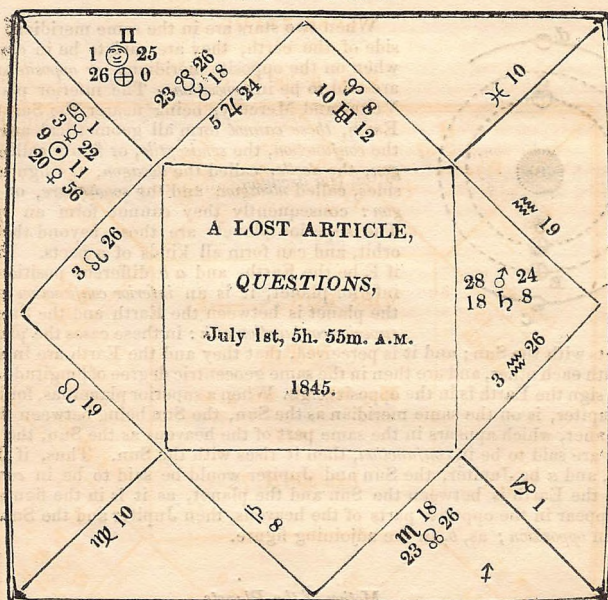
The cause of this lady's calamity is easily perceivable when we look at the Ascendant and find the nebulous Precepe and the cloudy Ascelli afflicting the very degree rising, (76).

Mercury in conjunction of Hyades, and the Moon in square of them, are always tokens of defect in the organ of vision; indeed, the nebulae rising were sufficient to shew blindness. Mars in sesquisquare of the Ascendant, and the Sun in semisquare of Herschel, and the former angular, with the latter in mundane square of the ascending point are all indicative of blindness, according to *Arcana*, 327. Nothing can be more violent, and nothing can demonstrate natal blindness than that part of the heavens occupied by Precepe, or the 4th, 5th, and 6th degrees of Leo—for the fixed stars here are all of the nature of Mars and the luminaries combined, and whenever the fixed stars of this nature are with the Ascendant, or with the Sun when he is Hyleg, or with the Moon in the 1st, 6th, or 7th, does always afflict the native with blindness. I have by me many nativities of persons who are blind of one eye and of total blindness; and all of them horoscopes agreeing with paragraph 327, *Arcana*.

SHEFFIELD ASTRO PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

Established, March 4th, 1843.

FIGURE XXIX.

R. A. $7^{\circ} 15'$ of M. C.*What is the nature of the article ?*

This is a puzzling question. Perhaps a trinket, or some piece of jewellery, such as a ring or pin, in which a coloured stone (green) or brilliant is placed; or what the Astrologer might fancy, from the Sun, lord of the 2nd, in Cancer.

M. D., HULL.

[Certainly the article was metal, as is represented by the Sun, for it was a *Key*. W. J. S.]

Will it be found ?

The article will be found in a few hours near the fire. As the sign Leo ascends and on the cusp of the 2nd, will be found when the Sun comes at the place of Jupiter by the motion of the ecliptic. THOMAS PARKIN.

There are testimonies that the lost article will not be found; but, I believe, that after some difficulty it will be found. The Sun, lord of the 2nd, in the 12th, separating from a sextile of Jupiter and conjunction of Mercury, and applying to a conjunction with Venus, are testimonies *that it will be found*; but not without some barrier being in the way, either by wife, partner in trade, or *some near relation*, owing to the Sun meeting the square of Herschel, lord of the 7th and 8th houses. The Moon hastening to a sextile of Herschel, and conjunction of the Part of Fortune, tells a similar tale. M. D.

[Both the artists were correct, for it was found "by a near relation," for the querent's daughter found it—and in the fire near the boiler; a few hours after when the Sun arrived at the mundane place of Jupiter. The Sun and Leo denote the fire, and the Sun in Cancer shew it to be near water, and so it proved. The wife had mended the fire, hence the "barrier." W. J. S.]

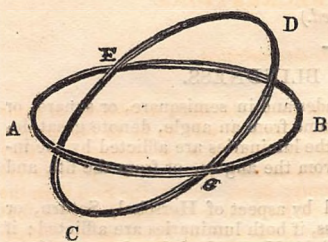
75. MATHEMATICAL RECREATIONS.

Conjunction of the Planets demonstrated.

When two stars are in the same meridian, or same side of the earth, they are said to be in *conjunction*, when on the opposite meridians, or *opposite side*, they are said to be in *opposition*. The inferior planets are Venus and Mercury, being nearer the Sun than the Earth, these cannot form all geometrical angles, but the *conjunction*, the *semisextile*, or figure called *dodecagon*, the *decile*, called the *decagon*, the figure of nine sides, called *nonagon*, and the *semisquare*, or the *octagon*: consequently they cannot form an *opposition*. The superior planets are those beyond the Earth's orbit, and can form all kinds of aspects. In the fig. if E be the Earth, and *a b* different positions of an inferior planet, it is an *inferior conjunction* at *b*, and the planet is between the Earth and the Sun; and a *superior conjunction* at *a*: in these cases the planet rises and sets with the Sun; and it is perceived, that they and the Earth are in a straight line with each other, and are then in the same geocentric degree of longitude, the Sun in any sign the Earth is in the opposite sign. When a superior planet, as, for instance, (24) Jupiter, is on the same meridian as the Sun, the Sun being between the Earth and planet, which appears in the same part of the heavens as the Sun, the Sun and planet are said to be in *conjunction*, then it rises with the Sun. Thus, if E be the Earth, and *a* be Jupiter, the Sun and Jupiter would be said to be in *conjunction*. When the Earth is between the Sun and the planet, as it is in the figure, where they appear in the opposite parts of the heavens, then Jupiter and the Sun are said to be in *opposition*; as, *b*, in the adjoining figure.

Motion of the Planets.

The planets, if seen from the Sun, would appear to move on in a regular succession, passing from star to star, through the constellations; this is called *heliocentric motion*. The planets, when seen from the Earth, apparently, often, move very irregularly, sometimes they appear to go *forward*, at other times to remain *stationary*, and then to *recede*. "To give some idea of this, suppose you place yourself in the *centre* of a circular course, keeping your eye on the horse while going round; it is evident that he would appear to run round the whole course in a regular way. Again, imagine yourself placed at a considerable distance on the *outside* of the course, and the horse's motions would appear no longer uniform. On the *opposite* side of the course alone would he seem regular: then alone would his motion appear the same as when you stood in the centre. When the horse *approached* you, he would scarcely seem to move; in that part of the course *next* to you, he would move in a direction *contrary* to what he did at first, and again, when going from you, his motion would be scarcely visible." Motion is said to be *uniform* when its rate remains the same; *accelerated*, when it is quickening; *decreasing*, when it is becoming slower. The *mean motion* is at one uniform rate, performing *equal* space in equal time. *Direct* motion is when a planet is *farthest* from us; *retrograde*, when it *appears* to go backward; and when nearly approaching us, or just going from us, it is said to be *stationary*.

Node of a Planet.

The *nodes* of a planet are the *two points* at which its orbit cuts the plane of the ecliptic. Let *E B e A*, in the *fig.*, represent the plane of the ecliptic, *E D e C* the orbit of a planet, the points *E* and *e* shew the nodes. The line joining the nodes is called the *line of nodes*; a line from *E* to *e* would be the line of the nodes. The point *e* is called the *ascending node*, \nearrow , because the planet is then ascending, or rising above the orbit of the Earth, and *crossing to the north*; or, which is the same thing, above the ecliptic. When in *E* it is descending below it, when that point is called the *descending node*, *crossing to the south*, marked \searrow . The word *node* is from the Latin *nodus*, applied to signify an intersection, or crossing point.

Formation of Planets.

The Sun and planets are of a globular form, but not perfect spheres: they are oblate spheroids: the *flattening* is at the poles, their *axes* there being *shorter*, or opposite extremities of the axis, and is sometimes termed the "polar compression." Though the orbit of the Earth and the ecliptic are in the same plane, they are not the same thing, for the ecliptic is supposed to extend far beyond that of the Earth to the fixed stars. If the edge of a round table be made to represent the ecliptic, then a circle within, drawn from the centre of the table, may represent the orbit of the Earth, and they will be both in the same plane, though of unequal dimensions. The orbits of the planets are not in the same plane as that of the Earth; in other words, the planets do not move in the ecliptic. They are, in every revolution, one-half of their periods above the ecliptic, and the other half as much below it. This is called the obliquity of their orbits. As the planes of the planets' orbits vary a little from each other, so their nodes, or intersections are at different parts of the plane of the ecliptic: not that we are to suppose, when speaking of the *plane* of the ecliptic or plane of the Earth's orbit, that it is a real and visible flat surface; nor in speaking of the *orbits* of the planets, that we mean solid rings; for the planets perform their revolutions with the utmost regularity in unbounded space. "The spheroidal form of the Sun and planets is most probably caused by their rotary motion, which has a tendency to produce a flattening at the poles, and bulging out at the equatorial regions; even though they had at first been formed perfectly spherical." The spheroidal form of the planets is represented, considerably exaggerated, in the adjoining figure, where *N S* is the axis or polar diameter, and *E Q* the equatorial diameter. "In the case of the Earth, it is probable, from geological considerations, that the spheroidal form was assumed while it was mainly or entirely in the fluid state; the opinion being held, that the Earth was formerly, and is perhaps now, in part, fluid." "The rotary motion of a planet affects the force of gravity at different parts of its surface. It lessens the force of gravity in the equatorial regions, rendering it proportionally stronger towards the poles. Two causes contribute to this—the rotary motion and the spheroidal form." "Wherever there is rotary motion, the parts revolve in larger circles in proportion as they are farther from the axis, and therefore move most rapidly, and with greater force. And as the distance from the axis increases from the poles towards the equator, the parts will have greatest centrifugal force in proportion as they are farthest from the poles. But the centrifugal force acts in opposition to gravity; the latter force, therefore, is more resisted towards the equatorial regions, and produce a less effect there." "Each

pole of a planet points to the specific portion in space, containing its specific polar star: that is, the pole of the southern end of a planet, points towards the southern polar star; and the pole at the northern end of a planet, towards the northern polar star of the planet."

(To be continued.)

76. APHORISMS ON BLINDNESS.

1. The Moon in conjunction with the Pleiades and in semisquare, or square, or sesquisquare, or parallel of Mars, at the same time from an angle, denote great defects in the eyes, if not blindness; the same if the luminaries are afflicted by the infortunes, or the Sun and Moon in opposition from the angles, or from the 6th and 11th houses.

2. The Sun or Moon in *via lactea*, afflicted by aspect of Herschel, Saturn, or Mars, or with nebulous stars, portend blindness, if both luminaries are afflicted; if the Sun only be afflicted, it is the right eye; if the Moon, the left; the same if the Moon is in ill aspect with Sol or Saturn, and with nebulous stars at the same time, or if Sol at this time is with Mars in the 8th.

3. The Moon in *via combusta*, and the Sun in *via lectea*, denote great danger to the eyes, if the unfortunate planets are in the 1st, or 7th, this presages blindness.

4. Precepe on the very degree ascending, is very bad for the eyes, and except very powerful testimonies to counteract, will cause blindness, and more especially if Mars be in bad aspect to the Ascendant.

For more particulars, see *Arcana*, paragraph 327.

77. APHORISMS ON DEFECT IN SPEECH.

1. If Mercury is lord of 6th, and afflicted of the infortunes, or combust of the Sun in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, the native has some defect in his speech; if Mercury has dignities in the 12th, and is thus afflicted, he has some defect in the ears.

2. Those persons that have Mercury in *bad* aspect of Saturn, have some defect in their delivery.

3. Mercury afflicted by Saturn, in those genitures in which *Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces* ascends, the native is either dumb, or has a very great impediment in his speech; the same, if Mercury be with the Dragon's Tail: if afflicted by Mars, in such a genesis, the native stammers very much.

4. Mercury under the Sun's beams, and in no aspect with the Moon, in mute signs, the native will speak little, or be much defective in his speech.

5. If Saturn and Mercury be with the Sun, and they both *occidental* of the Sun, and in an angle, neither Mars or Jupiter aspecting them, there will be impediment in the speech or tongue.

6. Mercury combust of the Sun, principally in the Ascendant, and in a mute or watery sign, either the native is mute, or very silent, or hath much difficulty to deliver himself.

7. Mercury, lord of the 1st, unfortunate in the Ascendant, or if he be in the house or term of Saturn, and is placed in the 1st house, or 8th house.

8. Mercury in Scorpio, in the terms and face of Mars, *viz.* in the first six degrees, and the Moon by opposition behold him, the native will stammer and have impediment in his speech. Mercury being lord of the 1st, and in a mute sign, in opposition to an *infortune*, the native will stammer in his speech.

9. It is the greatest argument of stammering that may be, if the lord of the Ascendant, and the lord of the sign wherein he is exalted, and lord of the triplicity of the sign, wherein Mercury is together with the Moon, if they all be in mute signs.

78. ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.

Astronomy now the most perfect of all Sciences is also the most sublime and ancient. It separates man in thought from the spot upon which his foot is planted, makes him acquainted with forms and spaces, in comparison with which terrestrial magnitude and distance shrink into insignificance, and unfolds the constitution of the universe as a scheme involving the intimate connexion of the mighty and remote masses that are open to observation their incessant activity, unfailling order, and mutual dependence. The idea of extension, a feature of the sublime, is created by the scenes with which we are in immediate contiguity, and enlarged by the know-

ledge we possess of the superficies of the globe, but it is wonderfully expanded by the science which deals with the objects that are exterior to its surface.

By measuring the distances and volume, and weighing the masses of the planets, by calculating the orbits of the comets which accomplish their aphelia in the regions of invisibility, and only discover themselves to us during a scanty portion of their course, by contemplating the stellar firmament, which in the case of one of its members, has required the highest modern intelligence, aided by the finest instrument, to detect even the slightest amount or parallax by such investigations as these, we gather some faint conception, improving to our nature, yet humbling to our faculties, of the immensity in which the Creator centres, with whom the vast scheme originated, and to whom alone it is reserved to estimate its length, and breadth, and height. Man has learnt to distrust and disbelieve the evidence of the most perfect of his senses. He has been taught that the apparently quiescent earth is in perpetual motion, that the real movements of the celestial bodies are, in most cases, in direct antagonism to those which he daily perceives, and that his own world, instead of being the "greatest in the kingdom of heaven," having subordinates under it, as the sun, moon, and stars, the long and fondly cherished dream of antiquity, is in reality one of the smallest provinces in the great empire of Nature.

Astronomical inquiry goes back to a remote period, and had its origin in the East. The splendour of the celestial phenomena; the fact of periodical changes, and of accompanying powerful effects being produced on the surface of the earth, such as alterations in the temperature of the air, the processes of vegetation, and the habits of animals, these are circumstances too obvious and striking to have escaped attention, or not to have awakened curiosity. Accordingly, it is only reasonable to consider their thoughtful observation as coeval with the primitive age of man. We may undoubtedly regard the great levels of South-western Asia—the country between the Nile and the Euphrates—the cradle of mankind—as the birth-place of the science, and the scene of its first culture. Though no original memorials have been preserved of the facts noted, nor of the progress made by the earliest inhabitants of that region, yet the references made by subsequent historians, shewing their devotion to the study of the heavens, and the reputation assigned to them, for such pursuits, by the unanimous voice of antiquity, long after the downfall of the Chaldean monarchy, may be accepted as proof sufficient of an inquisitive eye being cast from that quarter upon the objects and movements of the firmament. The district possesses many natural advantages for observation; a climate not subject to sudden variations, a serene sky, an open horizon, and a remarkably transparent atmosphere. Upon a Winter night in our northern latitude, the spectacle is brilliant that is unfolded over the head of the traveller by the unclouded heavens, as he emerges from the smoke of the city into the clearer air of the country; but the mild beauty of the moon, the vivid sparkling of the stars, and the intense darkness of unoccupied space, present a far more glorious appearance, as seen through the purer medium of an eastern clime; and nothing more forcibly arrests the attention of the European than the magnificent canopy which the eventide unveils to him, on first visiting the oriental deserts. Besides the striking garniture of the sky, the occupations of man in the more primitive times, the warfare of the huntsmen by night and by day, the custody of flocks and herds, wandering in solitary places, and requiring the shepherd's vigilance to protect them from the beasts of prey, together with the influence of revolving seasons, coincident with celestial changes upon the flowers of the field, the trees of the forest, and the productions of the vineyard, would combine to stimulate interrogation respecting the vault of heaven, the meaning of its visual glories, and the laws of their movements. From the Book of Job, in all probability the sheikh of some pastoral tribe, migrating at an early period on the plains near the Euphrates, we gather indications of the heavenly bodies having attracted the watchful observance of mankind. Though it may be doubtful whether our version rightly renders the asterisms named by Arcturus, Orion, and the Pleiades, it is obvious, from the tenour of the passages in which they are introduced, that principal constellations, or single stars, are intended. The temple of Belus, at Babylon, coeval with the foundation of the city, whose ruins are identified with those now extant of Birs Nimrod, was devoted to an astronomical use, as well as to that of a base and polluting idolatry. Its reported construction would seem to intimate this, being of a pyramidal form, with its four faces opposed to the four cardinal points of the horizon: upon the summit, according to the Greek historian, the Chaldean priests contemplated, and exactly noted, the risings and settings of the stars.

At the time of the capture of the city by Alexander, his tutor, the philosopher, Aristotle, is said, by one of his commentators, to have received from Callisthenes a

catalogue of eclipses observed there during a previous period of 1903 years. Though there may be considerable exaggeration here, yet there is, no doubt, substantial truth in the statement, since Ptolemy gives six Chaldean eclipses, which seem to have been taken from the catalogue, the earliest of which, however, goes no farther back than the year 720 B. C., answering to about the first captivity of the Jews. A comparison of these ancient with modern observations led Halley to the discovery of the Moon's acceleration, that is, that she now moves round the Earth with greater velocity than formerly, the cause of which Laplace has satisfactorily explained. Ptolemy distinctly refers to Chaldea as furnishing the best and most numerous astronomical observations; and Cleomedes, speaking of a peculiar eclipse of the Moon, states "no astronomer, whether Chaldean or Egyptian, has ever recorded one of this kind." It is remarkably illustrative of the habit of diligent observation, that the Chaldeans were acquainted with the cycle of 6585½ days, during which the Moon makes about 223 synodical revolutions, and experiences the same number of eclipses, alike too in order and magnitude, comparing cycle with cycle. To them is attributed the invention of the zodiac and the duodecimal division of the day.

Galley of Nature.

79. AUTUMN QUARTER, 1845.

"Praise ye Him, sun and moon : praise Him all ye stars of light." Psalm cxlviii. 4.

Death to a privy councillor : the post-office flourishes : benefits to the rising generation of the Irish, in reference to their education : trade and commerce are generally good : many mysterious disturbances in Wales, with violence in some parts : France disagrees with some parts of America, and the latter country disagrees with itself : India, and the places ruled by Capricorn and Venus, will be in a more tranquil state, hostilities seem to exist in Mexico : Spain and Italy seem to be in agitation : incendiarism in several parts of England : Mars afflicts in the ruling sign of Portugal, Egypt, and other places ruled by Pisces. While Herschel is retrograding in Aries, we may expect accidents on railways, and much speculating therewith connected, with danger of loss of life by machinery, falling of massive masonry. Mehemet Ali under hostile rays : the health of the Duke of Wellington very much indisposed : fires, or other alarming calamities, to London : war in Russia : much talk of war.

FULFILLED PREDICTIONS, (56 and 68).

By W. J. Simmonite.

Prediction. "We may anticipate *revolutions* in Canada." *Meteorologist*, p. 32.

Fulfilment. In December, 1844, for which time this prediction was made, "there occurred a most barbarous *insurrection* in Canada." *Gardeners' Gazette*.

Prediction. "Insurrections in Spain," (68).

Fulfilment. "Insurrectionary movements have taken place in Catalonia, which threaten to equal those which resulted in La Vendee, in France, from the enforcement of the conscription after the revolution of 1830." *Journal des Debats*, July 9th.

Spain—that land of robbers and revolutionists—has again become the theatre of internal disturbances. The people of Catalonia have determined to resist the conscription which the Captains General were, and are, pushing with considerable vigour, not to say great severity. The consequence has been, that the military and the people have been brought into collision on several occasions, and considerable slaughter has taken place. This is one of the fruits of first giving a nation democratic institutions, and of afterwards treating them like slaves. In all such cases, where institutions are in advance of the average intelligence of a people, national liberty degenerates into licentiousness—licentiousness into civil war—and then comes the reign of terror in the form of a military despotism. It was so in France, under Napoleon, and the present race of Spaniards presents another proof of the same truth. Constitutional liberty, in the hands of an ignorant and superstitious people, must always prove as dangerous as edge-tools in the hands of children. They know not what to do with them beyond cutting their own fingers.

Prediction. "I am sorry to see omen of accident to pitmen and excavators."

Fulfilment. *Frightful Colliery Accident.* On Thursday, August 19th, were thirty-eight lives lost by the explosion of fire damp, at Jarrow Colliery, near Newcastle, on the Durham side of the Tyne. This occurred at about half-past 4 P. M.

Sheffield Mercury.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES

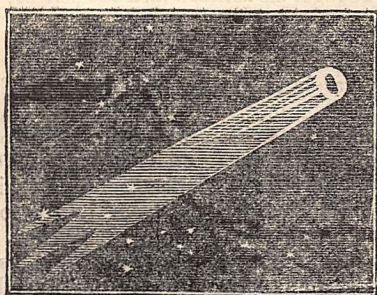
OF

COMETS IN GENERAL.

PART I.

By W. H. WHITE, M.B.S.,

*Secretary to the Meteorological Society of Great Britain; Hon. Mem. Nat. His. Soc.,
Liverpool; Cor. Mem. Phil. Soc., St. Andrews, &c. &c.*



“The blazing star
Threatening the world with famine, plague, and war:
To princes death; to kingdoms many crosses;
To all estates, inevitable losses;
To herdsmen rot; to ploughmen hapless seasons;
To sailors storms; to cities civil treasons.”

Regnorum eversor subiit lethale cometes

“The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all
them that have pleasure therein.” *Psalms cxi. 2.*

“He, the great Lord, the sovereign Judge,
That sits enthron’d above,
Wisely commands the worlds he made,
In justice and in love.” *Psalms lxvii. par.*

“And what art thou, portentous stream of fire,
That followest close the pathway of the sun?
Com’st thou in mercy to us, or in ire?
And is thy course now finish’d or begun?”

The theories, nature, physical constitution, and the effects produced, on our globe, by Cometary influence, have given rise to a greater number of conjectures and hypotheses than all the other celestial

bodies belonging to our System. Their sudden appearance, their rapid movements, and their occasionally extraordinary aspect, were well calculated to excite terror in the minds of the ignorant, while they awakened curiosity in the learned. In the days of *Homer*, comets were considered as the harbingers of Divine vengeance; while some of the most superstitious among them, regarded the comet which appeared 44 years before the Christian era as a celestial chariot, conveying the soul of the assassinated *Cæsar* to the skies! One class of mankind has viewed comets as vehicles, ordained by the Creator, to convey the spirits of their departed friends, under the superintendence of their guardian angels, to the realms of paradise; while another class has looked upon comets as the active agents of natural and moral evil upon the surface of the earth. Of this opinion were *Milton*, *Dryden*, *Young*, and other natural poets; for,

“The red comet by *Saturnia* sent,
To fright the nations with a dire portent;
A fatal sign to armies in the plain;
Or trembling sailors on the watery main.”

Such notions are rarely to be met with in the 19th century. When the reins of sober judgment, and the acumen of philosophical investigation are abandoned to the powers of imagination, what can we expect to follow but absurd and wild conjectures. Our knowledge of these wandering bodies is yet very imperfect, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, from the day of *Pythagoras*, 600 years before the Christian era to the present time. After the days of *Pythagoras*, various opinions were entertained respecting the nature and use of comets, some of which were unfounded, others truly ridiculous, and all equally absurd, yet they were always considered as forerunners of some calamitous event.

Seneca, who flourished in the first century of the Christian era, opposed the opinions of *Pythagoras* and *Aristotle*, who supposed them to be only meteors, which were produced, and which perished, in the earth's atmosphere, classed them among the realities of nature, and appointed them a definite path, among the celestial bodies—for, “I cannot believe,” he says, “that a comet is a fire suddenly kindled, but that it ought to be ranked among the eternal works of Nature, it has its proper place, and is not easily moved thence; it goes its course, and is not extinguished, but runs off from us.” So far, indeed, was *Seneca* convinced of this fact, that he predicted the arrival of a *Kepler*, a *Newton*, a *Halley*, and a *Herschel*, to determine their paths, and to discover the laws of their motion; and here, I may venture to further predict, that some future *Newton* will arise and shew to the wondering admirers of Nature, their physical influence over the gases of the atmosphere of our earth, and their important functions of the universe. We may, however, exclaim, with the bishop of *Barbadoes*,

“We know thee not, nor sun, nor moon, nor star,
Nor meteor art thou, of this lower sky;
But some mysterious traveller from afar,
Urging thy strange career so swift on high.”

Till the time of *Tycho Brahe*, who flourished in the 16th century,

very little progress was made in the knowledge of comets. He, however, after carefully examining the phenomena of the comet that appeared in 1577, concluded that comets, "were permanent, solid bodies, moving in orbits similar to those of the planets." Hence Young,

————— "The comet doubles wide
Heaven's mighty Cape, and then revisits earth,
From the long travel of a thousand years."—

*Since the time of Tycho, many comets have been observed, and the elements of upwards of 100 of them have been handed down to us.

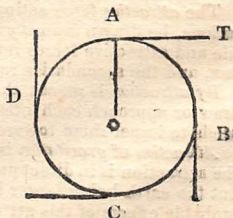
Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, Sir J. Herschel, and other able Astronomers, on comparing the observations made by Tycho Brahe and others, with the operation of the principle of gravitation, concluded that comets revolved round the sun in very eccentric ellipses and returned to the sun after certain periods. So far, indeed, did Dr. Halley carry his observation on these "erratic planets," as comets have been very quaintly termed, that he predicted the return of one in 1758! Three comets did appear in that year, but not one of them could be identified with any that had previously been recorded. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, since our knowledge of comets is yet very limited, and this portion of physical Astronomy, yet, but in its infancy. The generally received opinion is, that comets are solid bodies, that they gravitate towards the sun, and that, while they are within the Solar System, they obey the same laws as the planets. There can exist no doubt but that each comet has its appointed function in creation's illimitable field to perform.

"Of HIM thou tell'st, who bade thee roam so far
Through fields of space immeasurably hurl'd
Beyond the circuit of each planet star,
Beyond the boundary of our solar world."

Persons at all acquainted with planetary motion, know that the Almighty Creator adapts his works to the particular circumstances under which it is his pleasure they should exist; and hence each planet received, at its creation, a *projectile* force, which would have carried it directly onwards through the immeasurable depths of space, had there not been, at the same moment, another force put into operation, called the *attraction of gravitation*,* or the tendency

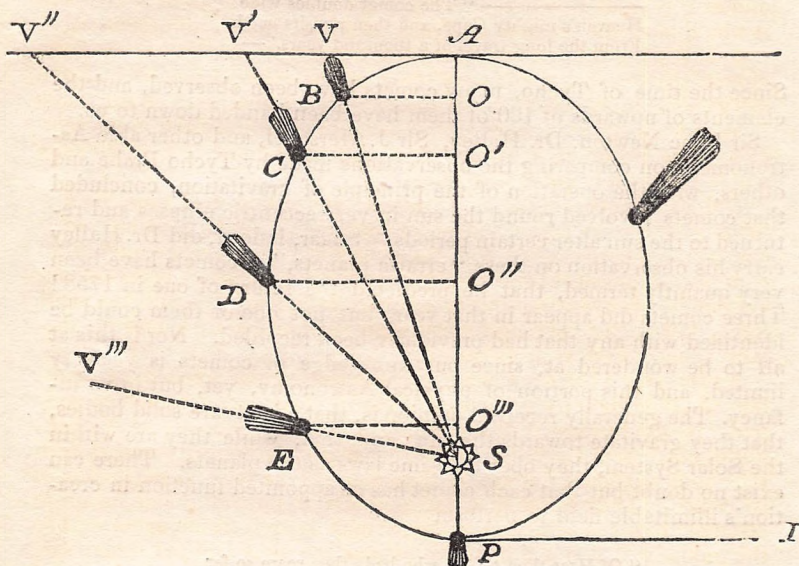
* These *forces*, existing at one time, give to the heavenly bodies their orbital motion; first, *projectile, tangential, centrifugal* or *centersflying* force; second, an *attractive, a centripetal, or a centre-seeking* force.

The projectile force acting alone would throw the body out of orbit, and move in a straight line for ever. But if we let the accompanying figure represent a planet in its orbit round the circle, and let the planet be in A, by its attractive force it passes to B, C, D, to A again; but if the projectile force were not interrupted, the planet at A would fly towards T, or being at B, would fly off at a tangent on the straight line; and a planet, throughout its revolution, has a *tendency to break off* in the same manner.



of all bodies in motion to go towards the sun, and hence these bodies are moved in circular orbits round the central body of our system ; orbits slightly elliptical in consequence of the projectile force being greater than the attractive force.

The annexed diagram will illustrate the elliptical orbit of a comet, and explain the principle of projectile and attractive forces.



Suppose a comet, acting under the projectile force, to have arrived at A. Now, while the projectile force would carry the comet to V, V', V'', V''', the attractive force of the sun, at S, would carry the comet from A to O, O', O'', O''', and S; thence it would, at the end of the time necessary to carry it to V, V', V'', V''', by the projectile force, and to O, O', O'', O''', and S, by the attractive force, be found successively at the points B, C, D, E, and, consequently, it would have approached nearer to the Sun, at every step, than it was at A, the sun's action will therefore be increased, and the comet will be drawn nearer and nearer to the sun, as the lines SB, SC, SD, and SE, are respectively less than each other; the comet, then, instead of falling into the sun, at S, will be projected, with an increased velocity, to P, its

The *attractive* force acting alone, then the planetary bodies would, in their revolutions, be drawn *inwardly* from their orbits; hence, the *joint* action of the projectile and attractive forces retain the planets in their orbits; the primaries round the sun, and the secondaries round their primaries.

By *attraction* is meant that property in bodies by which they have a tendency to draw or approach each other; *central*, or *centre-seeking*, means the property which tends to impel them towards the centre round which they revolve.

Attraction of gravitation is a power by which bodies tend toward each other; and the attraction is in direct proportion to the quantity of matter in the attractive body; but the earth being larger than any other substance in her vicinity, destroys the probable effects of this attraction between smaller bodies by bringing them all to herself.—*Manual*, 115—119.

perihelion, or nearest point to the sun. Hence it is manifest, that the projectile force was prevented from carrying the comet to V , V' , V'' , V''' , and the attractive force from carrying it directly through O , O' , O'' , O''' , to S , the place of the sun, and that the comet described that portion of the ellipse AB , CD , EP , and that its velocity was greater at B than at A , at C than at B , at D than at C , at E than at D , and at P than at E , where its centrifugal force is greatest, and where it would have the greatest tendency to fly off in the direction P, I ; but such is the infinite wisdom of the almighty Architect, that the comet, still obeying the laws of the compound forces (centripetal and centrifugal) in its ascent in the diagram from I towards A , it gradually recedes from the sun, and at the same time diminishing in its velocity, till it arrives at A , its aphelion or greatest distance from the sun, where the orbit is gone over again.

Did all comets revolve in elliptical orbits, and were there no disturbing causes in action, physical astronomy would have arrived at considerable perfection. But, in consequence of the general diffusion of that physical principle, attraction, the planetary bodies of our system are always attracting each other, but not always with the same force, but with a varying intensity proportional to their masses, distances, and physical properties.

As the year 1758 drew near, great curiosity was excited to ascertain whether Halley's prediction of his 76 years' comet, would be verified. No doubt existed in the minds of able Astronomers: "We cannot doubt," said Lalande, in 1757, "that it will return; and if even astronomers should not see it, they will not be the less persuaded of its return. They know that the faintness of its light, and its great distance, perhaps even bad weather, may keep it from our view; but the public will feel it difficult to believe us; they will put this discovery, which has done so much honor to modern philosophy, among the number of predictions made at hazard. We shall see dissertations spring up again in the Colleges, contempt among the ignorant, terror among the people, and seventy-six years will elapse before there will be another opportunity of removing all doubt."

Such was the effect produced upon the minds of the French astronomers, that Lalande suggested the probability of the expected comet's being detained in its orbit by the attractive influence of Jupiter and Saturn, and engaged the able services of M. Clairant and Madame Lepante, to assist him in calculating the attractive influence of these two large planets upon the comet, which he very wisely suggested might delay the time of its perihelion.* "During six months," he remarks, "we calculated from morning till night, sometimes even at meals; the consequence of which was, that I contracted an illness which changed my constitution for the remainder of my life. The assistance rendered by Madame Lepante was such, that without it, we never could have dared to undertake this enormous labour, where it was necessary to calculate for every degree, and for 150 years, the distance and force of each of the two planets with respect to the comet."

* Perihelion, from the Greek (*peri*) around, or near, and (*helion*) the sun—hence the nearest point to the sun in the course of any celestial body around him.—*Manual*, p. 46.

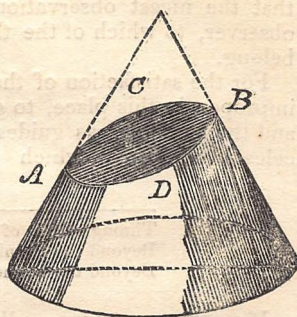
In November, 1758, the astronomers were anxiously looking out for the appearance of the comet. Lalande announced that the comet would employ "six hundred and eighteen days more to return to its perihelion, than on the preceding revolution;" viz. "one hundred days from the effects of Saturn, and five hundred and eighteen days from the effects of Jupiter." The perihelion was accordingly placed about the middle of April, 1759. But Clairant distinctly stated to the public, that "being pressed for time, they had neglected small values, which, collectively, might amount to, more or less, about a month in seventy-six years." The event, however, fully realized Halley's anticipations, and answered very nearly to the calculations of the French astronomers.

The French astronomers, however, had not the honor of being the first to witness the return of Halley's comet, that pleasure was reserved for a farmer, a self-educated astronomer, at, or near, Dresden, named Palitzel. This was on Christmas day, 1758, not by the naked eye, as erroneously stated, but by an eight feet telescope. It was afterwards seen at Paris, Leipsic, Lisbon, Cadiz, &c.; and it passed its perihelion on the 12th of March, 1759, exactly a month before the time announced. Damoiseau, Member of the French Board of Longitude, fixed the next perihelion passage of Halley's comet on the 4th of November, 1835, and Ponteconlant, on the 13th of November, making a difference of nine days. They both agreed that it would appear early in August. The comet was seen at Rome on the 5th of August, and passed its perihelion on the 16th of November. Comets have, therefore, been fully demonstrated to be constituent members of the Solar System, and to obey the law of gravitation, which keeps them within definite orbits, and not, as represented in the following erroneous, but popular stanza:

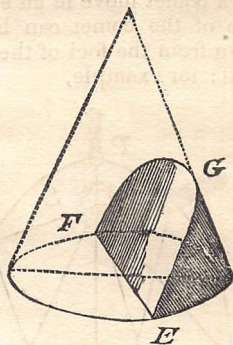
"A pathless comet, and a curse,
The menace of the universe;
Still rolling on with innate force,
Without a sphere, without a course."

It is asserted by some astronomers that some comets move in parabolic, and others in hyperbolic orbits. But as these are terms not understood by persons unacquainted with mathematics, I will simply explain them by reference to a few simple diagrams. For this species of information we are indebted to Sir Isaac Newton, who has demonstrated that all comets move in orbits, derived from cutting a cone in various directions, which cuttings are termed Conic Sections. For example,

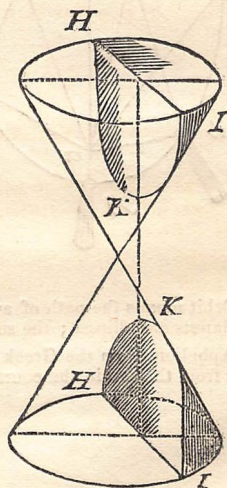
I. If a cone be cut by a plane which passes obliquely through the two slant sides, the section will be an ellipse; as, A, B, C, D,



II. If a cone be cut by a plane which is parallel to one of its slant sides, the section will be a parabola; as, E, F, G.



III. If a cone be cut into two parts by a plane, which, if continued, would meet the opposite cone, the section is called a hyperbola; as, H, I, K.



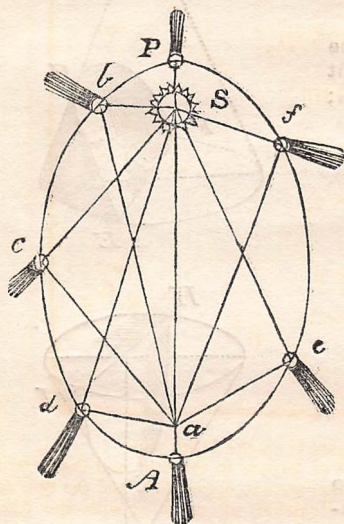
Now it is very difficult to determine, with accuracy, whether comets actually describe this last, or hyperbolic curve; in consequence of their being seen only when they are near the sun, or in the neighbourhood of their perihelion points, and that for a very short period of time. Indeed these three orbits differ so little from each other,

that the nicest observations may leave a doubt on the mind of the observer, to which of the three orbits any of the long period comets belong.

For the satisfaction of the curious in these matters, it may not be improper, in this place, to give the following properties of the ellipse and the parabola, as guides to the real orbits* of those interesting celestial wanderers, which

"Roam so far
Through fields of space, immeasurably hurl'd
Beyond the circuit of each planet star,
Beyond the boundary of our Solar world."

If a comet move in an ellipse, and the *foci* of the ellipse and the place of the comet can be determined, then the sum of two lines drawn from the foci of the ellipse to the comet's place will always be equal: for example,



Let S and *a* be the two foci of the ellipse, S the place of the sun, if lines be drawn from each focus to the several places *b, c, d, e*, and *f*, occupied by the comet during its revolution, we shall find that *S b* and *S a*, *S c* and *S a*, *S d* and *S a*, *S e* and *S a*, *S f* and *S a*, will always be equal; therefore, such an orbit will always be elliptical, more or less elongated, according as the centrifugal force exceeds *P*, shews the comet's place at its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, and its place at its aphelion.†

(To be continued.)

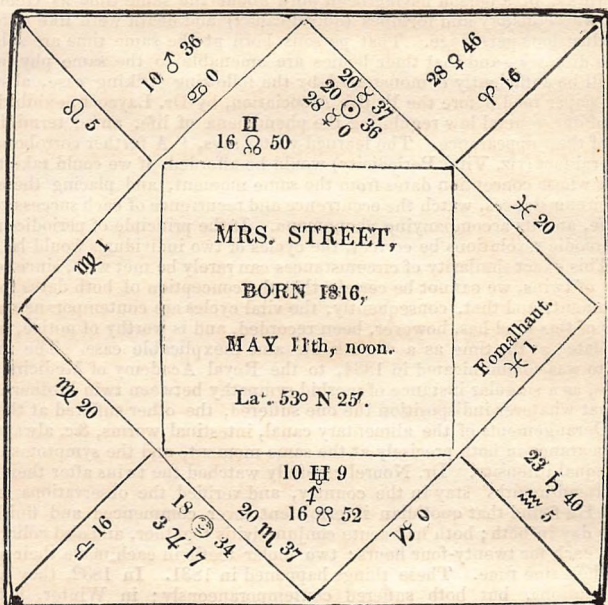
* Orbit means the path of any celestial body round its primary. The orbits of the planets are ellipses; the sun being in one of the foci. *Manual*, p. 44.

† Aphelion, from the Greek (*apo*) from, and (*helion*) the sun, hence, the remotest point from the sun in the course of a celestial body around him. *Manual*, p. 45.

FEMALE WITHOUT A ROOF IN HER MOUTH.

FIGURE XXX.

A. R. 3h. 14m. M. C.



This is the *mother* of the native whose figure is on the 113th page.

Mercury in the 10th angular, in square of Saturn in the 6th, and the latter in square of the Moon, while the Sun and Moon were in opposition, and the Sun and Saturn in square: Mercury in parallel of Herschel, all agreeing with the 329th paragraph in the *Arcana*.

Those persons who have Mercury in *bad* aspect of Saturn, have some defect in their delivery (77), and Mercury is in square of Saturn in this nativity; hence, the native's difficulty of being understood.

Mercury is ruler of the Ascendant, and Herschel ruler of the 6th, in parallel with each other, always give impediment in speech.

The ingenious artist will easily perceive the causes of this native's impediment, and her defect in the organ of speech.

When Mercury has just *past* a conjunction, parallel, square, or opposition, is worse than when Mercury is applying, as the cause has existed before the birth.

80. ILLUSTRATIONS OF VITAL PERIODICITY.

The astrologer is often asked the question, that if two individuals were born at the same time and place, would not their bodily appearance, diseases, and fortunes, through life, be the same? The answer would certainly be in the affirmative; but on account of the almost insuperable difficulty of obtaining the true time of two births occurring at the same period and place, this question has not been so fully demonstrated. I believe there are very few cases on record, and those are of twins, in which at least some minutes must have elapsed between the first and second birth. There is, however, a well authenticated case related in many modern astrological works, of a person having been born about the same time as George the Fourth, whose history and fortunes (quoad capax) and death were like unto those of that illustrious personage. That persons born at the same time are subject to the same diseases—and that their bodies are amenable to the same physiological laws, will be sufficiently demonstrated by the following striking case, abstracted from a * paper read before the British Association, by Dr. Laycock, exhibiting the agency of one general law regulating the phenomena of life, and determining the periods of their appearance. The learned writer says, "A further corroboration of the general fact (viz. Vital Periodicity) would be afforded, if we could take two individuals whose conception dates from the same moment, and placing them under similar circumstances, watch the occurrence and recurrence of each successive cycle of change, and its accompanying phenomena. If the principle of periodic-internal or esopereodic revolutions be correct, the cycles of two individuals would be coincident. This exact similarity of circumstances can rarely be met with, since, even in the case of twins, we cannot be certain that the conception of both dates from the same moment, and that, consequently, the vital cycles are contemporaneous. An instance of this kind has, however, been recorded, and is worthy of notice, because it was related at the time as a remarkable and inexplicable case. The instance alluded to was communicated in 1834, to the Royal Academy of Medicine by M. Cogentre, as a singular instance of morbid sympathy between twin brothers. It is stated that whatever indisposition the one suffered, the other suffered at the same time. Derangements of the alimentary canal, intestinal worms, &c. always made their appearance in both precisely at the same moment, and the symptoms in both were of equal intensity. Dr. Nourel carefully watched the twins after their return from a fifteen-months' stay in the country, and verified the observations of their nurses. He found that quotidian intermittent fever commenced and finished on the same day in both; both had acute conjunctivitis together, and also colic, which lasted in each for twenty-four hours; two molar teeth in each made their appearance at the same time. These things happened in 1831. In 1832, they had different eruptions, but both suffered contemporaneously; in Winter, both had bronchitis together. In 1833, they were attacked with measles, and after these with scarlet fever; in these diseases each twin had symptoms precisely similar to the other, and the commencement and termination in both were exactly at the same periods. In 1834, they had ear-ache and intermitting fever together, and also a vesicular eruption on the back of the neck."

Having had some opportunities of verifying the general law—opportunities which are exceedingly rare, and scarcely ever to be met with save in the practice of medical men—the following case, illustrative of the preceding remarks, will not prove unacceptable.

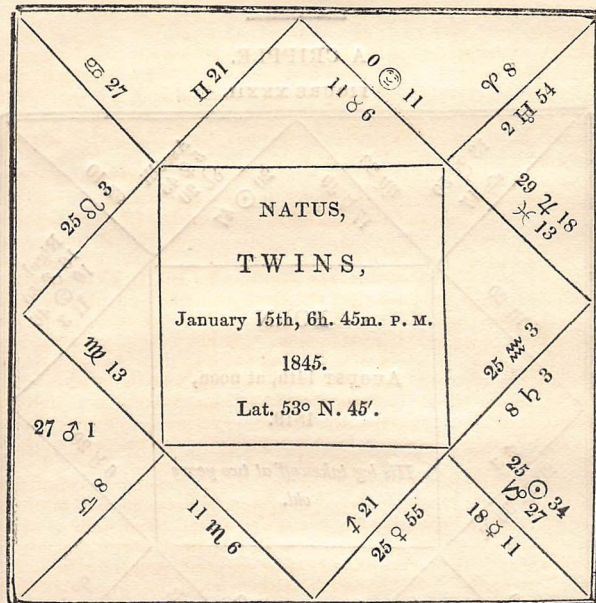
On January 15th, 1845, a lady was delivered of female twins; one was born at fifteen minutes, and the other at seventeen and a half minutes before seven P. M. Indeed, so suddenly was the second child born, that the first was scarcely got out of the way, an instance exceedingly remarkable, as generally very many minutes, nay, sometimes hours, intervene between the births of twins. The same morbid sympathy existed between these children as in the case recorded by M. Cogentre. They both cried at the same time; both vomited at the same time; convulsions attacked both precisely at the same moment; and they both died at noon on the following day after their birth. There can be no doubt that, had they lived, their lives would have presented the same characters: they would have been subject to the same diseases, fortunes, and misfortunes; and that their departure from this life would also have been at the same period. These instances, and others which I perhaps, at some future period, may publish, correctly demonstrate the wonderful exactness of all vital phenomena, and beautifully exemplify the great truths of Astrology. (FIG. XXXI).

* Vide *Lancet*, 1842, et seq.

NATUS, TWINS.

FIGURE XXXI.

R. A. 38° 40'.



Ascendant sextile of Mars,
 .. trine of Venus,
 .. opposition of Saturn,
 .. trine of Moon,
 .. trine of Herschel,

Moon square of Saturn,
 .. square of Sun,
 .. sesquiquare of Mars,
 .. trine of Venus,
 .. parallel of Mars,

Sun conjunction of Mercury,
 .. sextile of Jupiter,
 .. sextile of Herschel,
 .. trine of Mars,
 .. parallel of Saturn,
 .. parallel of Venus,
 Venus square of Mars,
 .. square of Jupiter,
 .. square of Herschel,
 .. semisquare of Saturn.

Planets	☉	☽	♄	♅	♆	♁	♂	♀	♁
Decl.	21 s 2	14 N 2	0 N 30	19 s 0	1 s 30	18 s 36	22 s 18	18 s 40	

The nativity presents many remarkable positing of the planets, illustrative of a short duration of life. The following is the judgment of the figure, as taught by the Rules in the "*Arcana of Astro-Philosophy*,"* (80).

248. The Moon hyleg, angular, in a violent sign, afflicted by the square of Saturn angular in Aquarius, the square of Sol in Capricorn, both in violent signs; the parallel, dec., and sesquiquare of Mars are most powerful testimonies of short life.

250. The only benefic ray to the hyleg is that of a separating trine of Venus, but even her benevolent aspect is greatly neutered by being herself in semisquare of Saturn, in square of Mars. Herschel and Jupiter lord of the 8th. The rulers of the luminaries are evil.

260. Children dying before five years of age are destroyed by the violent positions of the Sun and Moon at the time of birth. Positions like the following must inevitably prove fatal:

Jupiter afflicted by a conjunction of Herschel, square of Venus, and opposition

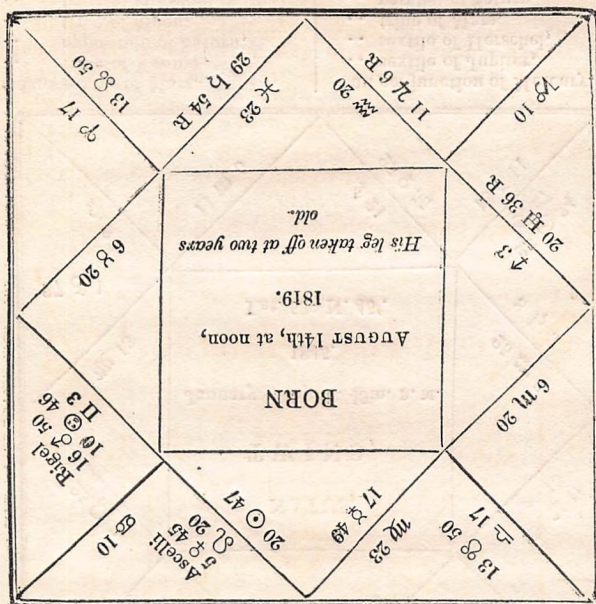
* The numbers prefixed refer to the No. in the *Arcana*.

of Mars. Venus afflicted by square of Jupiter, square of Mars, and semisquare of Saturn. The Sun is ruled by the malefic Saturn angular in Aquarius; and the Moon by Venus. The Sun is hastening to a conjunction of Saturn; and the Moon, is dreadfully afflicted by the evil aspects of Sun, Saturn, and Mars.

M. D., M. R. C. S., HULL.

A CRIPPLE.

FIGURE XXXII.

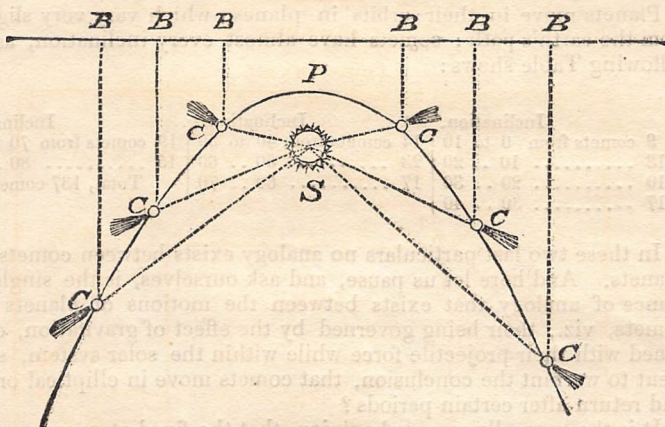


Aspects.

Venus sesquisquare of Herschel,
Mercury parallel of Saturn,
Venus opposition of Jupiter,
Mars square of Mercury,
Mercury opposition of Saturn,
Venus semisquare of Mars,
Mars trine of Jupiter,
Jupiter semisquare of Saturn,
Mercury square of Herschel,
Mars opposition of Herschel,
Jupiter semisquare of Herschel.

Herschel retrograde in Sagittarius, which rules the legs, in exact semisquare to the Ascendant and sesquisquare of the 7th, give bodily infirmities, as 325. Herschel in semisquare of Jupiter, ruler of Sagittarius; also Herschel semisquare of Venus.
But Moon descending in the 8th, in conjunction of Mars, give great danger of being burnt to death; and as Mercury was in square of both Moon and Mars, brought about burning by means of play, 328.
The native was playing with another child, at the age of two years, and burnt his knee with some hot cinders; the wound was neglected, which ended in the necessity of amputation. *This native is still alive.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES OF COMETS IN GENERAL.

PART I. *Continued from page 128.*

If the comet move in such a manner round the sun at *S*, that the lines *C, B*, are always equal to *C, S*; *P, B, B*, being a straight line forming a tangent to the comet's path at *P*, its perihelion—and as far distant from *P* as *S* is from *P*—on the other side of the curve; the curve *P, C, C, C*, will be a parabola, of which *S* is one focus supposed to be occupied by the sun, while the other focus is at an infinite distance, and probably occupied by one of the fixed stars, or a sun, similar in nature and office to the sun of our system. Hence a comet, having such an orbit, is not likely to return into itself, or ever to be seen again in those regions of space visible to earthites, therefore we do not wonder that astronomers have been disappointed in the expected return of a comet, for that portion of its orbit through which it was seen might appear to be portions of an ellipse, unless the properties of the last figure could be proved. For instance, a comet was seen in 1532, and its elements computed, it appeared again in 1661, and consequently was expected to be visible again in 1790. In this year *three* comets appeared, but not one of them could be identified with those of 1532 and 1661, for two of them moved in opposite directions to that of 1661, and the third was double the distance from the sun at its perihelion, and its orbit was very differently inclined to the earth's orbit from those of 1532 and 1661. Such a comet then belongs to

“That wondrous race
That visit earth from ether's distant deep;
Man never will perchance find out the place
Where we our course in distant regions sweep.”

Although comets are said to obey the same laws as the planets do while they are within our solar system, yet their courses are very dif-

ferent from the courses of the planets, for the latter are all direct, or from west to east, while the former move in various directions; that is, some direct and others retrograde, and these in nearly equal numbers; for, of the 137 whose elements have been determined, 69 had direct, or from west to east, and 68 retrograde motion, or from east to west.

Planets move in their orbits in planes, which vary very slightly from the earth's path; comets have almost every inclination, as the following Table shews:

Inclination.		Inclination.		Inclination.	
9 comets from	0 to 10	14 comets from	40 to 50	19 comets from	70 to 80
13	10 .. 20	23	50 .. 60	15	80 .. 90
10	20 .. 30	17	60 .. 70	Total, 137 comets.	
17	30 .. 40				

In these two last particulars no analogy exists between comets and planets. And here let us pause, and ask ourselves, is the single instance of analogy that exists between the motions of planets and comets, viz., their being governed by the effect of gravitation, combined with their projectile force while within the solar system, sufficient to warrant the conclusion, that comets move in elliptical orbits, and return after certain periods?

It is the generally received opinion, that the fixed stars, as we term them, are similar to the sun of our system, having planets gravitating towards them, and revolving round them either in circular or elliptical orbits—may we not, then, with equal reason, suppose that they have comets descending into their systems, at different periods, in a similar manner that they do into ours? If more than 500 comets have been seen, and the elements of only 137 of them have been computed, I say not with that accuracy, it has always appeared, to me, very extraordinary that all comets, as some astronomers affirm, should be considered as permanent parts of our system.

It has been stated by astronomers, that the comets which appeared in 1531, 1607, 1682, and 1759, were the same—now let us see how far observation and calculation can identify them.

Time of appearance.		Time of passing their Perihelia.		Intervals between their Perihelia.	
				yrs. days.	Between
1531,	....	August 24th,	....	76 53	.. 1st and 2nd.
1607,	....	October 16th,	....	74 323	.. 2nd and 3rd
1682,	....	September 4th,	....	76 177	.. 3rd and 4th.
1759,	....	March 12th,	....	

Now, between the 2nd and 3rd returns we find a difference of one year 85 days; and between the 3rd and 4th returns, a difference of two years 32 days. How, then, it will be asked, can the identity of these comets be proved? The notion of exterior resemblance must be entirely discarded, because of the varied state of atmosphere—the time of the day or year in which it is seen, the country in which it is observed. To solve this intricate problem, we must notice, first, the point in the heavens, where the comet makes its nearest approach to the sun, called its perihelion, also its distance from the sun at that

point, and the precise moment when it reached it; secondly, we must notice, its inclination to the earth's path, or the ecliptic of the heavens; thirdly, the precise point or points, called its nodes, where its orbit crosses that of the earth; fourthly, whether its motion be direct, from west to east, or retrograde, from east to west. When these particulars, with respect to one comet, have been accurately ascertained, and another comet appears, and its data agree with the former in all respects, the presumption will be, that the two comets are identical. This identity will be further proved, if, in taking an equal interval of time, backward, or previous to the first appearance, and a further agreement of particulars are found to be recorded. At the same time the periods of interval should correspond more nearly than those before mentioned. Dr. Halley, the friend of the immortal Newton, being very doubtful of the identity of those comets which were said to be identified, undertook the laborious task of arranging the scattered and imperfect records of more than 400 comets.* Of this amazing number he found only 24 that he could subject to rigid comparison.

The four comets just noticed may be said, by the above process, to be nearly identified—

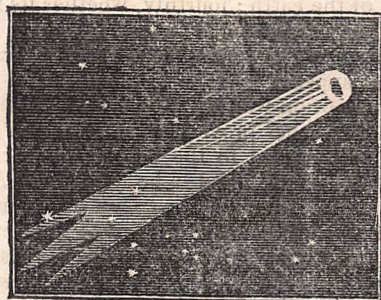
Years when seen.	Long. of the ascending Node.		Inclination of Orbit.		Longitude of Perihelia.		Distance from Sun in miles.	} Arranged by Dr. Halley and Lelande.
1531	49	25	17	56	301	39	56,700	
1607	50	22	17	2	302	16	58,689	
1682	51	16	17	56	302	52	58,328	
1759	53	46	17	40	303	8	58,490	

Notwithstanding the almost identity of elements in these four comets, yet there is a discrepancy in time of return, of 15 months. This discrepancy has been used by Halley's opponents as a strong argument against their identity. But Halley, with sagacity that belongs only to master minds, notwithstanding the little that was then, and even now, known of planetary disturbance, conjectured what certainly appeared difficult to prove, that the comet's motion might have been retarded by the attraction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, near which it had to pass in its approach to the sun, of which suggestion Lelande availed himself, and who, as we have seen, with the assistance of Clairant and Madame Lepante, effected their intricate calculations, the first suggestion of which is due to our own countryman.

Man, puny man, with all his boasted intellect and perseverance, may observe, record, and compare; but only

“To the eye of God each work is clear;
Omniscient as Almighty; great and small
To his all-piercing glance alike appear;
He sees, observes, controls, and governs all.”

* Hutton's Mathematica Dictionary—Article Comet.



THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF COMETS.

"I'll not believe that the Arch-Architect,
 With all these fires, the heavenly arches deck'd
 Only for *show*; and with these glittering shields
 T' amaze poor shepherds watching in the fields!
 I'll not believe that the least flower which pranks
 Our garden borders, or our Common banks,
 And the least stone that in her warming lap,
 Our mother earth doth covetously wrap,
 Hath some peculiar *virtues* of its own
 And that the *stars of heaven have none!*"

Du Bartas.

No kingdom, either of ancient or modern times, ever attained the splendid elevation of intellectual pre-eminence which dignifies our noble and illustrious isle. Can there be a greater blessing conferred on the human mind, than knowledge? It is by knowledge alone that one man elevates himself above his fellow, and above the sphere of the common grovellers on the earth;—it is by the acquirement of knowledge alone that man can read the book of nature, which fits him to read the book of revelation with everlasting profit to his soul, which is the true end of all philosophy.

If we study the productions of the pencil of a Titian, or a Guido—if we read the compositions of a Milton, or a Shakespeare—if we follow the footsteps of a Kepler, or a Newton, we can form in our minds a tolerably correct judgment of the talents, disposition, and virtues of the Artist, the Poet, or the Philosopher. Do we not, by holding converse with the mighty dead, introduce ourselves to the company of beings of a superior order? If, then, we can obtain a knowledge of the dispositions and nature of man, from his works, although they are, comparatively speaking, both few and imperfect, can we not, by a careful study of the works of nature, which are the most varied, the most extensive, and the perfect production of HIM who created the heavens and the earth, arrive at a knowledge of the being, attributes, and perfections of the Creator himself; the love and fear

of whom are the beginning of wisdom, and that wisdom is the practical portion of all our acquired knowledge.

"To study God, God's student man was made,
To read him in his nature's text convey'd,
Not as in heaven; but as he did descend
To earth his easier book; where, to suspend
And save his miracles, each little flower
And lesser fly, shows his familiar power."

But with all our boasted acquirements, I fear we may yet exclaim,

"How few, alas! in this *degenerate* age
Employ their nobler faculties and powers
In scientific knowledge;—rich supplies
From thence we draw, nor will the fountain cease
To flow, till time itself shall be no more,
And nature sinks beneath the general fire."

It is to be feared that the sciences, as they are generally studied at the present day, have for their object the effects of causes only, leaving the causes themselves in utter mystery; yet, we are told that "of all sciences Astronomy is the one which has advanced nearest to perfection." It is true, the science of Astronomy enables the navigator to cross the trackless ocean with safety, except so far as regards atmospheric disturbances. Astronomy enables the merchant to open communications with the most distant parts of the earth, which would otherwise have been for ever separated by an impassable barrier: and it enables the enterprising missionary to convey across the trackless sea and pathless desert "glad tidings of great joy" to the "benighted heathen," and the "untutored savage." By astronomy, it is true, we are able to tell the precise space which shall be occupied by a planetary body at any given moment; and sometimes also the return of a comet can be foretold with tolerable accuracy, or the times of a solar or lunar eclipse calculated to the very moment; yet with all this accuracy of calculation, the calculators themselves are confessedly ignorant of physical causes of many of those sublime effects they so accurately compute, and hence, I fear,

— "My feeble lays
Degrade the subject I attempt to praise;
A theme so great, so noble, does require
A Pope's pure diction, and a Milton's fire."

A comet is defined to be a luminous body, which appears in the heavens only for a limited period, seldom exceeding a few months, during which has always a motion peculiar to itself, by which it is constantly changing its place among the fixed stars. Its appearance is generally that of a collection of vapour, and sometimes but ill defined. The word, comet, from its etymology, signifies a hairy star, from *coma*, hair, a lock of which it frequently resembles. The luminous point in the centre of the comet is called its *nucleus*, or head. The nebulousity, is a haze or sort of luminous vapour which surrounds the nucleus on all sides, and is called the *hair*. The luminous trains, more or less extensive, and by which most comets are attended, are called the *tails*.

When a comet first appears within our field of vision, the coma is faintly luminous, but becomes brighter as the comet approaches the sun—

“Beautiful—lustrous as the heavens can be
On vernal nights with their commissioned stars,
How much more do they seem
When unaccustom'd lights
Like thine shoot forth from out the sapphire throne
Whereon the Great One sits———”

A question may here be propounded;—Are comets inherently luminous, or do they depend, like the planets, upon the glorious sun for their light? In answer to this question, Herschel and Schroeter, thought the splendid comet of 1811, a self-luminous body. But *Cassini* described that the comet of 1741 shewed a *phase*. “On the very day,” says Arago, “that any comet shall appear with a distinct phase, all doubt will have ceased.” And hence the nuclei of comets were for some time considered to be solid bodies, but no further evidences of a phase having been seen since that period, the idea of solidity has been abandoned. It is, however, pretty well ascertained, that a great majority of comets are entirely aggregations of gaseous vapours, but opinions on this subject are still very various. The following evidence of the gaseous formation of comets may be of use in determining how far they may affect the planetary bodies of our system.

The comet of 1454 is said to have eclipsed the moon; hence it must have been very near the earth, yet it produced no sensible effects.* *REGIOMONTANUS* states, that the comet of 1742 moved over an arch of 120 degrees in one day, and the comet of 1760 moved over an arch of 41 degrees in the same time, but as neither of these comets could actually have moved over more than a few degrees in 24 hours, these extraordinary apparent changes of place could not have proceeded from their proximity to the earth, yet no effects on the earth have been recorded. The comet of 1770, is said to have passed twice through the system of Jupiter, without in any way deranging the motions, or affecting the periods of revolution of any of his satellites. Calculations have, however, been made to shew, that had the mass of the Comet been one-fifth of one of the satellites, it would have very sensibly have affected that system. This comet passed nearer to the earth, than any other had been known to do, but no sensible effects

* There seems to have been some mistake in the translation of that passage of *Phranza*, master of the wardrobe of the emperor of Constantinople, relating to this remarkable circumstance. The following is a translation of the Latin version of the Bavarian jesuit, *Pontanus*, of the actual passage referred to. “Each night, soon after sunset, a comet was seen, like a straight sabre, approaching the moon. The night of the full moon having arrived, and then by chance an *eclipse* having taken place, according to the regular motion of celestial lights, as is customary; some persons seeing the darkness of the eclipse and regarding the comet in the form of a long sword, which arose from the west and travelled towards the east, approaching the moon, thought that the comet, in the shape of a long sword, thus designated with regard to the darkness of the moon, that the Christian inhabitants of the west had agreed to march against the Turks, and would gain the victory.” From this passage it is evident that *Phranza* has said nothing of the eclipse of the moon by a comet.

were produced. It has further been computed that if the comet of 1770 had possessed solid matter equal to the mass of the earth, it would have shortened the length of our year by one-minth of a day; or had it been only one-five thousandth part of the earth in mass, it would have altered the length of the year in a manner that would ere this have been very appreciable, but not the least perturbation of this kind has yet been observed.

Sir John Herschel, speaking of the gaseous substances of comets, says, he saw through the centre of Biela's comet in 1832, a group of stars of the *sixteenth* magnitude! and yet, the appearance of this comet created almost as much alarm in England as the dreadful ravages of the cholera, which attended it, in consequence of the publication of some wild and speculative notions, relative to the comet's encountering the earth in its progress, and involving us in one general ruin. At this enlightened period we blush to think that such a degree of ignorance prevailed. We do not feel so much surprised that a similar alarm should have prevailed in France, in May, 1773, when Lalande very imprudently communicated to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, a similar disaster to follow the then approaching comet:—the result of which was, "many persons of weak mind died of fright, and many other frightful disasters followed." Persons, particularly in that catholic nation and metropolis, were not wanting to turn the alarm so incautiously inspired by so perilous an announcement, and "*many places in paradise were sold at very high prices.*"

"And thou hast come when all our fears were rife,
And every heart was ach'ing with unrest;
For earth itself, as if instinct with life,
Her awe-struck sons was shaking from her breast."

The comet of 1661, observed by Hevelius, changed its form from a globular to an elongated figure, and at length entirely disappeared. A similar phenomenon is recorded of Halley's comet in 1607, hence it appears very probable, that comets are destitute of solid matter; and Sir John Herschel confirms this idea, for he says that, "they have not failed to dispel the illusion which attributes solidity to that more condensed part of the head, which appears to the naked eye as a nucleus; though it is true that in some a very minute stellar point has been seen, indicating the existence of a solid body." Professor Airy also remarks, "On the physical constitution of comets we have learnt nothing, except that they appear to be wholly gaseous."

The Quarterly Review, No. CIX. has the following passage on the supposed origin of comets—"La Place and Herschel both ascribe the origin of comets to the vast quantity of nebulous matter that is scattered throughout space; sometimes like extensive clouds; sometimes in small patches, and not unfrequently so like comets that they are only distinguished from them by remaining motionless. Sir William Herschel discovered 2000 nebulae in the northern hemisphere alone; this his son has already increased to 2500, and, in all probability, he will double the number before he finishes his interesting observations in the southern half of the heavens. The nebulae seem to be in various

states of condensation, some just beginning to form, and appearing like a flimsy veil of gauze, scarcely visible, even in the darkest night, with the best telescopes; while others are so far advanced towards the solid state, that they resemble bright stars seen through a haze. Comets are supposed to have been minute nebulae within the sphere of the sun's action, which, by the natural attraction of their particles, have become sufficiently dense to be attracted by the sun, and compelled to move in orbits round him. Sir William has observed, that, in their approach to the sun, the subtile fluids are driven off into the envelopes and tail, while the denser parts are consolidated; that, in retreating from the sun, a great portion of the envelopes and tail is dissipated and lost in space; and he concludes, that, by a repetition of this process, a solid is at length formed, or perhaps the whole dissipated, according to the nature and circumstances of the primitive nebulous mass. The consolidation will be soonest effected in the comets that come nearest to the sun, and return most frequently towards him; and the rotation of a comet will hasten the progress by diminishing the gravitation of the particles, and facilitating evaporation. The hypothesis of the nebulous origin of comets accounts for the length of their orbits; for as they begin their motions at a prodigious distance from the sun, they consequently must return to the same point at each revolution, provided they move in oval paths. It likewise explains the cause of the great obliquity of their orbits to the place of the ecliptic, and why their motions are sometimes direct, and sometimes retrograde."

"And when thou climb'st the milky way
And vanishest from human view,
A thousand worlds shall hail thy ray
Through wilds of yon empyreal blue."

What becomes of the repelled materials which comets are supposed to lose at each perihelion passage, has never, so far as I am aware, been conjectured, I shall therefore notice this subject under the head of the *Uses of Comets*.

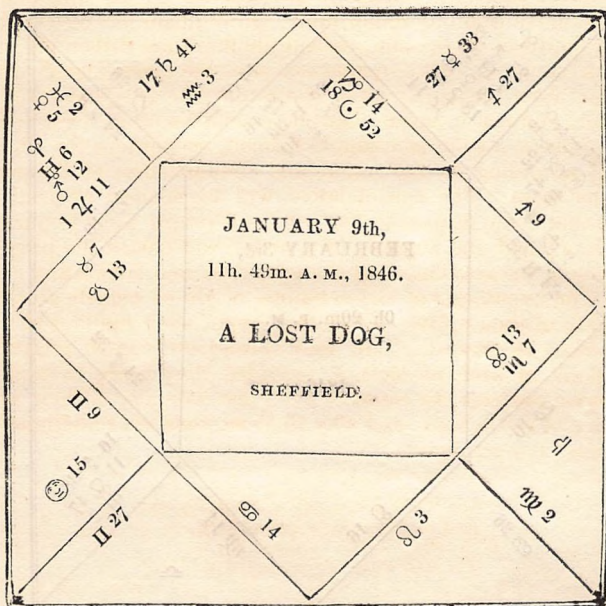
The comet of 1843, "had the appearance," says Sir John Herschel, "of a star of about the 5th magnitude, but dim, and having no sharp nucleus. I could only use a very low magnifier, so that the tail appeared to rise at once from the nucleus, without interval, or any appearance of division into two streams. It is a much less conspicuous object than might have been expected from so superb a train."

The comet was a brilliant object to many of the observatories on the Continent, and especially at Geneva, where Professor Wartmann obtained three excellent observations, from which he determined, that, "this comet approached nearest to the sun of all others known, and had even penetrated into the luminous matter of that body. The tail had an oblique direction, and could not be less than sixty-three millions of leagues in length.

(To be continued.)

FIGURE XXXIII.

"Behold! now! *there is* in this city a man of God, and *he is* an honorable man: all that he saith cometh surely to pass; now let us go thither."—1 Samuel ix. 6.



Aspects.

Moon trine of Saturn,
Moon opposes Mercury,
Mercury sextile of Venus,
Mercury trine of Jupiter.

Mars sextile of Saturn,
Venus half-sextile of Herschel,
Sol half-square of Venus,
Venus half-sextile Mars.

Venus represents the Querent, who was a female, and the owner of the dog.
Mercury and Venus rule the dog, as Virgo and Libra occupy the 6th house, or that portion of the heavens symbolically denoting small animals.

Shall we find the dog?

Mercury in the 9th portends the dog has strayed away; but Mercury has turned direct since the dog was missing, and hastens to a trine of Venus, the querent's significator, signify the dog is returning, and will shortly be at home. [*The dog returned the next day.*]

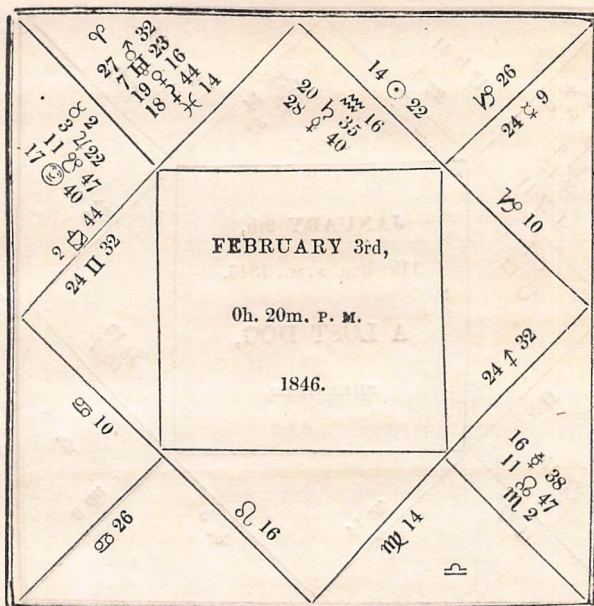
How was the dog lost?

Venus last separated from a sextile of Jupiter demonstrates it was enticed by the person from whom you purchased it.

ON SICKNESS AND INSANITY.

FIGURE XXXIV.

A. R. 21h. 13m. M. C.

*Aspects.*

Mercury square Mars,
Sol conjunction Saturn,
Jupiter near the Dragon's Tail.
Sol square Dragon's Tail,
Moon trine Mercury,

Moon square Saturn,
Moon sextile Venus,
Moon semisquare Herschel,
Moon conjunction of Dragon's Tail,
Moon square Sol.

Mercury, ruler of the Ascendent, afflicted by Mars, which latter planet is ruler of the 6th, or house of sickness, together with the Moon in square of Saturn ruler of the 8th, the house of death, and the Moon posited in the 12th, are all testimonies of violent indisposition.

What is the disease?

This question was propounded to me by the request of the afflicted lady. I find Mercury, ruler of the 1st, afflicted by Mars, in Aries, which denotes the head is afflicted. Mercury in square of Mars, in the 11th, portends the disease was brought on by imprudent *petting*. The Moon afflicted by Saturn, signifies *trouble* in the mind. The Moon just past the Dragon's Tail, signifies a *diseased mind*. The Moon in semisquare of Herschel portends *insanity*.

Reader, after I had declared the above, they told me the querent had been insane for the last six month. Moreover, they solemnly declared that I had told the afflicted lady more than two years ago, that she would suffer as above.

81. ON DECUMBITURES.

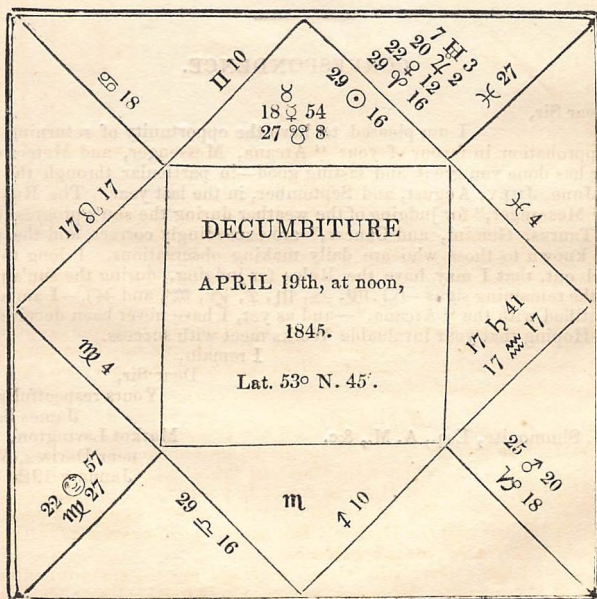
In carefully examining the Bills of Mortality, for the last four years, the reader would probably be astonished to find a great increase of deaths from diseases of the head. Since February, 1844, these diseases have gradually increased, especially apoplexy, paralysis, influenza, tic dolereux, &c. &c.; and, since April last, to so fearful an extent has this been the case, that in almost every large town, young and old have become a prey to one or other of the diseases mentioned, especially the first—apoplexy. If you refer to the Ephemeris, you will find that Herschel enters Aries, the ruling sign of England, about that time; and also, that Saturn, the great afflictor of all human nature, enters Aquarius, bringing with them all those diseases we have mentioned, and attributed to them when in those signs.

Since April last, 1845, Saturn has had his destroying power increased by a conjunction with Mars, in the same sign. It is singular to remark, that when England was visited with that dreadful scourge, the influenza,—a name given to the disease by the Italians, who proved it to be *influenced* by the stars—Herschel was then in Cancer, in square to Aries, and Saturn in Capricorn, in opposition to Herschel, and square of Aries.

In 1803, when that direful malady appeared again in England, Herschel was then in Libra; and in 1833, when it raged so extensively, Herschel was then in Aquarius, and Saturn in Libra. Herschel is now in Aries, and Saturn in Aquarius, afflicting England with those dreadful diseases before mentioned, and from which we are now suffering.

Being desirous to erect a figure on the Decumbiture of a Person, to test the truth of astrology, and thinking a prominent disease would be the best illustration, I beg to forward you one. I need offer only few remarks of my own, as to those studious in astrology the figure speaks for itself.

FIGURE XXXV.

R. A. $27^{\circ} 12'$.*The Disease.*

Saturn, lord of the 6th, posited in Aquarius, on the cusp of the 7th, would shew a severe and incurable disease in the head, accompanied with great pain. Saturn

in an *airy* sign, in mundane square of Jupiter and Venus, would also shew the blood to have become corrupted from the full habit of body. The Moon in Virgo, in mundane square to Mars, a most unfortunate position, would give an intermittent pulse—disease of the valves of the heart—sickness, and death within thirty days, unless the fortune assist.

Will the Patient recover?

The testimonies are greater that the patient will not recover.

The Sun, light of time, afflicted by the square of Saturn, in mundo square of Mars, in zodiac and conjunction of Jupiter lord of the 8th.

The Moon has the mundane square of Mars.

The lord of the 8th angular, approaching a conjunction of the Sun, lord of the ascendant, is a mortal sign, and the Patient rarely escapes.

The Moon cadent, and both Sun and Moon afflicted by the Infortunes, are pre-sages of death.

Jupiter, lord of the 8th, within nine degrees of a conjunction with the Sun, lord of the Ascendant, in a moveable sign, angular, would shew the disease to terminate fatally, in as many days.

At six o'clock, P. M., on the 27th, eight days six hours after the attack, the Moon arrived at the conjunction of Mars, on the cusp of the 6th—at the square of Jupiter lord of the 8th, and Mars on the 27th, by Ephemeral Progression, had arrived at the exact square of the Sun, at which time of aspects, the patient died from a severe attack of a poplexy, attended with great pain in the head—an intermittent pulse, and disease of the heart, as the figure erected beautifully and correctly predicted.

A conjunction between the lord of the 8th, and lord of the Ascendant, is as mortal a sign as the heavens can shew. Vide *Culpepper*.

The good effects of Jupiter and Venus are neutered by the powerfully evil rays of Saturn and Mars afflicting them.

• • •, M. D., F. R. C. S., HULL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to have the opportunity of returning you my sincere approbation in favour of your "Arcana, Messenger, and Meteorologist," the latter has done you great and lasting good—in particular through the months of May, June, JULY, August, and September, in the last year. The Rules given in your "Messenger," for judging of the weather during the sun's progress through "Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer," are exceedingly correct, and the value of them are known to those who are daily making observations. I long to see the "Manuel out, that I may have the Rules for judging, during the sun's progress through the remaining signs—(♏, ♐, ♑, ♒, ♓, ♈, ♉, and ♊).—I am also very much gratified with the "Arcana,"—and as yet, I have never been deceived by its Rules.—Hoping that your invaluable Works meet with success.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,
James Saxty.

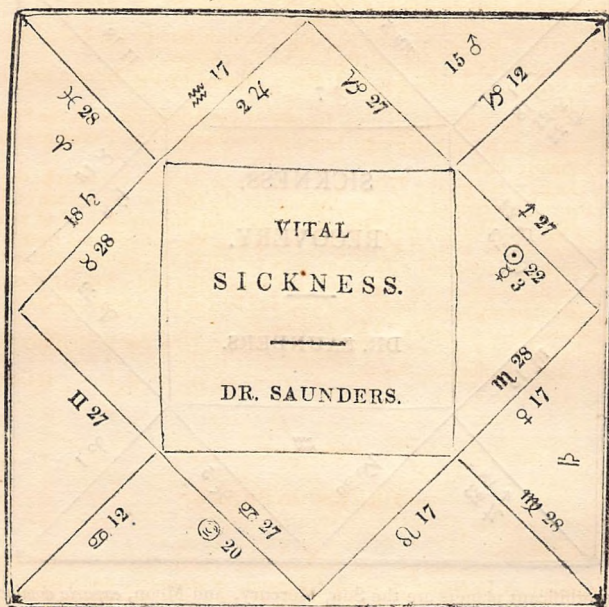
To W. J. Simmonite, Esq., A. M., &c.

Market Lavington,
near Devizes, Wilts,
January 19th, 1846.

FIGURE XXXVI.

An old Gentleman sick sent for his Physician, under the following position of the Heavens.

From Dr. Saunders's *Astrological Judgment of Sickness.*



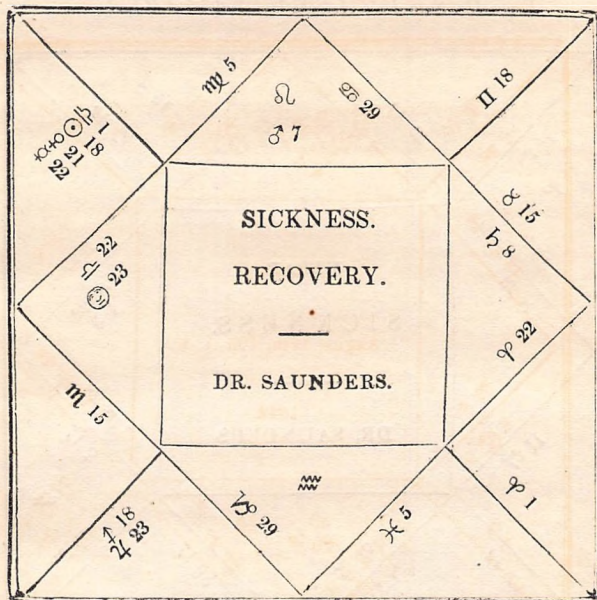
The morbificant planets are Saturn, Mars, and Jupiter.

Venus, lady of the orient, oppunged by an *opposition* of *Saturn* in *Taurus*, betokeneth an enforcing of the pipes with phlegm, difficulty of respiration, &c. *Moon* in *Cancer*, afflicted *ex diametro martis*, betokeneth oppression of the breast, stomach, praecordiacks, lights, liver, and ribs, with choler and sharp humours, causing a fever also, or unnatural heat; *Jupiter* in like manner quadrating with *Venus*, lady of the Ascendant, shews some apostumation, and so much the more, because *Jupiter*, also opposed himself against the *Moon*. And forasmuch as the *Moon* governeth the breast, lungs, mediastine, liver, and ribs, because she is under the dodecatemory of *Cancer*, it is most likely that in some of those parts the apostumation was in; but to be more clearly certified, *dolor ostendit locum*; for having a great pain in his side, with a fever and cough annexed, we conjecture that he had an abscessus in the panicle *phura*. And concerning *fatal signs*, first I observe an *opposition* partile between the lady of the Ascendant and *Saturn*. Secondly, I perceive the *Moon* not separated from an *opposition* partile of *Mars*. Thirdly, the *Moon* and *Venus* are corrupted by an *opposition* and *square* of *Jupiter*, lord of the 8th house. So the mortal places being four, and neither the lady of the horoscope, nor the *Moon* applying to the auspicious beams of the fortunes, it presageth death; which happened accordingly at the next *crisis*; for the same day before midnight he ended his life, according to the calculation, *Venus* differing about half a degree from the *opposition* of *Saturn*.

FIGURE XXXVII.

A Man applied for his Wife under the following Configuration.

From Dr. Saunders, Astro-Physician.

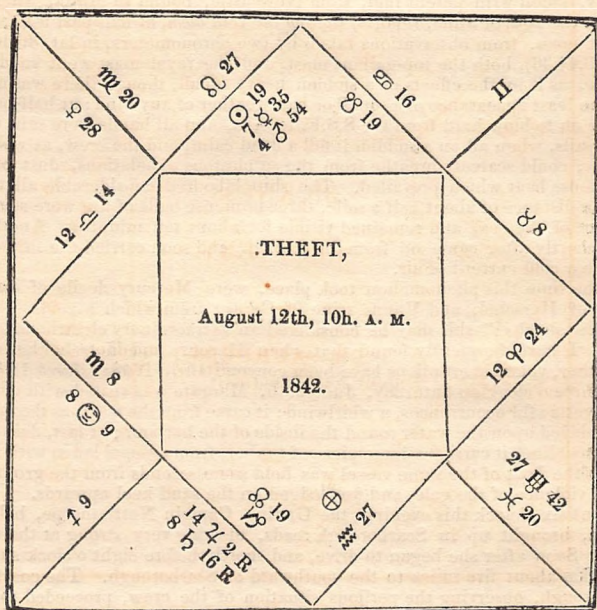


The moribificant planets are the Sun, Mercury, and Moon, *ex parte domine ascendentis sed ex parte lunae*, Sun, Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Saturn.

She was exceedingly sick at her stomach, and pained in her head, side, and bottom of her belly; her stomach was oppressed with choler and phlegm; her griping pains proceeded of windy inflammations; she was also much vexed with insomination, ventry constipation, loss of appetite, great inflammation and heat above nature: the fourth day following she had a very sick night; and the fifth day her husband brought her urine again, according to direction, and it appeared thick and curdled, something like honey; yet being chafed against the fire, it did extenuate; yet it remained in substance somewhat thicker than a mean, with an *hypostasie sub-rufa*, continual and a little uneven, and she felt herself a little amended: then Venus, lady of the Ascendant, took her leave of regal Sol, and upon the 7th day she was perfectly judged, her urine being exceedingly thick, and not rarefractable. As concerning fatal signs, Venus lady of the horoscope is combust, the Moon is in like manner *sub radiis*, and also applying to an *opposition* of Saturn; she did likewise apply to a square platonic of Mars; but forasmuch as she was not fully separated from a sextile platonic, therefore Mars's square is not to be valued for a mortal sign. So the fatal places being three, it was able to bring death to the sick party, if some salvi-fying help be not afforded; but inasmuch as Venus, lady of the orient, and the Moon, doth apply to a sextile of benevolent Jupiter, it assureth an indubitated hope of recovery, and so it came to pass.

ON THEFT.

FIGURE XXXVIII.



My judgment is, that you know the thief well, from his having been at your place; he has a scar on his cheek. You must watch for he will come again and you may take him.

Before the 19th this proved true; the thief came on the 14th, at night, and was taken in the place. He had a scar on the face from a wound with a bayonet, having been a soldier. He took his trial on the 19th, and was transported for ten years.

It is remarkable that Mars, the significator of the thief, is a *natural significator of soldiers*.

THOMAS PARKIN,

Member of the Sheffield Astro-Philosophical Society,

7, Kelham Street,

Sheffield.

81. CHRONOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE PLANETS ON THE EARTH, 1845.

From Simmonite's Journal.

Volcanic Eruption in the Mediterranean.—Captain Caithness, of the English brig Victory, laden with patent fuel, from Newcastle, bound to Malta, where she arrived on the 20th of June, reports, that on the 18th *idem*, at half-past 9 p. m. (having been at noon, from observations taken by two chronometers, in lat. 36.40.56, and long. 13.44.36), both the top-gallant mast, and the royal mast went suddenly over the side, as if by the effects of a sudden heavy squall, though there was not at the time the least appearance of a squall or bad weather of any kind; at half-past eleven it came on to blow hard from the S.S.E. to S.E., and all hands were sent up to reef the topsails, when all on a sudden it fell a dead calm, and the crew, as well aloft as on deck, could scarcely breathe from the sulphurous exhalations, dust of sulphur, and intense heat which prevailed. The ship laboured considerable all the while, and at a distance of about half a mile, three immense balls of fire were seen to issue from out of the sea, and remained visible for about ten minutes. Another heavy squall shortly after came on from the S. S. E., and soon carried the ship out of the hot into a cold current of air.

At the time this phenomenon took place, were Mercury decile of Jupiter and sextile of Herschel, and Venus trine of Ceres; from which aspects I predicted "electric shocks;" this may be considered an extraordinary electric and magnetic effort. I have frequently found that when Mercury and Herschel have aspected each other, volcanic eruptions have been concomitant. *Notice March 18th, 1846!*

At three o'clock on Saturday, June 28th, Margate was visited with one of those grand yet awful occurrences, a whirlwind; it came from the west, as though a misty cloud played upon the water round the inside of the harbour; at last, dashing across in a direct line, it carried a large piece of timber, from a vessel laden with it, several yards; the boat of the same vessel was held some seconds from the ground by the fearful violence of the gale, and was lodged on the sand keel upwards.

About six o'clock this evening, the Undine, Captain Nettlethorpe, belonging to Boston, brought up in Scarborough roads, blowing very strong at the time from N. E. Soon after she began to drive, and shortly before eight o'clock she went on the rocks, about five miles to the southward of Scarborough. The coast guard at Scarborough, observing the perilous situation of the crew, proceeded to the spot, with the life apparatus, to endeavour to save the crew, but all of them, with the exception of two, had been washed overboard and drowned. The remaining two were still on the wreck, but owing to the tempestuous state of the weather, and a heavy sea running, the men of the coast were unable to render the slightest assistance, and the poor fellows also found a grave in the abyss of the ocean. The Undine shortly afterwards became a total wreck, the coast being strewed with planks, spars, &c.

These took place under the operation of Venus quincunx of Saturn and parallel of Sun, also Mercury trine of Mars, which are noted for being productive of wind and electric action.

June 3rd. On this day I predicted "earthquakes, thunder and lightning, and wind." On the 2nd, at 3 p. m., a storm commenced and lasted till half-past 5 p. m. and was renewed on the 3rd from Mars conjunction of Saturn, and Mercury square of Mars, and Saturn with the Moon on the ecliptic in Taurus, hence the gales.—Mr. Pearson, of Kinlet, writes on the 3rd instant, "This morning was bright and delightful, and I determined to put out some hundreds of geraniums, calceolarius, &c., into the flower garden here, which is rather exposed. The wind began to tell us where it came from about 11 A. M., with fleecy clouds. The atmosphere thickened to almost blackness till between 5 and 6 p. m., when a few drops of rain came on with the now boisterous wind, and some of my calceolarius were made a wreck of! The wind and rain increased in force and quantity, till between 8 and 9 p. m., when it amounted to a regular tempest at 9 p. m. The wind changed from S. W. by S. to N. W., when the storm ceased, and the heaven suddenly brightened, and the wind comparatively ceased. All this, the prediction of a tempest, was fulfilled here to the letter." Rev. Walter Sheppard says, "I doubt whether even such proof positive, as the last two months' observations have given will convince the

gainsayers. I am convinced, and have been for a long time, of the truth of Astro-meteorology, and the inaccuracy of the predictions last year and the year before, through the influence of the comets, only confirms to my mind that the principle on which the calculations are made will, in the end, be found correct."

This stormy period extended its ravages to the continent also, for the French papers, of the 11th, state that a violent hurricane visited the department of the Aisne, and extended to Guise, where M. Wanet, a candle manufacturer, who was closing his shutters to save his windows from being blown in, was driven by the whirlwind with such violence against the corner of a house ten yards distant, that his neck was broken and his skull fractured; he soon afterwards expired. Many other persons in the same town were greatly injured, either by being blown down, or by the fragments of houses falling on them. The Marne, the Loire, and the Thonet, all broke their banks, through the heavy rains, flooded all the meadows in their respective localities, and destroyed all hopes of hay harvest.

At St. Calais the storm also raged with great fury; the water came from the surrounding hills, till it rose in St. Calais, to the depth of eight feet, bringing with it masses of rock, which, by their force, broke into shops, and destroyed quantities of goods. The hay harvest is entirely lost; the roads ploughed up by the turrents; bridges broken down; mills and houses destroyed. On the 13th, Sun quintile of Herschel, Sun treble of Ceres and square of the Moon, with the Moon in square of Venus and trine of Mercury, while the last planet was in square of Juno, parallel of Pallas, and Juno parallel of Jupiter. I generally find that when the *asteroids* form many aspects, we experience very rainy weather and a dense atmosphere. "On this morning," says the Rev. Walter Sheppard, Hermitage, near Newbury, "was bright with peculiar haze, such as I have seen above a lime-kiln, or an iron smelting furnace, which appearance, accompanied with great depression of the lungs, continued all day, becoming much heavier about four o'clock. The max. thermometer 81 degrees; min. 60 degrees; wind A. M., north, brisk; P. M., variable and brisk. About 5 P. M. I heard the first peal of thunder, and rode home as fast as I could; at half-past 7 the storm was at its height, and the rain descended in turrents. The storm came across from the Hampshire hills, and a farm beyond the Coombe hills was set fire to. At 10 P. M., Moon recumbent, blood-red; rain fell 0.27 inch. On Sunday, the 15th, the Sun trine of Mars, Venus sextile of Jupiter, Mercury square of Ceres and the Moon trine of Sun, trine of Saturn, trine of Mars. At Bath, at 12 at noon, a flash of lightning, accompanied with a terrific peal of thunder and rain in bucket-fulls; at 4 P. M., we heard distant thunder, and had a few large drops; but at Harrow farm, near Froxfield, Wilts., a water-spout fell in a field.

From the New York Weekly Herald—"A magnificent thunder storm passed over our city last night, July 21st. The lightning began to play, and the thunder to roll, about 10 o'clock, and shortly afterwards came the pleasant pattering of the rain upon the scorching house-tops and along the hot and dusty streets. Then there was a lull for an hour or two, and towards 2 o'clock in the morning the heavens were again lit up with vivid and frequent lightning, and reverberated with heavy peals of thunder, while the thirsty earth rejoiced under a gentle but grateful shower. This morning, though the beams of the sun seem to have lost none of their power, the air is cool and the foliage fresh and verdant."

From the Boston Transcript, July 22nd—"A severe thunder storm passed over the town last night (July 21st) accompanied with long continued and vivid flashes of lightning, and a continuous roar of thunder. A more magnificent display has not been witnessed for years, the whole heavens appeared as one sheet of fire, so quickly did one flash succeed another. The rain fell copiously for about three hours from two to five. We learn from the mail, that the lightning struck a block of brick houses in Fayette-street, passing along the roofs of six dwellings, nearly demolishing the side roof of one, and considerably damaging the others. Fortunately none of the inmates were seriously injured, though several of them experienced a sensation, like that of a strong electric shock. Several young ladies slept in one of the attics, directly beneath where the electric fluid passed, but sustained no injury except from fright.

The *Meteorologist* predicted for this date, "rain, thunder, lightning, mistiness in the oxygenic portion of the atmosphere, especially on the horizon, hot, positive electric action." The thermometer at Quebec ranged between 90 and 95 degrees, in the shade.

Shooting Stars—Among the papers read at the meeting of the British Association was one by M. Coulmier Gravier. He has ascertained that there are between 6 and

7 thousand shooting stars to be seen in the course of a year; and that 6 o'clock in the evening is the hour at which the smallest number is observed, and six in the morning is the maximum time.

On the 19th of August, an hurricane in France took place, with loss of life under the compound aspect of the Sun opposition of Mars, and the Sun in biquintile of Saturn with Venus in parallel declination of Juno. About one o'clock p. m. there were a heavy shower of rain at Paris with thunder. The *Meteorologist* foretold "thunder showers in some localities." About 3 p. m. it blew a tremendous hurricane, by which damage was done to an incalculable extent. All the Tuilleries, the Pavilion Maison, was partly unroofed, and the trees in the gardens, &c. torn up. On the Place de la Concorde, during two minutes, the water from the fountains, was carried up to the clouds, not a drop being suffered by the whirlwind to fall into the basins. All this was nothing compared to the damage done in the country round. Fields covered with corn in the sheaf were so completely swept by the storm, that a great deal was never recovered. By accounts in the *Rouen Journals*, it appears that the storm was felt about the same time, but with increased violence, especially in the valley beyond Deville, commencing at the Houleme, crops were destroyed, buildings were unroofed, factories were demolished, chimneys blown down, a hundred of lives were lost, and the sufferers consisted of men, women, and children. The effects of the hurricane extended upwards of a league and a half in length. At the moment when the event occurred, the mercury in the barometer at Rouen fell from 0.760 to 0.705.

THE SHEFFIELD ASTRO-PHILOSOPHICAL, METEOROLOGICAL, AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY,

Established March 4th, 1843.

The object of this Society is to promote the investigation and cultivation of Astrology and Astronomy, to prove to unprejudicial minds the indubitable truth and possibility of Astro-Meteorology and Astro-Phrenology; to practically demonstrate the applicability of the Astral Philosophy to the affairs of society: with a view of improving the deplorable condition of mankind, and to promote the happiness and pecuniary advantage of the human family, by averting the threatened calamity, which, without Astrology, cannot be foreseen.

The Society consists of three Classes:—

- 1st. Members or those persons residing in Sheffield and its neighbourhood.
- 2nd. Associates or those persons co-operating with the Society, but residing out of the neighbourhood of Sheffield.
- 3rd. Honorary Members.

The Society meets every First Wednesday, in each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Society's Institute, at the Sheffield British Institution.

Members admitted by Ballot.

Entrance Fee 5s., and a Subscription of 5s. per Year, paid half-yearly. The Subscriptions become due when Sol enters Aries and Libra.

Subjects for discussion are brought forward and signified the previous meeting night. Questions and figures transmitted to every Member for his judgment, which shall be sent or brought by every Member and Associate, and the result entered into the Minute Books.

Application for Membership to be made, and books and instruments sent to the Treasurer, addressed to

W. J. SIMMONITE, A. M.,
St. George's Square, Sheffield.

SPRING QUARTER, 1846.

"Put up thy sword again into his place, for all they that take the sword, shall die with the sword."
CHRIST, Mat. xvi. 52.

As Saturn is in Aquarius squared by Mars, we may expect insurrections and martial disturbances in Lithuania, Samogotia, again in Polish-Russia. The emperors of Russia, Austria, and the king of Prussia, will be actively engaged in depressing hostilities against their regal authority, blood shed in all their empires. Much disease in Ireland: railway shares are on the rise: talks of war between England and America: disputation concerning the Oregon territory: disturbances in Manchester: several notorious murders in London: Scotland is afflicted by floods and murrain among cattle: war in India. Accidents prevalent on railways. Much disease among children and youths; influenza and pluvial affections, and scarlet fever. The crops will be moderate, but vegetation will frequently receive checks to its progress by cool nights and nipping winds.

82. FULFILLED PREDICTIONS,

By W. J. Simmonite.

PREDICTIONS.

"While Mars is passing through Capricorn, the ruling sign of India, the territories of the Punjab will be the scenes of bloodshed." 61.

"Affliction to the Russian Czar, or some of his family; and much warlike disturbances in some parts of his empire." 68.

"Talks of marriage of the Queen of Spain." 68.

"Mercury square Saturn, death to one of our nobles; the Sun square Saturn, an old statesman or government man is called to account." *Meteorologist*, page 25.

"Death to a privy councillor." 79.

"The Post Office flourishes." 79.

FULFILMENT.

A letter from Ferozepore states that, at Lahore, Jowahir having attempted to seize Gholab Sing, had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost 3000 men. *London Illustrated News*.

The emperor of Russia was at this time dangerously ill. *Public News*.

The Russians at war, they took Dargo in the Caucasus. The Russians lost one general, one colonel, twelve subaltern, and 162 non-commissioned officers and privates. On the side of the mountaineers the loss is said to be considerable. Saaib, who commanded the artillery, was killed, and Doubir Naib, of the great Tchelchnia, was wounded. *London Illustrated News*.

The *Rhine Observer* mentions a report at Vienna, in the best circles, that the sovereigns of Europe have given their opinion in favour of a marriage of the young Queen of Spain, and Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg.

"Death of the Earl of Verulam," November 17th; "Death of the Right Hon. William Dundas," November 14th: "Death of Lord Hartland," November 11th, aged 73 years. *Bedford Times*, November 22.

December 19th, Sudden death of Lord Wharnccliffe, President of the *Privy Council*.

The Quarter ending January 5th, 1846, was found an increase of £43,000!

PREDICTIONS.

"Algeria is uneasy." *Meteorologist*, p. 30.

"Mars and Herschel's position in January, 1846, will cause serious railway accidents," p. 19, *Meteorologist*, 1846

"In England martial discord." *Idem*.

"Explosions in coal-mines." *Idem*.

"Disturbances in Spain." *Idem*.

In February, "Great debates in Parliament. Sir R. Peel will be seriously and beneficially employed in his own private thoughts in connexion with a modification of the corn laws." Page 19.

"Universal agitation in Poland." *Meteorologist*, p. 48, of 1846.

"The Russian Czar will have a year of great turmoil." *Idem*.

In March, "the corn-laws remain unrepealed." *Idem*, p. 23.

"Sir R. Peel still retains office, and maintains that nobleness of spirit which has hitherto been manifested, and that sagacious and successful procedure developed, which can be found only in master-minds like his, which has so honorably marked his ministerial career." *Idem*, p. 23.

FULFILMENTS.

The Journal des Debats published despatches from Algeria, of December 25th, which announces that, on the 18th, General Bedeau had a warm engagement, on the left bank of the Isser, with Ben Salem, who had advanced within sight of Algiers. The Arabs were completely routed, with the loss of 40 killed.

"Fearful and fatal accident on the South Eastern railway." *Weekly Chronicle*. Mercury arrived at the square of Herschel.

Much inflammatory and martial discord throughout the length and breadth of England on account of the militia enrolment.

"Thirty-five lives lost, from fire damp. On Wednesday, January 14th, about half-past seven this morning, a most terrific explosion of fire-damp took place at the Messrs. Russells' colliery, and in the pit known as the 'Black Band Pit.'" *Weekly Chronicle*.

"Another insurrection! Barcelona, January 13th—News has come in this morning of a rising in the 'Ampurdan,' in the province of Gerona." *Weekly Chronicle*.

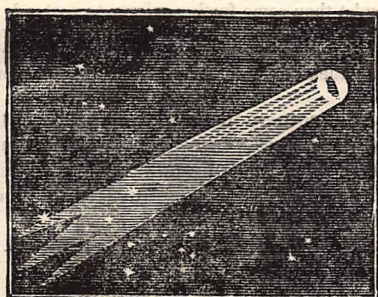
Many and warm were the debates on the corn laws during the second and third weeks of February, 1846. See all the Public Papers.

An insurrection broke out in February, about the 24th, when Prince Paskevitch received at Warsaw a dispatch from Baron de Steinberg, the Russian Consul at Cracow, who announced to him the particulars of the insurrection in that city, and the retreat of the Austrian troops from Cracow. More than a thousand persons have been arrested in Galicia, and the Duchy of Posen, all belonging to the nobility and the clergy. Many persons were killed. All the hospitals of Tarnow are filled with wounded. *Public Papers*.

March has passed away, and the corn laws remain unrepealed.

His speeches at this time were political, logical, philosophical, and masterly silencing his opponents, and astonishing the whole nation, shewing his ability to govern, to lead; manifesting an eminent instance of true fortitude of mind while discussing the Great National Question—the CORN-LAW.

THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF COMETS,

(Continued from page 140.)

If such, then, be the physical constitution of comets, there is not much to be apprehended from the collision of a comet with the earth; which, from the wisdom and perfections of the Creator, is not likely ever to occur; nay, the chances against such a collision have been computed by M. Arago to be 280,999,999 to 1. The Deluge, called Noah's Flood, the depression of the Caspian Sea, and the comet-stricken planet, the broken fragments of which are said, by some writers, who prefer the marvellous to the rational, to have formed the four Asteroids, or telescopic planets, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, and Pallas, are said to be the effects of comets. But Laplace seems to arrive at a very different result; for, he says, "it is easy to represent the effects of such a shock upon the earth; the axis and motion of rotation changed; the waters abandoning their ancient position to precipitate themselves towards the new equator, the greater part of men and animals drowned in an universal deluge; or destroyed by the violence of the shock given to the terrestrial globe;—whole species annihilated;—all the monuments of human industry reversed;—such are the disasters which the shock of a comet would produce."

It would appear from these supposed disasters, and from the following extract, that Laplace actually believes that this earth has sustained the shock of a comet, for he says, "we see, then, some singular facts in geology explained.—Why the ocean has abandoned the highest mountains, in which it has left incontestable marks of its former abode:—we see why the animals and plants of the South may have existed in the climate of the North, where their relics and impressions are still to be found:—lastly, it explains the short period of the existence of the moral world, whose earliest movements do not go much further back than three thousand years. The human race reduced to a small number of individuals, in a most deprorable state; occupied only with the immediate care for their subsistence, must necessarily have lost the remembrance of all sciences and of every art; and the

progress of civilization had again created new wants, every thing was to be done again, as if mankind had been just placed upon the earth."

Now, I would ask, is it at all consistent with the perfection of wisdom in the Creator, that such devastations would be in harmony with his Divine Perfections, or at all accord with the inscrutable plans of his perfect government? Let reason and sound philosophy answer this question!

Com'st thou some further misery to portend,
And bid our hearts for heavier woes prepare?
Or com'st thou, heavenly stranger, as a friend,
To cheer our souls?—or wherefore art thou here?

Having noticed that some comets appear to be entirely destitute of a nucleus, and others possess a transparent nucleus, and others, again, whose brilliancy vies with that of our brightest planets, have, in all probability, a solid nucleus, and consequently may be opaque.

We come now to notice the

TAILS OF COMETS,

or that long and luminous train which accompanies many of them. Peter Appian, who attentively observed the comet of 1531, remarked, "that the tail," whatever was the situation or motion of the star, "was placed on the prolongation of the line which would join the sun and the nucleus."—This notion may have perhaps become too general; for although the tail of a comet may appear behind the comet, or the part farthest from the sun, yet the line, which would join the sun and the comet, seldom corresponds with the axis of the tail, as seen from the earth, sometimes the angle is very great, as was the case with the comet in 1843, and cases have been recorded where the tail has been at right angles to a line drawn from the sun to the comet, that is, in a direct line from the earth to the sun. It appears highly probable that the tail will always incline towards the place last quitted by the comet, or, in other words, to follow the path of the comet. Some writers state that the tail experiences more resistance in passing through space than the nucleus. Arago says, "are we not led to suppose that there is a resistance, more than a mere comparison, if we remark that the deviation of the tail is so much the greater as the distance from the head increases." These differences of deviation are such as to give to the tail a very sensible curve. The tail of the comet of 1744 was nearly at right angles to the line of direction from the sun and comet.

The tails of comets appear to increase in length as they approach the sun, but the dimensions of their tails are by no means commensurate with their brilliancy, nor is the tail indeed one of their invariable characteristics, for some of the most brilliant comets have had but short and faintly luminous tails, while some of the smaller ones have been entirely destitute of such an appearance, or at least so they have appeared to observers on *terra firma*, and hence they either actually have no tails, or the tails were insignificant and obscured by

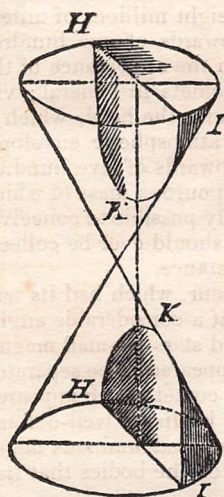
the nucleus.—Again, the tails of some comets are of immense magnitude. Sir John Herschel says, “the tail of the great comet of 1680, immediately after the perihelion passage was found by Sir Isaac Newton, to have been no less than sixty millions of miles in length, and to have occupied nearly two days in emission from the comet’s body:” this forms a decisive proof, that the origin of the tail of a comet must be referred to the action of the sun upon a *gaseous* substance, for we do not perceive any tail or train of light to pass from behind a planet or a satellite, which are known to be *solid* substances. As a further proof of solar action upon comets, we may mention that of the tail being always in a direction from the sun, thence it must be produced by a repellant force. The tail of Halley’s comet, at its aphelion, has been estimated at one hundred and twenty millions of miles in length! The tail of the comet of 1769 extended forty-eight millions of miles; and the splendid comet of 1811 measured upwards of one hundred millions. There was one remarkable feature in the appearance of the comet of 1811, which does not belong to comets in general; viz. that portion of the comet which astronomers term the head, which is situated within the transparent and probably atmospheric envelope, was separated from the tail by a distance of upwards of five hundred and forty thousand miles. Considering the vapourous mass of which a comet appears to be composed, it seems hardly possible to conceive, that the matter of which the tail is composed should ever be collected again to the head from such an immense distance.

The comet of 1844 was of a bright white colour, which had its tail, of immeasurable length, turned from the sun at a considerable angle, probably owing to the position of the earth, and stars of small magnitude were seen through its head, and the tail appeared to be separated some distance behind the comet’s head. The comet which appeared on the 4th of September, 1844, had a clear, brilliant, well-defined nucleus, four or five seconds in diameter, and a broad luminous tail of about two degrees in length. Such are some of the bodies that traverse space

“Amid the radiant orbs
That more than deck—that animate the sky;
The life-infusing suns of other worlds.”

Professor Nichol, in his *Contemplations on the Solar System*, thus remarks on the comet of 1843: “Early in the year 1843, an object appeared in the heavens that must have astonished many worlds besides ours: situated in the region below Orion, it had the appearance of a long auroral streak, visible immediately after sunset, and evidently pursuing a course through our system. Unfavourable weather concealed it from me till the 25th of March, when it presented a dim and strange appearance. The beginning or head of this streak, although never observed here, was often seen in southerly latitudes, where it appeared like a small star with an enormous misty envelope, behind which an immense tail streamed through the sky. There is no reason to believe that this nucleus was in reality a star, the application of a very small telescopic power has always been enough to dissipate the illusion, and to resolve what seemed their solid region into a thin vapour. This extraordinary visitor was measured, and the

nature of its path detected ; and certainly the results of these enquiries caused us to look upon it with still greater wonder. The diameter or breadth of its nucleus was rather more than one hundred thousand miles, and the tail streaming from it which was, in some parts, thirty times as broad, stretched through the celestial spaces to the enormous distances of one hundred and seventy millions of miles, or about the whole size of the orbit of the earth." Nor was its motion less singular. Unlike any globe connected with the sun, it did not move in a continuous curve, which, like the circle or ellipse, re-enters into itself, and thus constitutes, to the body that has adopted it, a fixed, however eccentric, home ; but spying our luminary afar off, as it lay amid those outer abysses, it approached along the arm of a *hyperbola* ;



rushed across the orderly orbits of our system into closest neighbourhood with the sun, being at that time apart from him only by a seventh part of our distance from the moon, and defying his attraction by force of its own enormous velocity, which was then no less, in one part of its mass, than one-third of the velocity of light, it entered on the other diverging arm of its course, and sped towards new immensities.

It was upon retiring that this unexpected visitant was seen for a brief period in Europe. In the course of its approach, it must have passed between us and the sun, causing a *cometic eclipse*, and, in so far, an interception of his heating rays ; but that occurred during our night.

And now what is to be made of this cometary apparition ? What is its nature ? What its relations to our system ? and what new revelation does it bring concerning the structure of the universe ? Its relations with our system appear to have been few and transitory ; and in this it resembles the probable millions of such masses, that have, since observation began, crossed the planetary orbits towards the sun, and after bending round him, gone in pursuit of some other fixed star.

No more than these three comets are known to belong, properly speaking, to the scheme dependent on our luminary—Encke's, Biela's and Halley's—but, that these do revolve round him, in fixed periods, the circumstance must be regarded in the light of an accident, their orbits being unlike any other, and having little assurance of stability ; for they cross the planetary paths, every one of them may undergo the fate of Laxel's, which, by the action of Jupiter, was first twisted from his diverging orbit in a comparatively short ellipse ; and then, after making two consecutive revolutions round the sun, so that it might have begun to deem itself a denizen, was, by the same planet twisted back again, and sent off, never to revisit us, to the chill abysses ! Strange objects, with homes so undefined—flying from star to star, twisting and winding through tortuous courses, until, perhaps, no depth of that infinite has been untraversed.—What then is your destiny to tell us ?

Of him thou tell'st, Almighty, Holy, Wise,
 Who as a skiff upon a river's tide,
 Sends thee to speed along these boundless skies,
 Or spans thy course as 'twere a hand-breadth wide.

To what new page of that infinite book are you an index? We missed, indeed, only very narrowly, an opportunity of information, which might have been not the most convenient; for the earth escaped being involved in the huge tail of our recent visitor, merely *by being fourteen days behind it.*

For one, I should have had no apprehension even in that case, of the realization of geological romances; viz. of an Equator being turned to the Pole, and the Pole to the Equator; the ocean meanwhile leaping from its ancient bed. But if that mist, thin though it was, with its next to inconceivable softness, brushed across our globe, certainly strange tumults must have occurred in our atmosphere, and probably no agreeable modification of the breathing medium of organic beings.

Right, certainly, to the most curious about comets; but prudent withal, to enquire concerning them from a greater distance than that, although one night in November, 1837, I cannot be persuaded that the earth did not venture on a similar, but comparatively small, experiment. It was, when our earth passed from the peaceful vacant spaces into that *mysterious meteor region.* The sky became inflamed and red as blood: coruscations, like auroras, darted across it, not as usual, streaming from one district, but shifting constantly, and sweeping the whole heavens.

"If there be aught throughout the pearly deep
 Of Heaven's unfathomable Ocean wide,
 That doth affect man's soul
 With wonder and delight
 Beyond the rest of vast Creation's wealth,
 'Tis *thou*, mysterious star!"

"Hence the deep vulgar deem impending fate,
 A monarch ruined, or unpeopled state."

These imperfect views of the motions, nature and physical constitution of comets, may lead us to contemplate the number, magnitudes and physical relations of the heavenly orbs, the myriads of worlds profusely spread throughout the immeasurable regions of space, and form to us the

"Canopy deck'd with gems,"

upheld by Almighty power, arranged and directed by consummate wisdom, replenished, we have every reason to believe, with intelligent and intellectual inhabitants, no doubt, occupy a higher standing among intelligent beings, endued with nobler faculties, and clothed with a brighter glory than puny man, then the magnificence of our earth vanishes, and the dignity of our nature and race appears to be absorbed in the brilliancy of the mighty and unfathomable constellation of

intellectual existence. Instead, then, of letting these views overpower our faculties or damp our energy to obtain knowledge, let them elevate the soul, awaken the ambition and invigorate the exertions of rational intelligent and immortal man.

"What cannot art and industry perform,
When Science plans the progress of their toil."*

We shall now come to observe the effects on the earth and its atmosphere, during the approach of comets to the sun, and their departure therefrom

"To a Philosopher, no circumstances, however trifling, is too minute: he finds instruction and entertainment in occurrences which are passed over by the rest of mankind, as low, trite, and indifferent; it is from the number of these particulars, which to many appear insignificant, that he is at last enabled to form general conclusions."—*Goldsmith's Citizen of the World*.

We are now arrived at, by far, the most difficult part of our subject; and, in order to do justice to which it will be necessary to premise a few general observations on Cometary Astronomy.

This important and interesting subject has occupied the pens of the master-minds of all ages, and it requires, at the present enlightened era, nothing short of giant energy to throw light upon the present mysteries of cometary influence; as the foul weeds of superstition and prejudice are still deeply rooted, and too often too in soils in which we should have thought mental culture would not have suffered them to vegetate.

There are minds engaged in seeking after truth, which, in spite of existing prejudices, believe there are causes continually in operation, which are eminently calculated, under the influence of the all-powerful Creator, and in harmony with his wisdom and goodness

"To break the sleep of elemental fire,
To rouse the power that actuates nature's frame,
Th' momentous shock, th' electric flame."

Dr. Johnson.

And one of those physical causes I have reason to believe, from the mutations and changes daily in operation around us, is attributable to cometary agency.

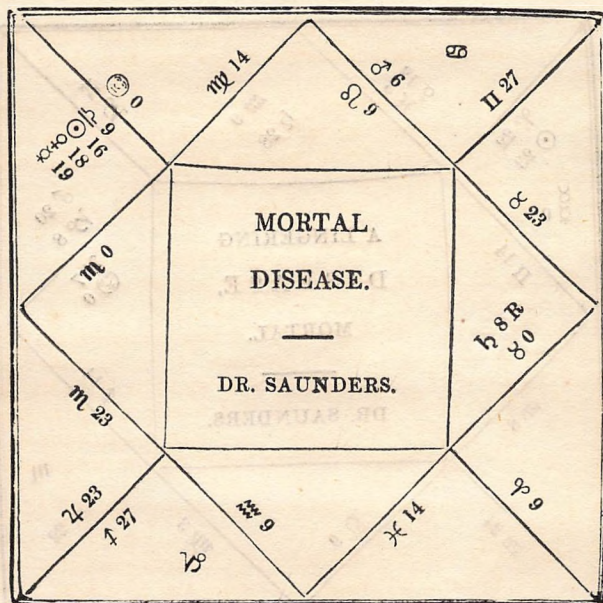
(To be continued).

* "Science is not Science till reveal'd."

FIGURE XXXIX.

A Father enquired concerning his Son. The following was the face of the Heavens.

From Dr. Saunders, Astro-Physician.



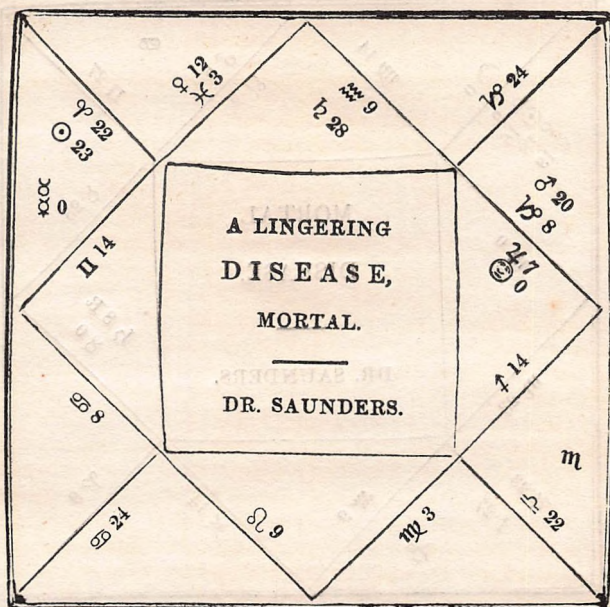
The morbidicant planets are Saturn, Venus, and Mercury.

Mars, lord of the Ascendant, in *Leo*, governing the heart, stomach, and praecordiacks, &c., afflicted by a square of *Saturn*, betokeneth sickness and pain in those parts aforesaid, consisting of tough congealed phlegm, intension of the praecordiacks, loss of appetite, &c. And forasmuch as *Mars* governeth the gall, it also importeth therein causes of glemmy flimy humours. The *Moon* beginning the sunbeams, situate under the sign of *Libra*, doth farther import disease proceeding of tartarous humours, the stone in the kidneys, and pain in the bottom of the belly, proceeding of windy inflations. As touching mortal signs, first, the lord of the Ascendant is oppressed by a pernicious square of *Saturn*. Secondly, the *Moon* beginning to be *sub radiis*. Thirdly, the *Moon* is applying to a conjunction platic of *Venus*, the lady of the 8th house. So the fatal places being three, it threateneth death, except some aid of mellifluous *Venus* or *Jupiter*; but as for *Venus*, she being lady of the 8th house, and also combust, her conjunction with the *Moon* can yield no comfort. As for *Jupiter*, he is elongated from a trine, with the lord of the Ascendant the space of 18 degrees, and therefore out of the reach of any aspect. Therefore this figure is very fatal; and so it came to pass; for within two days' space he departed, with an ulcer of apostumation under his ear, prefigured by *Saturn* in *Taurus*.

FIGURE XL.

A Gentleman ill under the following positions of the Heavens.

From Dr. Saunder's Astro-Physician.

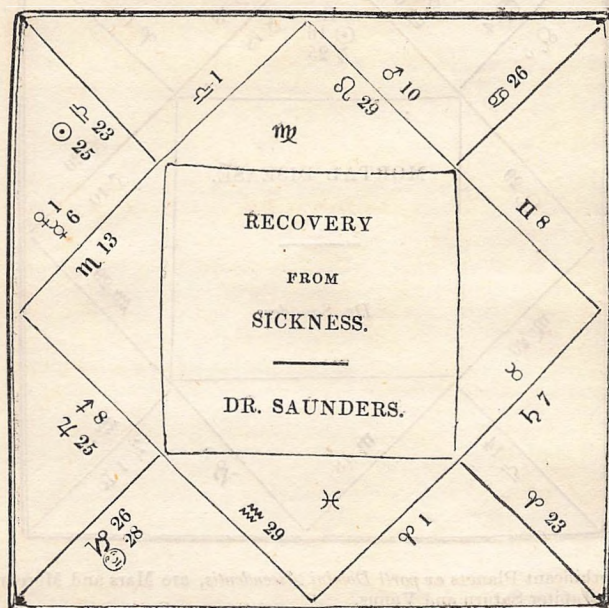


Ascendant Π Dom. Mercury and Moon, that were the significators of the sick person; the 6th house being the latter part of *Libra* with *Scorpio*, *Venus* and *Mars* rulers thereof, were the significators of the sickness, and because *Venus* was seated in a cold and moist sign, and also part of the 6th house was *Scorpio*, a sign of the same nature, being both flegmatick; and *Venus* ruling in *Scorpio*, a planet of hot and dry quality, placed in an earthy sign; for these causes, I said, the sick man's disease did proceed of choler and flegm, but flegm did predominate; and therefore I signified that his disease was likely to be an intermitting fever, which was acknowledged; and by reason that *Mercury*, significator of the sick, and *Moon*, and also *Mars*, were all placed in signs of a cold and dry nature; for this cold I told the party, that the patient was subject to be much inclined to melancholy; and likewise for that the *Moon* was lately separated from an oriental planet, my opinion was, that this disease was newly taken, and had not continued long. Now, forasmuch as *Mercury*, lord of the Ascendant, was evidently placed in some cadent house, and also in combustion, going on towards a square aspect with *Saturn*, lord of the 8th house, was elevated in the meridian angle; for these reasons I acquainted the sick man's friends that his sickness would be lingering, and at last mortal, and no hopes to be had of his recovery: all which so proved, for he continued about two months and then died of that disease which might be gathered from the distance of *Moon* from *Venus*, viz. 8 degrees.

FIGURE XLÍ.

A sick Woman applied to our Physician under this Olympial Edification.

From Dr. Saunder's Astrological Judgment on Sickness.

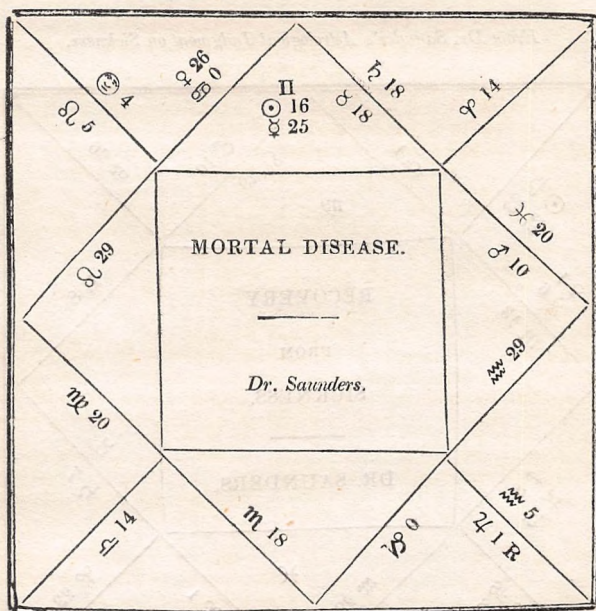


She had yellow jaundice, proceeding of obstruction of the nether orifice of the gall, together with inflammation of the liver; she was exceedingly ill, with a kind of fever heat, and felt pain in *dextro* hypocondro; and on her breast she had a breaking out of little pimples, like sine bladders; the aforesaid obstruction proceeded of the *square* of *Saturn* in *sexta domo*, the inflammation and breaking out in pimples, was proper to the Moon, her opposition to the lord of the ascendant *Mars*, placed under the dodecatemory of *Leo*, governing the stomach, liver, gall, left pap, &c. As concerning fatal signs, *Mars* lord of the orient, is afflicted by a malevolous *square* of *Saturn* on one side, and also by a *square* of *Mercury*, lord of the 8th house, on the other side; also, the *Moon* is indamaged *ex diametro martis*, and also *per quadratum Solis et Saturni*. So the fatal signs being many, it sheweth great peril, and might amuse a good artist; yet the trigon between the lord of the Ascendant and *Jupiter*, promiseth a hopeful end of the disease; and so it fell out, for she amended in short space by a potion rightly prepared, and judiciously administered unto her.

FIGURE XLII.

A Gentleman sends for his Physician, the Celipositiones being as follows :

Urina ejus subrubicunda non subsiadens.



The moribificant Planets *ex parti Domini Ascendentis*, are Mars and Mercury, *ex parte lunæ* Jupiter Saturn and Venus.

The 29th degree of *Leo* horoscopating in the east angle, governing the heart, stomach, praeordiacks, and the *Sun*, lord of the same, corrupted by a square of *Mars*, betokeneth sickness, and much pain in those parts, by superabundance of cholerick humours; the *Moon* also in the same sign of *Leo*, oppressed by a platick square of *Saturn*, and the *Moon* joined to *Venus* by a platick conjunction; it also noteth much predominancy of flegmatick humours. And as touching those parts of the body where those parts of the humors are conjested, *Venus* in *Cancer* betokeneth the breast, lungs, liver, and causing *angustiam pectoris et spirandi difficultatem*, and intention of the praeordiacks; *Saturn* in *Taurus* inporteth a cough, and rattling in the pipes and throat; *Jupiter* also opposing himself against the *Moon*, betokeneth some impostumation, or at least a disposition thereunto, proceeding of mixed humors on the panica pleura, causing pain in his side, after the manner *Phuritis non vera*. Lastly, Mercury being contaminated by a square of *Venus*, and afflicted by the lord of the Ascendant, it betokeneth a certain kind of deliriation, and disturbance of his senses, by cholerick exhalations, &c. And now concerning mortal signs; first, I find the lord of the Ascendant damaged by a square of *Mars*: secondly, I see the *Moon* infirmed by a square of *Saturn*: and, thirdly, the *Moon* afflicted by an opposition of *Jupiter*, lord of the 8th house, and withal neither the lord of the Ascendant, nor the *Moon*, applying to the friendly beams of the fortunes: therefore, small hope is to be expected but that upon the next crisis, he would depart this life; and so it fell out, for the third day following he ended his days, *Mars* then causing a crisis according to the former rule.

83. METEOROLOGY.

ON SOLAR AND LUNAR RAINBOWS, SOLAR AND LUNAR HALOES, AND OTHER
METEORIC PHENOMENA, WITH THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ELECTRICAL
CONDITIONS OF THE AIR AND WEATHER.

"Let no presuming impious railer tax
Creative Wisdom, as if aught was formed
In vain, or not for admirable ends—
Lives there a man, whose universal eye
Has swept at once the unbounded scheme of things,
Mark'd their dependence, and firm accord,
As with unfaltering accent to conclude
That *this* availeth naught?
Till such exist, let zealous praise ascend
And hymns of holy wonder, to that Power,
Whose wisdom shines as lovely in our minds,
As on our smiling eyes his servant—sun."

"Lo, these are parts of his ways."—*Job*.

The air, or atmosphere, the grand theatre in which all the phenomena described in the above title, is, in a general sense, that invisible fluid which surrounds our globe, to the altitude of nearly 50 miles; on the varied conditions of which depends not only animal but vegetable life;—the air, in fact, is one of the great and most material agents, employed in carrying on her varied and ever varying operations, in the economy of nature.

—————"I cannot go
Where universal love not smiles around."

Though the attention of Philosophers, in all ages, has been sedulously employed, by enquiries concerning the nature of the atmosphere, yet, it is only within the last century, that is, from about the year 1750, little more than the mere mechanical action of the air was discovered. Since that time, however, numerous discoveries have been made concerning the constituent parts of the atmosphere, the nature of the elastic fluids of which it is composed—its influence on animal and vegetable life, and its numerous mechanical properties—among the latter of these discoveries is that admirable property of reflecting the light of the sun, and other celestial bodies,—and its remarkable property of *refracting* both *Solar* and *Lunar* beams to our visual organs in the varied forms enumerated in the title of this Article.

The first Meteoric Phenomenon under consideration, is that splendid *Arch of Heaven*, (*l'arc-en-ciel*),

THE RAINBOW,

the first notice of which occurs in *Genesis* ix. 13 and 14, "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud." Then God, addressing Noah, said (ver. 17), "This is the token of the covenant, which I have established between me and all flesh, that is upon the earth."—The rainbow, then, ought to be a consolation to every one who believes in the existence of a Divine Being, especially when we have this assurance of the Creator himself, "While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and Summer and Winter, and day and night shall not cease. *Gen.* viii. 22.

Philosophers, before the time of Sir Isaac Newton, supposed that all light, in passing out of one medium into another of different density, was *equally* refracted under the same circumstances. But that indefatigable and circumspect observer discovered that there were *different species of light*; and that each species is so disposed as to suffer, both a different degree of refrangibility, in passing out of one

medium into another, and to excite in our minds the idea of different colours. Among the numerous experiments made by Sir Isaac Newton, to prove the refrangibility of light, was the following very interesting one, which any one, unacquainted with these phenomena, may readily make. Let a room be darkened, and the sun be permitted to shine through a hole made in the window shutter. Let the sun's rays fall upon a prism of glass (a piece of glass of a triangular form), then will the rays of light, in passing through the prism, undergo different degrees of refraction, or turned out of a straight line in different angles, by which they are separated into different rays, exhibiting, on a white screen, or sheet of paper, the following colours, in regular order; viz. *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet*. If the image refracted upon the screen be divided into 360 equal parts, the red will be 45 of such parts, the orange 27, the yellow 48, the green 60, the blue 60, the indigo 40, and the violet 80.

Light is subject to the laws both of *reflection* and *refraction*, but it is chiefly owing to the latter law that the phenomena to be described are attributable. A ray of light is said to be refracted when it is turned out of a straight line, by passing from a rare to a denser medium, as it is termed *refracted*, or *bent* toward a perpendicular line, to the surface of the denser medium.

Now the line which a ray of light describes before it enters either a denser or a rarer medium is called the *incident ray*, and that which it describes after it has entered another medium is termed the *refracted ray*.

The angle comprehended between the incident ray and the perpendicular is called the *angle of incidence*, and that between the refracted ray and the perpendicular, is called the *angle of refraction*.

Having shewn that a ray of light, in passing through a prism, is separated into its component colours, the *red ray* being the least refrangible will fall nearest to the perpendicular line, and form the red part in the spectrum, and also in the rainbow: next in degree of refrangibility is the orange, which is farther from the perpendicular, or the second in the rainbow; then follows the yellow, &c. till we arrive at the *violet*, which has the greatest refrangibility.

Now as rainbows are formed by the rays of the Sun passing through falling drops of rain, the rays, after entering the drop, become refracted at the bottom of it, and are reflected to the upper portion, where they undergo another refraction, where they are divided into the several sorts of rays, as in passing through the prism, that ray nearest to the perpendicular will be the least refracted, or forming an angle of about 40 degrees, this forms the *red ray*, or the underside of the bow: the most refrangible ray makes an angle of about 42 degrees, hence the upper edge of the bow, the *violet*. But the ray of light is found to be reflected a second time in the drop of falling rain, and hence the least angle that a ray can make with the perpendicular after *two reflections*, and consequently *two refractions* is about 51 degrees, and the greatest angle 54 degrees. Hence the breadth of the bow is about 3 degrees. But we frequently see two bows, the order of the colours of which is reversed, and the distance between the two bows about $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. Were the sun a mere point such would be the actual magnitude of the bows, but as the sun itself subtends an angle of half a degree, it is evident that both the bows and the space between them, will be greatly increased. Upon this principle are formed both *lunar rainbows*, *solar and lunar haloes*, and other luminous appearances.

These phenomena are very interesting to witness, but, if we *only* witness them, they will be found of very little utility. The time when they appear must be when the sun, or moon, shines during the time the rain is falling, and the heavier the rain, that is, the larger the drops, the more powerful will be the *reflections* and *refractions* of the sun's rays, and, consequently, the more perfect will be the bow, and the more brilliant the colours. These, like all other phenomena of this nature, have their uses, and they are either indications of fair or foul weather.—The following adage is common, but significant,—

“A rainbow in the morning
Is the shepherd's warning.”

That is, by its appearance is denoted the breaking up of the *nimbus cloud* into the *cumulus*, from which showers may be expected, at intervals, during the day; hence the warning of the “Bow,” which is always depicted on the rain cloud, on the op-

posite side of the observer to the sun, that is, the spectator is between the sun and the "Bow." But, another adage—

"A rainbow at night,
Is the shepherd's delight."

Because it usually denotes the discontinuance of showers, and is the prelude to succeeding fine weather. Thus far the formation and usefulness of the *solar rainbow*.

THE LUNAR RAINBOW

is a more rare, and, consequently, a most interesting spectacle. This generally takes place after the Moon has passed her first Quarter, when, during showery weather, it often happens that the clouds are so situated as to leave an opening, in which the Moon is situated, and the rest of the sky cloudy—if rain be falling at the time a "Bow" (of less brilliant colours than the solar bow, as the Moon's rays are much less brilliant than those of the Sun), will be seen upon the opposite cloud, formed in precisely the same manner as the Solar bow, and remaining a greater or less time visible, as the clouds move with greater or less rapidity. But little is known of the use of the lunar "Bow," and no old adage is to be met with of a similar character to the two preceding. But from very recent observations it would appear that they are indicators of unsettled weather; that is, that the air is nearly or completely saturated with moisture, and that falling and boisterous weather is at hand.

About nine or ten years ago I witnessed, for the first, and last time, one of these rare phenomena, and the weather, for several days following, was boisterous and exceedingly wet. Two similar phenomena were seen, in the North of England, by a clergyman of accurate observation. The first of these appeared on the 16th of November, 1845, and was followed by tempestuous and wet weather. The second appeared on the 15th of December, and was succeeded by a long series of tempestuous weather, as the great destruction of coast property and human life, but too sadly testify.

If, then, the Solar "Bow" appears to remind poor fallen man of his covenant with his Maker, and besides indicates that the *worst* is past, let us hail the "*Bow in the cloud*" with thankful hearts and joyful tongues! And, on the contrary, if the "Moon Bow" indicates *more downfall*, and the *devastating storm*, let us take the *heavenly indication* as a timely warning, and bestir ourselves to avert the threatening danger.

SOLAR AND LUNAR HALOES.

These interesting phenomena, though formed in a similar manner to rainbows, are seen *around* the luminous bodies, and not on the opposite side of the heavens—they are, no doubt, generated upon planes of vapour, both by refraction and reflection, of the solar or lunar light, or upon beds of snowy crystals, at a considerable elevation in the atmosphere, as the halo sometimes appears when the vapour is scarcely visible. The diameter of the single solar and lunar halo is generally about 25 degrees, but sometimes a double halo appears of about 45 degrees in diameter: sometimes other circles will appear intersecting the original ones, indicating most manifestly *different planes of vapour*, differently inclined to those upon which the original halo appeared, inclined to one another, probably from different currents of air, pervaded by different currents of electricity, and hence caused double reflections and double refractions of the rays of light. In the points of intersection of the variously inclined circles, many of which frequently exhibit the prismatic colours vividly, bright patches of light are frequently to be seen, to all appearance, resembling either the Sun or Moon, as the case may be, if seen in the intersections of the circles round the former luminary, they are termed *parahelia* or *mock-suns*; if in the latter, *paraselenæ*. These *parahelia* and *paraselenæ* are generally of a dull silvery color.

These *atmospheric phenomena* I have considered with considerable attention, for several years, and generally find them to precede the action of the barometer, by from 12 to 18 hours, to be at all seasons of the year *harbingers of falling weather*, and sometimes of *storms, hurricanes*, and other fearful phenomena. After long periods

of drought, these phenomena are often very brilliant, and consist of several intersecting circles of highly prismatic colours, shewing that the air has then arrived at its maximum state of refracting properties, and as the air becomes more saturated with moisture, these beautiful phenomena gradually diminish in brilliancy, and finally disappear; condensation of vapour still going on rapidly, till, in about the times above mentioned, actual deposition takes place, and fine weather is almost, thus suddenly, succeeded by foul.

I have here tabulated some of these beautiful appearances, and hope observers, who may in future accord similar phenomena, will also record the previous as well as the subsequent states of the weather.

YEAR.	DATE.	HALOES.	WEATHER SUCCEEDING.
1835	July 1,	Lunar, with two paraselenæ	Rain at 10 P. M. on the 2nd; and thunder storm on the 2nd in Bedfordshire.
..	.. 4,	Lunar	Rain at 5 P. M. on the 5th; much heavy rain in Cumberland.
..	.. 27,	Solar, with prismatic colours	Thunder and heavy rain on the 28th; on the night of the 27th there was much silent lightning and clear sky.
1837	Jan. 13,	Solar and Lunar,	Rain on the 14th and 18th.
..	.. 17,	Solar and Lunar, with clouded rays	
..	.. 30,	Solar, with 3 paraselia, and coloured circles	
..	Dec. 6,	Lunar, very large	A strong gale from the W. with thunder and lightning on the day preceding, and rain on the day following.
1838	July 29,	Solar and Lunar, with prismatic colours	Rain on the following day.
1840	Feb. 9,	Solar at 10 A. M., Lunar at 8 P. M.	Showery day, thunder storm on the 30th.
..	.. 11,	Double Solar, highly coloured about 2 P. M.	Rain during the night of the 9th, amounting to .12 of an inch.
..	Aug. 13,	Lunar, and two paraselenæ	Rain during the night.
..	.. 15,	Lunar, with 2 paraselenæ	Heavy rain in the night.
..	.. 16,	Lunar, with 2 paraselenæ, highly coloured	On the 16th, rain .75 inch.
			On the 17th, rain .04 do.
			On the 18th, rain .19 do.
			.98, or nearly an inch of rain, with gales.

The following Notices are from the United States of America.

1840	Jan. 12,	Lunar.	Snow on the two following days.
..	.. 26,	Solar.	1st day cloudy, 2nd snow, 3rd rain.
..	Feb. 2,	Solar.	Snow on the following day.
..	.. 17,	Lunar.	1st and 2nd days cloudy, 3rd rain.
..	Mar. 12,	Lunar.	1st day cloudy, 2nd fair, 3rd snow.
..	April 2,	Solar.	1st day cloudy, 2nd rain.
..	.. 13,	Lunar.	next two days partially cloudy.
..	.. 16,	Solar and Lunar.	1st day cloudy, 2nd heavy rain.
..	June 3,	Lunar.	1st day cloudy, 2nd fair, 3rd rain.
..	Aug. 12,	Solar.	rain.
..	.. 13,	Solar.	rain.
..	.. 15,	Lunar.	next day rain.
..	.. 17,	Lunar.	next day fair, 2nd rain.
..	Sept. 1,	Solar.	next day rain.
..	.. 7,	Lunar.	rain next day.
..	Oct. 8,	Lunar.	rain next day.
..	Nov. 3 to 7,	Lunar.	rain on the 8th, 9th, and 10th.
..	.. 11,	Lunar.	1st day fair, 2nd rain.
..	Dec. 4, 5,	Lunar.	snow on the 6th.

Having given several notices, in various years, in England, and one entire year in America, (examples might be multiplied one hundred fold), I think it may be fairly asserted that both Solar and Lunar haloes are correct prognosticators of falling weather.

The following prognostications of falling weather of *Minna Troil*, in the *Pirate*, are much to the purpose, as they mention *haloes* or *weather-gaws*.—"The morning mist lies heavy upon yonder chain of isles, nor has it permitted us, since day-break, even a glimpse of Fitful Head, the lofty cape that concludes yon splendid range of mountains. The fowls are winging their way to the shore, and the shell-drake seems, through the mist, so large as the scarf. See, the very *shear-waters* and *louxis* are making to the cliff for shelter. See, the air is close and sultry, though the season is yet so early, and the day so calm, that not a windlestraw moves on the heath. See, how heavy the clouds fall every moment; and see *those weather-gaws* that streak the lead-coloured map with partial gleams of faded red and purple. The STORM WHICH THOSE SIGNS ANNOUNCE WILL BE A DREADFUL ONE." *Pirate*, vol. i. p. 58 and 59.

The next phenomenon that claims our attention is that incomparably beautiful scene of night,

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This beautiful phenomenon seems to have been first placed on record in March, 1716. *Auroræ* were very common between the years 1760 and 1785, during which period many remarkably vivid displays are on record.

Another period of these splendid appearances was between 1827 and 1840, during which period I observed many remarkably rich displays, some of which exhibited various tints, rising from a broad white arch, embracing the northern horizon, below which appears a cloud of dense blackness. The displays exhibit an infinite variety of forms and colours, from the most delicate white streamers to others of a blood-red colour, tipped with a smoky black, to which Dr. Halley gave the name of "Burning spears!" Sometimes the columns of light follow each other as rapidly as "the spokes of a wheel in quick motion." One of this beautiful description was seen in various places in England, on the 13th of March, 1833, between eight and ten o'clock at night. The columns of light were of a bright yellow, and from their peculiar and rapid motion had a very beautiful appearance. The columns passed rapidly from N.E. to W. with perpendicular motion. The sky was clear, and freezing sharply, with a fresh wind from S. E.

The information as to the weather either preceding or following *auroræ* is very scanty; a few tabulated records, from scattered observations, may serve to shew their indications, which are generally of a similar nature to those of haloes, but probably less to be depended upon as prognostications.

The following displays are selected from scattered observations.

YEAR.	DATE.	NATURE OF DISPLAY.	PLACE.	WEATHER FOLLOWING.
1837	Feb. 18,	brilliant, very red and gorgeous	Gosport	wet on the same, and following day.
..	April 27,	very small	Gosport	1st and 2nd days fair.
..	Aug. 25,	yellow, and small	Gosport	rain, gale, lightning and thunder on the 26th.
..	Nov. 5,	very grand and rich	Gosport	fair weather.
..	.. 12,	less splendid	Gosport	fair weather.
..	.. 15,	splendid	Gosport	fair weather.
1840	Jan. 4,	of splendid silver lustre	Onondaga, Unit. States	fair weather.
..	March 25,	a moral arch	Lowville, U. S.	snow crystals 33 hours after the disappearance.
..	May 29,	very splendid luminous undulations	Cambridge, Washington	rain in 54 hours after, with lightning.

YEAR.	DATE.	NATURE OF DISPLAY.	PLACE.	WEATHER FOLLOWING.
1840	Aug. 10,	beautiful and sublime	Onondaga, U. S.	rain next day.
..	Sept. 25,	very singular, with "dippers,"	Onondaga, U. S.	fair weather.
1842	April 18,	splendid	Albany, U. S.	fair weather.
..	June 4,	white	Rochester, U. S.	fair weather.
..	July 31,	splendid	Albany, U. S.	preceded by thunder and lightning, and succeeded by fair weather.

Now it appears that *haloes* are more certain indications of falling weather than *auroræ*. *Haloes* occur in the higher region of the clouds, and are generally depicted upon strata of cloudy attenuated vapour, or minute stratus clouds, and hence they may appear and disappear several times in a day, indicating the rapid changes of the refractive conditions of the air, or the greater or less quantity of condensed vapour, or snow *spiculae*. *Auroræ* appear sometimes either to follow, or accompany great falls of temperature, that often take place in warm weather after storms, and hence, they not so much indicate approaching changes, but rather to accompany or succeed a change already taken place. *Auroræ* therefore are not to be considered as signs of stormy periods, but rather as an effect, or an accompaniment of certain atmospheric changes. Hence, also, *electrical* changes, to which class *auroræ* belong, are sometimes antecedent, and frequently the cause of storms, rather than the consequent.

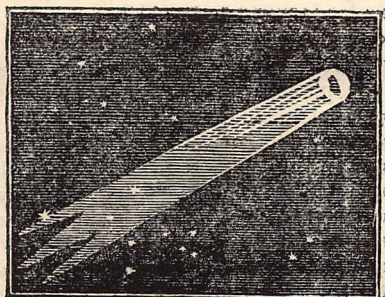
As the *Aurora Borealis*, or broad arch of horizontal light, always extends to equal distances on each side of the *magnetic meridian*, I consider, that the Northern lights are generated by the superabundant magnetism of the earth, more particularly as the magnetic and electric fluids, are, with some modifications, "chemically considered as gaseous substances of a homogeneous quality."

The height of the *aurora borealis* has been variously computed from one hundred to seven hundred miles above the earth's surface, and consequently far beyond the limits of our atmosphere, but this opinion, as well as those relating to its *nature* and *cause*, are alike *unsatisfactory*. Well digested facts are still wanted to form an exact and satisfactory theory on the subject.

84. HOW TO MESMERIZE YOURSELF.

Take a piece of charcoal and make a round black spot on a white wall, then take your seat in a chair about six feet off, and fix your eyes steadily on the spot. If you are of a nervous, excitable temperament, you will fall into what is called mesmeric sleep. This experiment, and similar ones have been successfully tried, and they prove, beyond a doubt, that the "mysterious fluid" is all moonshine; the pretended mesmeric sleep being caused by fatigue of the optic nerve, and of that portion of the brain with which it is connected.—*Philadelphia Mercury*.

THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF COMETS,

(Continued from page 158.)

Astronomers tell us that comets, like planets, gravitate towards the sun, which leads us to enquire,

1st, Is gravitation an actual or only a contingent fact in nature?

To answer this question it will be necessary to take a view of the planetary bodies; of which, we can only reason as to their forms, their motions and arrangements; but even, within this brief range, every step we take is full of design, power, wisdom, and intelligence. For instance, the forms of the planets are, without an exception, spheroidal, which form appears to us best adapted to their motions, whether in their orbits or on their axes; that form seems also best adapted for the equal diffusion of light, while it furnishes the most commodious residence for its inhabitants. But here the reflective mind naturally enquires, was there any physical necessity for the spheroidal form? Yes, says the book-taught philosopher, "the spheroidal figure of the planets results from their motions!" Now, suppose we ask this learned Doctor in the physical sciences, for the purpose of merely satisfying the cravings of the mind upon this abstruse physical point of enquiry, "What evidence is there that the planets were not of the spheroidal figure at the moment of their organization as well as at the present moment?" The answer is, "The planets did not possess solidity on their first formation, and hence, by being rapidly whirled round on their axes, they would naturally increase in their equinoctial dimensions, and produce a consequent shortening of their Polar axes." To pursue this subject further would involve us in metaphorical difficulties. Hence, I think, one has as much right to allege that the spheroidal form was given to the Planets prior to their being put in motion, as another has to assert that motion generated their spheroidal form, for it is a well known fact in motion that all bodies revolve upon their shorter axes. Let us enquire, then, if the Planets were not spheroidal originally, what were their original figure, and what the nature of their motions? Had they been cubes, or any other irregu-

larly shaped figures, how did they revolve till they acquired the spheroidal forms? Will the word *gravitation* answer all these questions? Oh, yes! replies the very sound philosopher, "all planetary and cometary bodies gravitate towards the sun! and, consequently, by their revolutions, acquire the spheroidal figure." Secondly, Is gravitation essential to matter? This seems to be equally as difficult to prove as the last fact. If gravitation is not essential to matter, then every advantage resulting from this principle in nature, as well as from the particular law which it observes, may fairly and reasonably be attributed to design alone.

Design also appears equally manifest both in the motion and the arrangement of the planets. May we not infer that comets also are the result of design, both as to their natures, motions and peculiarities? This I think appears evident from that astounding fact in nature, particularly manifested in the motions of the comets, viz. the centripetal (or centre-seeking,) and the centrifugal (or centre-flying) from forces, so exactly counter-balancing each other upon that general law, so far as yet determined—that *all bodies attract each other in the direct ratio of their masses, and in the inverse ratio of the square of their distances*. That attraction is an inherent property of nature, which, apparently without any impulse, or any material line of communication, causes separate particles, and distant masses, to approach each other, is demonstrable by numerous facts. The approximating tendency of light bodies oppositely electrified, and also the opposite poles of the magnetic needles, when presented to each other, give visible exemplifications of the fact. The same property too is manifested either in two drops of water, or two globules of mercury, which combine together and form one drop or globule, upon being brought nearly into contact. Also the tendency of drops of water while falling in rain, or of small quantities of mercury poured upon a table, or other flat surface, to form a spherical figure, will enable us to attempt an explanation of the way in which planetary bodies assume a spherical form, viz. the inherent attractive property of matter, which, from what we have shewn above, to adopt this configuration; because, from what we see, in things around us, admits of a nearer approximation of all the parts to the centre of attraction than any other. Again, this property or weight of gravity, which is so demonstrably exhibited in all objects around us, forms an additional proof that a liability to be attracted by matter is the characteristics of every thing material. That mutual attraction subsists between the planets is an established fact, upon this stated law of gravitation; and that this attractive principle also exerts an influence, not only in producing but also in regulating planetary motion, is a fact also well ascertained.

According to La Place, the circumstance of the radius vector of the planets and comets describing equal areas in equal times, while revolving in their elliptic orbits round the sun, proves that these bodies are constantly attracted towards the sun, that force diminishing as the square of the distances increases; hence, this diminishing attractive force must ultimately arrive at a minimum, at which point a comet will leave the attractive force of the sun of our system and become obedient to the law of gravitation of the system of which it will then form an integral portion, and round the sun of which system it will be

impelled, seems very probable, according to laws similar to those which regulate the Copernican system.

It is also obvious to every reflective mind, that if mutual attraction was the only force in nature, planetary bodies, instead of revolving round each other, would rapidly concentrate into one adhering mass. All the bodies of the system would rapidly be drawn to the sun, which La Place estimates at 600 times the mass of all the planets of the Solar System put together.

Comets, then, being found to obey Kepler's law of planetary motion, viz., "*The radius vector of the comet passes over equal areas in equal times.*" This appears to us to be a necessary fact; but our acquaintance with *gravitation as a principle*, and its *modus operandi* in nature, as a mode of action, both in Planetary and Cometary Astronomy, leaves us still in the dark as to what gravitation itself really is, and how it operates. Hence, then, we come to this conclusion, that there is abundant evidence of a superior mind to design, of unlimited wisdom to govern, and of infinite power to sustain, displayed in the formation, the motions, and the arrangement both of planetary and cometary bodies.

Seeing, then, that both planetary and cometary forms and motions are all ordered according to certain laws, cognizable by man, it becomes an interesting inquiry whether comets, bodies possessing so little density, moving with such almost incredible velocities, and in such very eccentric orbits, are merely the results of chance, or additional proofs of the power and wisdom of the Deity. That they are additional proofs of creative wisdom is manifest in the similarity of their construction, and the apparent effects on our earth and atmosphere in their passage through our system and departure out of it. A still further proof of design is that none of the paths of comets, whose elements have yet been calculated, lie in the plane of the ecliptic, or even very near to it, and hence there is very little probability, as demonstrated in the figure, page 33, of the earth's coming in collision with any of them—such a phenomenon would be at variance with the perfections of the Creator.

Comets, then, may be considered regularly organized bodies—traversing space according to the laws of planetary motion, so long as they remain within the attractive force of our sun—and then obeying the laws of other systems, into which they may enter, previously to their return to our system. Hence comets appear to be bodies composed of gaseous matter,—traversing system after system—impelled along in their eccentric orbits by the Almighty hand of Him who framed them, and by this means answering all the beneficial purposes of universal vitality and continued reproductiveness; and hence, with the Poet, we exclaim,

"Roll on, thou Child of wedded time and space,
Eccentric offspring of eternal power,
Be thy portent to us good or ill—
Thou may'st be light incomprehensible!
A moral messenger enjoined to check
Our mind's poor vanity, and crush our will!"

And hence we may venture to affirm that

"Sapiens deminabitur astris."

Having stated that comets do not always keep within the attraction of our sun, I shall briefly state my reasons for such an assertion.

Suppose we take Halley's, the best known one of the long-period comets, for our illustration, and we find that comet requires two months to pass from its node to its perihelion, a distance of about 6000 diameters of the earth, or 48 millions of miles. Now, were the comet to travel with uniform velocity, it would require two years to reach the orbit of Jupiter, and two and a third to reach the orbit of Saturn. But as comets, like planets, *move over equal areas in equal times*, it must move from the sun with a diminished velocity; and hence it would require three years to reach the orbit of Jupiter, from the sun, a distance of nearly 500 millions of miles. But it must be borne in mind that Halley's comet requires upwards of 37 years to arrive at its *aphelion*, or greatest distance from the sun! at the end of which period, the comet must have arrived at the almost inconceivable distance of more than *four thousand millions of miles!* or two and a half times the distance of the planet Herschel, which is supposed to be the boundary of our Solar System.

At that incredible distance it appears to have plunged into the abyss of space; to have gone far beyond the attractive power of our "God of Day;" and hence it appears highly probable, that the comet, thus situated, is moving in some other orbit, under the influence of some other sun, the centre of another system (by us termed a fixed star), which astronomers conclude give out light and heat, and probably electricity, or some other powerful principle of nature, in the same, or a similar, manner as our "Ruler of the Day."*

A violent meteoric action is commonly found to predominate during cometary visitations, generally producing heat and drought on their approach to the sun, and cold, wet, storms, earthquakes, and other violent meteoric action, during their presence, and on their departure from our system.

M. Arago, the most profound Meteorologist in Paris, has taken a great deal of pains to draw out a table of comets from 1802 to 1831, to shew that comets do not affect the temperature of our seasons, though, says he, "this reminds us of the fine comet of 1811; the high temperature of that year, the abundant harvest that followed, and, above all, the excellent qualities of the wine of that comet."† "I am not then ignorant," continues Arago, "that I shall have many prejudices to combat, in establishing that neither the comet of 1811, nor any other one known, has ever occasioned on our globe the slightest change in our seasons." "This opinion is founded upon a minute examination, or an attentive discussion of all the elements of the problem; while the opposite sentiment, however extended it may be, is the fruit of vague appearances, and without any real consistency: I shall first discuss the facts, the theoretical considerations will follow."

* It has been computed that Sirius, the nearest of the fixed stars, is at no less a distance than about forty-two billions of miles from our sun. That it is a sun about fourteen times as large as the sun of our system, and therefore giving out light and heat, according to the planetary bodies by which it is probably surrounded.

† I have been assured by several wine merchants in the city of London, that the wine of the vintage of 1811, commonly called "the Comet wine," is worth more by £40. or £50. per pipe, than that of any other vintage.

"It is said," continues Arago, "that comets impart warmth to our globe by their presence. Well, then nothing is more easy to be verified. Are not the thermometers consulted, in all the observatories of Europe, several times daily? Do they not keep an exact registry there of all the comets that appear?" Then follows a Table of all the years, from 1803 to 1831, giving the mean temperature of each year, and drawing the following conclusions from the Table. "We have now before us the elements of the case. Thence let us remark that the year 1805, with its two comets, was one of those having the most moderate temperature; that 1808 should be considered as a cold year, although few years have shewn so many comets (four small ones) in the space of so few days. That the coldest year in the Table, 1829, was marked by the appearance of one comet; that 1831, when no comet shewed itself, enjoyed a much higher temperature than 1819, which reckoned three comets, one of which was very brilliant; and in the presence of all these facts, none can believe the calorific influence of comets to be an established truth. Another observation must not be omitted, which is, that cold years are generally cloudy, and with an overcast sky, the most brilliant comet may pass without being perceived."

Now with all deference to M. Arago, I beg leave to differ from him in the method of ascertaining the influence of a comet on the temperature of the earth and its atmosphere. It affords no just criterion of cometary influence to take the mean temperature of the year, because the increase of temperature on the approach of a comet would be counterbalanced by the increase of cold on the comet's departure, in taking the yearly average. It appears to me to be the fairest way, to form a real estimation of a comet's influence, to take the temperature of the months during which the comet is approaching the sun, and comparing that temperature with the corresponding months of those years in which no comets are visible. For example, take the month of August, 1811, and we find the temperature lower than August, 1810, the comet not being at that time visible. In September, 1811, we also find the temperature 4 degrees higher, than September, 1810; but in September, 1811, we find the temperature 4 degrees higher than any September since 1802; the max. temperature of 1802 was 74 degrees, in 1811 the max. temperature was 70 degrees, in all the intermediate years the temperature was from 63 degrees to 67 degrees. In November, 1811, we find the temperature 63 degrees, 9 degrees higher than 1810 and the twenty previous years, and 7 degrees higher than any succeeding till 1834. In December, 1811, we find the temperature slightly increased over the year 1810, and the two succeeding years, 1812 and 1813; we find, also, that this comet was not only introduced to us by a greater heat, but by a series of storms and other remarkable phenomena. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th of April, the thermometer was 73 degrees, with a thunder storm, attended by heavy rain and hail. May was a wet and remarkable month. The thermometer was at 76 degrees on the 26th. On the 12th, there was a violent storm at Bonsall, in the Peak of Derbyshire, of a very singular character; it extended about six miles in length, and only 400 or 500 yards in breadth, tearing up plantations, twisting the tops off the trunks of trees, strewing them in all directions to the distance of 50 or 100 yards.

This was also attended by a most tremendous hail storm, hailstones and lumps of ice measured from 9 to 12 inches in circumference! Thunder storms occurred in eight days, between the 12th and the end of the month. On the 27th, in Shropshire, the storm and flood were the greatest ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants. "Many acres were covered by the Deluge, and in some places, the course of the Severn was actually changed." June was also remarkable for displays of auroræ boreales, storms, sudden rising of the tides, &c. At Plymouth, on the 8th of June, 1811, about four in the morning, there was a rising of the tide in the shape of what is called a *boar*. It rose again at six, seven, and nine o'clock, and was then quiet; the wind was variable, but mostly S. W. During the operation of the boar it thundered and lightened excessively—at Worcester, there was a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, about 11 o'clock A.M., it was remarked to be equal to the one on the 27th of May, except the hail. On the 16th, at Maplethorpe, in Lincolnshire, and at North Court, Kent, serious effects of lightning. On the 19th July, there was a tremendous storm in Sussex: and on the 28th, a storm burst over Yorkshire, and "as the family of Mr. Robinson, of South Park, near Headon, was sitting in his parlour, after supper, the lightning entered the room, and Mr. S. Robinson, aged 28 years, who was sitting with his head close to the bell-handle, which served as a conductor to the electric fluid, was instantly struck dead."

"The lightning," observes the late Mr. Adams, an excellent and practical Meteorologist, residing at Edmonton, "was more awful and destructive during this season than it has been for a series of years past."

The comet of 1792 was ushered into the field of observation by one of the most tremendous hurricanes on record, except that of 1703,* which this is said to have much resembled. "On the 26th of January, 1793, at Plymouth, the tide rose 2 feet higher than usual, and the lower part of the town was entirely overflowed. The sea, which, in the sound, was tremendously grand, made a clear breach over St. Nicholas' Island, and at Fisher's-Nose, over the lower batteries of the citadel, forming an object sublime and awful to a degree; for some hours before day-break; the sea several times made a clear breach of many feet higher than the Eddystone lighthouse." The temperature of January, February, and March, this year, was 5 degrees higher than the three preceding and three succeeding years—for these things there must have been an adequate existing cause, and the only cause cognizable by man is the approach of a comet. The mean temperature of the above mentioned differs very little from that of ordinary years, in consequence of a greater degree of cold being experienced on a comet's departure, a circumstance, which is eminently calculated not to affect the annual mean heat: but corresponding months of comet-years, and a list of no-comet-years may readily be made by any person who will take the trouble to keep a daily register of a few consecutive years.

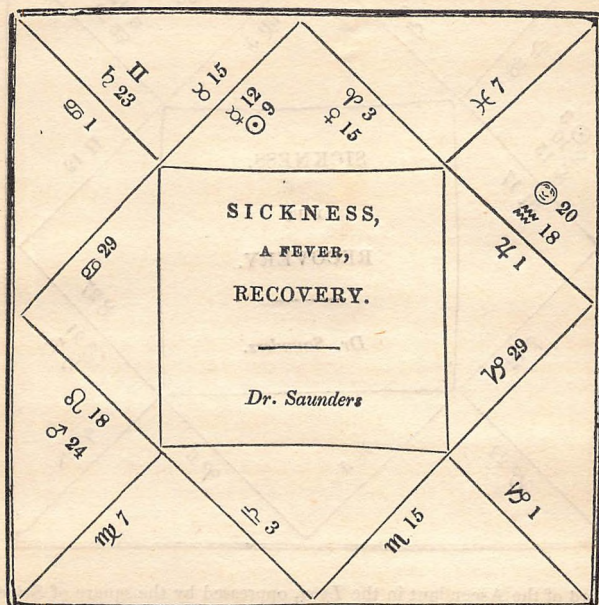
(To be continued.)

* In this storm of wind many hundreds of lives were lost, and more than a million pounds worth of property destroyed.

FIGURE XLIII.

A Gentlewoman consulted her Physician under the following Constellation.

From Dr. Saunder's Astro-Physician.



This gentlewoman had a fever, and was exceedingly ill at her stomach, with a trembling at her heart, proceeding of melancholy adust; she had many cholerick ejectives both upward and downward; the next day she had a fit, and all the symptoms were intended; the next day following she began to amend, and her looseness and vomiting staid, and she took her rest more quietly, and her stomach amended. As concerning fatal signs, the Moon, lady of the oriental section, scited in the house of Death, and there also greatly damnified by a malicious square of Saturn and the Sun, and also opposed *ex diametro*, by the contagious irradiation of furious Mars, imported no small fear, or danger of death; yet the Lady of the Ascendant returning her face to the friendly trygon of Venus her benevolent rays, she obtained a merciful indulgence, and for that time a free delivery from her affronting adversaries. God, the author of all goodness, so disposing, who ruleth at his Divine will and pleasure, to whom be all glory and praise for evermore.

FIGURE XLIV.

A Gentlewoman applied to her Physician under the following figure.

From Dr. Saunder's Judgment on Diseases.



Mars, lord of the Ascendant in the *Lyon*, oppressed by the square of Saturn, the Moon, the Sun, Mercury and Venus, betokeneth great distemperament of the stomach, especially by cold, flegmatick and watery humours; she had a slimy water, that in great abundance flowed out of her mouth, every way, signified by the square of the Moon and Saturn in *Taurus*, afflicting the lord of the horoscope, Mercury combust in *Scorpio*, afflicting the lord of the Ascendant, betokeneth the aforesaid distemperature to proceed of rising of the matrix, commonly called *suffocatio matricis*, with much windy superfluities, produced of retention of her monthly courses; Venus afflicting the Moon and lord of the Ascendant, importeth the stone, or else some flegmatic humour, concreted and settled in *partibus sub ditione scorpii*; she felt also cold in the neck, or pole, prefigured by a square of Saturn, and the Moon with the lord of the horoscope. As concerning fatal observations; first, the Lord of the Ascendant is in square with Saturn; secondly, in a square with Sol; thirdly, the Moon is in conjunction platic with Saturn; fourthly, in a platic opposition of the Sun; and, fifthly, in a square of Mars, whereby it appeareth that the disease is very difficult to be cured: but yet the friendly trine, wherein the lord of the Ascendant applieth to the salutarious rays of the benignant Jupiter, there resteth hope of amends, after a long and chronical conflictation, as she after did.

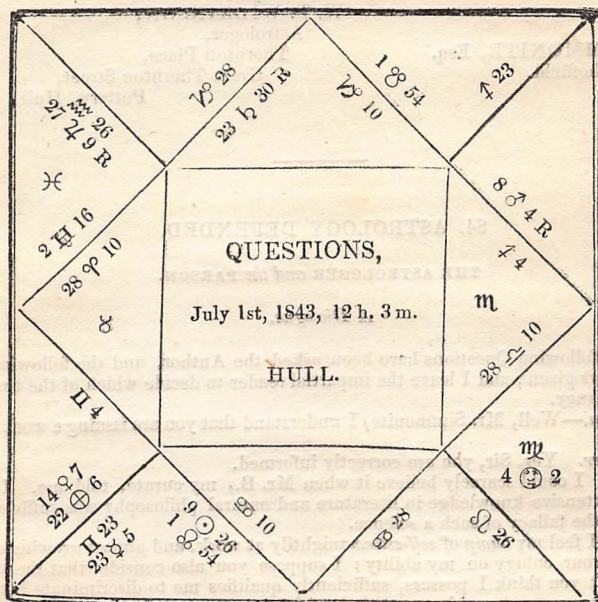
Hull, July 24th, 1846.

Dear Sir,

I enclose you a Horary Figure, which I think fully demonstrates the "Practicability and usefulness of the Science Horary Astrology," and the great benefits that would result from the universal admission of that branch of the Celestial Science.

FIGURE XLV.

18 h. 42 m. A. R. M. C.

*First Question.*

Shall we do well in the house and business we have just taken ?

1st, Herschel, ruler of the 12th, perigrine, near the cusp of the 1st; 2nd, Saturn, ruler of the 10th and 11th houses, in square of the Ascendant; 3rd, the Sun perigrine, in opposition to Saturn; 4th, Mars retrograde, in square to the Moon; 5th, Venus perigrine, in opposition to Mars; 6th, Mars, ruler of the 1st, disposed of by Jupiter, ruler of the 8th and 12th; 7th, Jupiter disposed of by Herschel, and both located in the 12th; 8th, the unfortune node of the Moon near the 10th house; 9th, the Moon applying to square of Venus, Part of Fortune, and Mercury. The above positions clearly shewed the business would prove a *failure*, and so it did.

Second Question.

Shall we have good health ?

1st, Herschel, ruler of the 12th, perigrine, afflicts the 1st; 2nd, the Sun, ruler of the 6th house, is in square to Herschel and opposition to Saturn; 3rd, Saturn in square to the 1st; 4th, the Sun in square to the 1st; 5th, Mars, ruler of the 1st, retrograde in the 8th, in square to the Moon in the 6th house. The number of evil aspects shewed they would not have good health. So it proved.

*Third Question.**How long shall we stay in the house?*

Mars, ruler of the 1st house, in a Common Sign, and succedant house, has nearly 15 degrees to pass over before he comes to the cusp of the 9th house, and opposition of Venus; Mars having a retrograde motion of about 58 minutes, causing a delay of one month, I told them they would leave in less than 18 months. They left the house January 6th, 1845, having lost £150.

Yours most truly,

W. F. WILKINSON,

Astrologer,

Thornton Place,

Great Thornton Street,

Pottery, Hull.

W. J. SIMMONITE, Esq.
Sheffield.

84. ASTROLOGY DEFENDED.

THE ASTROLOGER and the PARSON.

A Dialogue.

All the following Questions have been asked the Author, and the following are the Answers given; and I leave the impartial reader to decide which of the two has the ascendancy.

1. *Parson.*—Well, Mr. Simmonite, I understand that you are issuing a work upon Astrology.

Astrologer. Yes, Sir, you are correctly informed.

2. *Par.* I could scarcely believe it when Mr. B., my curate, told me. I said, Mr. S's. extensive knowledge in literature and natural philosophy was sufficient to shew him the fallacy of such a science.

Astro. I feel my *bump of self-esteem* mightily at work, and almost growing out of itself, by your eulogy on my ability; I suppose you also consider that the knowledge, that you think I possess, sufficiently qualifies me to discriminate between right and wrong, and enables me to judge of the truth or otherwise of the doctrines I have so long studied, and which I now endeavour, with all Christian feeling, to promulgate among my fallen fellow-creatures?

3. *Par.* Yes, decidedly so. But whether those doctrines are true or not is another question.

Astro. Truly—it appears, then, upon that question you have not yet thought seriously. Do you speak from prejudice against the Science or from a correct knowledge of its principles? You must, without any other alternative, speak from one or the other.

4. *Par.* Certainly, I never thought it worth a moment's consideration.

Astro. Then, as you know nothing of the principles of Astrology, you must, of necessity, speak from the *impulse of prejudice*, like hundreds more. Prejudice is a principle of the devil, consequently you must be under the influence of satan—in this respect—and you know you tell us that “the devil was a liar from the foundation.” Nay, “he is the father of lies.” Therefore, we must come to this conclusion, that what is said against the sublime science “comes from the father of lies!” Hence, our opponents are not to be taken for, at least, competent judges. Allow me to tell you, Sir, there is nothing so pitifully disgusting to a mind imbued with science as the brutal prejudice of the *vulgar*; nor do I mean by this term the ignorant and uneducated mass, because, for them, poor things, we feel pity, and regret that they have been so long allowed to languish in the quagmire of ignorance. But when we find *gownsmen* fail to drink deep in the fountain of knowledge; who pin their faith to other men's opinions, because they have no desire to form any out of the materials of their own information, it is truly alarming. O shame! here I find

a person who ought to know better, one who professes to admire freedom of inquiry, yet his conduct belies his principles, and would have all think

"'Tis best to keep the good old ways,
Mind what their parish parson says;
While none but giddy fools pursue,
And crack their brains with doctrines new."

5. *Pars.* Well, without any lengthened discussion, I do not consider it right—if the Science is true—to pry into futurity; and that I consider it wrong and wicked, and contrary to scripture.

Astro. Indeed, your considering it wrong does not make it really so—neither does your considering it not right, make it wicked or sinful. You must prove it—and prove it from scripture, which, I am sure, neither you nor any one else can do. Let us bring it to the test of scripture. What says St. Paul? Remember, Paul read *Astronomical Works*—he lived in the midst of Astrological professors—if Astrology is sinful now, it was sinful then, and he is highly culpable if he neglected to point out its sinfulness, or even impropriety. This, if he had written merely as a man, would be highly improbable; but when we consider him as the organ of the Holy Spirit, it is obviously impossible. Where will the pretending godly men, or the canting hypocrites of the present day, find the passage, in which it is forbidden in his precepts? He required men to renounce "the works of the flesh, which are these; adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, *strife*, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like."^{*} In this catalogue of crimes and practices forbidden, we do not find any mention against astrology. He does emphatically deprecate those who have no *charity*,† from which "*some swerved*," after having possessed it, "*but turned aside unto vain jangling, desired to be teachers, yet understanding neither what they said, nor whereof they affirmed*," from such we are to turn aside.

(To be continued.)

85. THE INFLUENCE OF THE MOON, AS THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

By George Thompson, Esq.

The various complaints, more especially those of a paralytic nature, which occur at sea, in tropical climates, in consequence of sleeping in situations exposed to the rays of the Moon, are commonly attributed, by seafaring men, and also many members of the profession, with whom I have conversed on the subject, to some inherent noxious qualities of the rays of the Moon, which, impinging upon the body, produce disease therein; and, in support of this opinion, it is generally alleged, and with truth, that dead animal matters exposed to the rays of the Moon become much sooner putrescent, than when they covered up, or otherwise shaded.

Within the tropics, it occasionally happens, that seamen, who have passed the night sleeping on deck uncovered, with the exception of their body-clothes, and in a position exposed to the Moon's rays, find themselves, on awaking, either blind, or paralysed in some part of the body, or affected with symptoms of congestion in some of the internal organs; and the cause, invariably assigned for all these complaints, is the noxious influence of the Moon's rays. Instances of very young healthy animals dying during the night from exposure to the Moon's influence, are also brought forward in support of this doctrine, but I apprehend, that all these circumstances, namely, the quick putrefaction of dead matters, the complaints induced in the living, and the death of young animals, take place, not from any noxious quality in the rays of the Moon, but from the condition of the sky, as regards the presence or absence of clouds during moon-light. During full Moon, or when the Moon is near the full, and the sky clear, and but little clouded, as it most frequently is during the greater portion of the year, radiation of heat commences immediately after sunset, and goes on rapidly from the earth's surface, and from all bodies ex-

* Galatians v. 19—22.

† 1 Timothy i. 6, 7.

posed to the clear sky, and a deposition of dew speedily ensues, in consequence of their temperature falling, by radiation, below that of the superincumbent air. Now two circumstances necessary for the putrefactive process going on; being heat and moisture: and as the heat between the tropics seldom falls during a great part of the year below that necessary to support the putrefactive process, it must happen that putrescence will go on rapidly when aided by moisture generated as described above. The rapid putrefaction of animal bodies, however, is always retarded by the presence of clouds or any other body which screens them from the clear sky, for by these means the heat is again reflected upon the radiating, and a continual repulsion of caloric being kept up, the animal matters are retained at a uniform temperature with the surrounding atmosphere, and no dew or moisture is generated upon their surfaces, by which putrescence might be quickened."

86. MISCELLANY FOR THE CURIOUS.

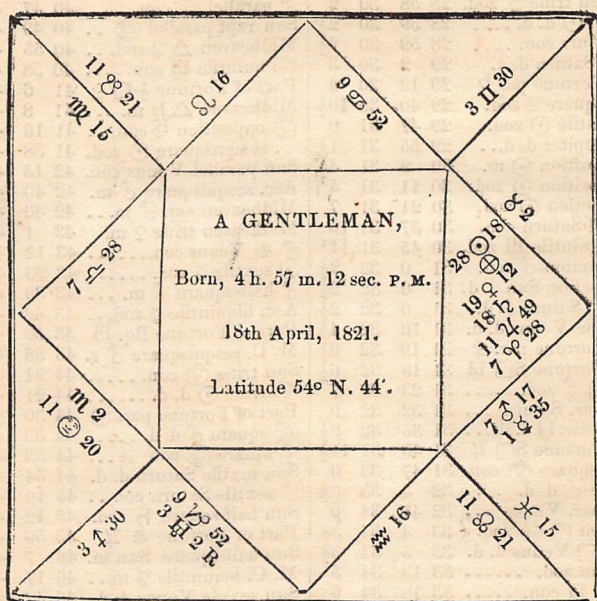
OMENS.—When George III. was crowned, a large emerald fell out of his crown. America was lost in the same reign. When Charles X. was crowned at Rheims, he accidentally dropped his hat, the Duc D'Orleans, now Louis Philippe, picked it up, and presented it to him. On the Saturday preceding the promulgation of the celebrated ordinances by Charles X.'s ministers, the flag which floated on the columns in the Place Vendome, and which was always hoisted when the Royal Family was in Paris, was described to be torn in three places. The tri-colour waved in its stead the following week.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.—It is a fact well known to most gardeners that the trees which are planted, and the seeds which are sown, in the decrease or wane of the Moon never thrive, and it was long ago observed by the ancient philosophers that her occult influence extended even to matters of general business. Let those, therefore, who would have any pursuit or undertaking successful, observe the course of the Moon, and above all things begin nothing of consequence in the decrease, for long experience has proved that there does not exist half the chance of success to any pursuit during that time, and that, on the contrary, affairs and speculations of every kind, which are begun in the Moon's increase, have a far better prospect of success, allowing for natural obstacles, than at the opposite period. It may be added as a singular corroborative fact, that nearly all the unsuccessful publications which are continually appearing and as constantly failing, are ushered forth to public notice whilst the Moon is in her decrease, and the successful periodicals on the contrary. The astrological reason is, that the Moon signifies not only the community at large, but also those changes in popular opinion, which are apparently without motive so continually occurring.

POSSIBILITY AND CREDIBILITY.—How strangely must they estimate nature, how highly must they value themselves, who deny the possibility of any cause, of any effect, merely because it is incomprehensible! For, in fact, what do men comprehend? Of what do they know the causes? When Newton said that gravitation held the world together, did he assign the reason why the heavenly bodies do not fly off from each other into infinite space? He did but teach a word; and that word has gained admittance, as it were, surreptitiously, amid causes, even in the minds of the most enlightened, insomuch that to doubt it now were a proof of ignorance and folly.

THE DANGEROUS PERIODS OF LIFE.—There are certain periods of life, when, as is well known to physicians, the tenure of human existence becomes less certain and more frail, and these years are called the climacteric years, from a Greek word, signifying a scale or ladder. The first climacteric, according to the best authorities, is the seventh year of a man's life; the rest are multiples of the first by an odd number, as 21, 35, 49, 63, and 77, which two last are called the grand climacterics, and the danger is more certain. The principal authors on the subject of climacterics are Plato, Cicero, Macrobius, Augus Gellius, &c., amongst the ancients; and Argol, Mazirius and Salmatius among the moderns. St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, Beda, and Boetius all countenance the opinion.

FIGURE XLVI.

A. R. of M. C. $100^{\circ} 44'$. $280^{\circ} 44'$.

Planets.	Latitude.	Declination.	A. R.	Mid. Dist.	Its Log.	Semi Arc.	$\frac{1}{3}$ Semi Arc.	Its Log.	Dist. from preced. Cusp.	Const Log.
H	0 s 14	23 s 49	273 18	7 26	1,3841	125 N 10	41	43 6349	34 17	0853
☿	2 s 15	5 N 0	17 20	83 16	3348	96 D 36	32	12 7474	13 20	3829
☿	1 s 6	3 N 40	11 17	89 27	3037	94 D 50	31	37 7553	5 23	7689
☿	0 s 56	2 N 3	7 3	86 19	3192	87 N 18	29	6 7914	28 7	0149
☿	.. ..	10 N 52	26 16	74 28	3833	104 D 37	34	52 7128	30 9	0632
☿	1 s 21	6 N 16	18 13	82 31	3387	98 D 18	32	46 7398	15 47	3173
☿	2 s 10	1 s 2	2 18	81 34	3438	88 N 12	29	24 7869	22 46	1111
☿	4 s 21	21 s 33	217 28	63 16	4541	121 N 16	40	25 6487	17 35	3615
☿	.. ..	21 s 33	.. ..	.. ..	..	90 0 30	0	77 52	17 7	2436

☉ Oblique Decension $36^{\circ} 40'$; his Pole $43^{\circ} 14'$; Tangent of Pole 9,973298.☿ Oblique Ascension $233^{\circ} 47'$; her Pole $35^{\circ} 26'$; Tangent of Pole 9,852115.☿ Oblique Decension $27^{\circ} 51'$; its Pole $46^{\circ} 44'$; Tangent of Pole 0,026293.*Arcs of Direction.*

	°	'	V. M.		°	'	V. M.
Moon rapt. Par. of Mars	23	42	24 10	☉ sesquiquare H zod.	25	51	26 0
Sun half-square ♀ zod.	23	57	25 1	Part of Fort. half ☿	26	4	27 3
☉ par. ♂ d. d.	24	10	25 4	☿ trine ♀ zod.	26	24	27 7
Mars par. ☉ con.	24	10	25 4	☿ sextile ♀ d. d.	26	45	27 11
☿ sextile Herschel con.	24	48	25 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ rapt P. Jupiter ..	27	6	28 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

C c

	°	'	Y. M.		°	'	Y. M.
Midheaven trine ♂ m.	28	7	29 4	Sun parallel ♀ con. . . .	40	33	41 8
☽ sesquiquare ♀ zod.	28	17	29 6	Part of Fortune * ♂ . . .	40	37	41 9
Asc. biquintile ♀ mun.	28	39	29 10	☾ parallel ♂ d. d. . . .	40	47	41 10½
Midheaven trine ♂ zod.	28	58	30 2	☽ parallel ☾ con. . . .	40	49	41 10½
Mars par. ☉ d. d. . . .	28	59	30 2½	Sun rapt parallel ☾ . . .	40	49	41 11
☉ par. Mars con. . . .	28	59	30 2½	Midheaven △ ♀ zod. . .	40	55	42 0½
☾ trine Saturn d. d. . .	29	2	30 3	☽ quintile ☿ con. . . .	40	58	42 1
Part of Fortune par ♀	29	12	30 5	Part of Fortune ♀ ☐ ♀	41	6	42 2½
☾ half square ♀ zod.	29	40	30 10½	Midheaven △ ♀ m. . . .	41	8	42 3
☽ biquintile ☽ zod.	29	47	31 0	☽ opposition ♀ con. . .	41	16	42 4½
☉ par. Jupiter d. d. . .	29	55	31 1½	☽ sesquiquare ☽ zod. .	41	38	42 9
Asc. opposition ☉ m.	30	9	31 4½	Sun parallel Venus con.	42	15	43 4
Asc. opposition ☽ zod.	30	11	31 5	Asc. sesquiquare ♂ m.	42	40	43 9
♂ conjunction ☽ zod.	30	21	31 7	Midheaven ssq. ♂ m. . .	42	40	43 9
☽ half ☐ Saturn con.	30	37	31 10	Midheaven trine ♀ m.	43	1	44 1
M. C. biquintile ☿ zod.	30	45	31 11½	♂ * Venus con.	43	12	44 3
☽ conjunction ♂ con.	31	0	32 2½	☽ sextile ♀ zod.	43	23	44 5½
☽ conjunction Sun d. d.	31	0	32 2½	♂ half-square ♂ m. . . .	43	39	44 8½
☽ half-☐ Saturn d. d.	31	0	32 2½	Asc. biquintile ♀ zod. .	43	42	44 9
Moon trine Venus d. d.	31	10	32 4½	Part of Fortune Bq. ☿	43	50	44 10½
Part of Fortune par. ♀	31	19	32 6½	M. C. sesquiquare ♂ z.	43	56	45 0
Part of Fortune ☐ ☿ ☿	31	19	32 6½	Sun trine ☽ con.	44	21	45 5
☽ half-☐ ♂ zod.	31	23	32 7	☽ trine ☉ d. d.	44	21	45 5
☽ rapt par. Saturn . . .	31	32	32 9	Part of Fortune par. ☉	44	30	45 6½
☽ biquintile ☿ d. d. . .	31	35	32 9½	☽ square ♂ d. d.	44	33	45 7
Part of Fortune ☐ ☿ ☿	31	45	32 11½	☽ square ☾ con.	44	33	45 7
☽ sesquiquare ☽ con.	31	47	33 0	Sun sextile Saturn d. d.	44	54	45 11
☽ sextile ♂ d. d. . . .	32	4	33 3½	♂ sextile Saturn con. . .	45	10	46 2½
☽ rapt par. Venus . . .	32	47	34 0	Sun half-square ♀ zod.	45	12	46 3
Midheaven ☐ ☽ zod.	32	4	34 3½	Part of Fortune * ☿ . .	45	56	46 11
Sun half-☐ Venus d. d.	33	5	34 3½	Sun half-square Sun m.	46	7	47 1½
♂ par. Sun zod.	33	13	34 5	M. C. biquintile ♀ m. . .	46	17	47 3½
☽ sextile ☿ con.	33	18	34 6	Sun sextile Venus d. d.	46	42	47 8½
Midheaven △ ☿ zod. . .	33	34	34 9½	Sun half-square ♀ zod.	46	42	47 8½
Midheaven △ ☿ m. . . .	33	46	35 0	M. C. biquintile ♀ zod.	47	7	48 1
Moon trine ♂ zod. . . .	33	46	35 0	Part of Fortune qu. ♀ . .	47	9	48 1½
Asc. sextile ☿ m. . . .	34	17	35 6	☽ trine ♀ zod.	47	38	48 7
☉ par. Jupiter con. . . .	34	26	35 8	☽ rapt parallel ☿	47	48	48 9
☽ square Herschel con.	34	38	35 10	☽ half-square . . con.	47	51	48 9½
Part of Fortune ☽ ☾	34	56	36 1½	Asc. sesquiquare ☿ m.	47	57	48 10½
Part of Fortune * ☽ . .	35	23	36 7	M. C. sesquiquare ☿ m.	47	57	48 10½
☾ par. ♀ d. d.	35	33	36 9	M. C. sesquiquare ☿ zod.	48	19	49 3
♂ trine Herschel d. d.	35	41	36 10½	Asc. biquintile m. . . .	48	28	49 5
☽ conjunction ♀ con.	35	49	37 0	☾ parallel ♀ con. . . .	48	53	49 9½
Asc. sextile ☿ zod. . . .	37	6	38 3½	♂ half-square ☿ d. d. . .	48	54	49 9½
Sun half-square ☿ zod.	37	17	38 5½	Sun quintile ☿ d. d. . .	48	58	49 10½
Sun par. Saturn d. d. . .	37	22	38 6½	Asc. conjunction ☽ zod.	49	10	50 1
♂ trine Herschel zod.	37	24	38 7	☽ trine Venus zod. . . .	49	10	50 1
Asc. sesquiquare ♀ m.	37	28	38 8	☽ half-square ♀ con. . .	49	14	50 2
M. C. sesquiquare ♀ zod.	37	28	38 8	☽ opposition ☽ zod. . .	49	24	50 4
Sun biquintile ☿ zod. . .	37	34	38 9	Sun quintile ☿ con. . . .	49	43	50 7
Sun sextile Jupiter d. d.	37	37	38 9½	Midheaven trine ☽ zod.	49	44	50 7
♂ half-square ☿ con. . .	37	43	38 11	☽ square Jupiter d. d.	49	48	50 8
M. C. sesquiquare ☽ zod.	38	19	39 6	☽ sextile ♂ zod.	50	36	51 5½
♂ half-square ♀ d. d. . .	38	27	39 7½	☽ parallel ☽ zod.	50	37	51 5½
Sun quintile ♀ d. d. . .	38	31	39 8	Midheaven quintile ☽ z.	50	44	51 7
☽ opposition ♀ con. . .	38	32	39 8	☽ opposition ☿ con. . .	51	7	51 11½
Part of Fort. half-☐ ♀	39	10	40 4	☽ parallel ☉ m.	51	53	52 8
Sun par. Venus d. d. . .	39	20	40 6	Asc. biquintile ♂ zod.	52	0	52 9½
☽ square ♀ d. d. . . .	39	23	40 6½	Asc. trine ♀ m.	52	10	52 11½
Asc. biquintile ☿ m. . .	39	26	40 7	♂ trine Jupiter con. . . .	52	16	53 0½
Midheaven △ ♀ zod. . .	39	45	40 10½	Midheaven par. Sun zod.	53	3	53 10
Midheaven ssq. ☿ zod.	39	46	40 11	Part of Fortune * ♀ . .	53	4	53 10
☽ trine Saturn	39	51	41 0	♂ sextile ♀ d. d.	53	9	53 11

	°	'	V.	M.		°	'	V.	M.
☿ parallel Saturn d. d.	53	18	54	0	☿ quintile ♀ d. d.	57	1	57	8
Part of Fortune $\frac{1}{2}$ ☿	53	30	54	3	Ascendant trine ☿ m.	57	13	57	10
M. C. sesquiquare ♀ zod.	54	15	55	0	Part of Fort. quintile ♀	57	17	57	11
Midheaven trine ☿ do.	54	16	55	0	☿ half-square ♀ con.	57	27	58	1
Part of Fortune * ♀	54	45	55	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ half-square ☿ zod.	57	27	58	1
Mars quintile Venus con.	54	50	55	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	♂ half-square ♀ d. d.	57	33	58	2
☿ parallel Venus d. d.	54	52	55	7	☿ quintile Venus d. d.	57	36	58	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asc. sesquiquare ♀ m.	55	2	55	9	Moon conjunction ☿ d. d.	57	51	58	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. C. sesquiquare ♀ m.	55	2	55	9	Asc. conjunction ☿ m.	58	0	58	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Asc. half ☿ Herschel m.	55	8	55	10	☿ half-square ☿ zod.	58	4	58	8
M. C. sesquiquare ☿ m.	55	8	55	10	♂ sextile ☿ m.	58	12	58	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midheaven trine ☿ m.	55	17	56	0	☿ quintile ♀ zod.	58	24	59	0
M. C. sesquiquare ♀ z.	55	21	56	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ square Venus d. d.	58	24	59	0
☿ half square ♀ con. ..	55	45	56	5	Asc. biquintile ♀ zod.	58	39	59	3
♂ half square ♀ d. d.	55	58	56	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	☿ opposition ☿ con.	58	40	59	3
☿ square Mercury d. d.	56	9	56	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ opposition ☿ d. d.	58	40	59	3
☿ sextile Jupiter zod.	56	15	56	11	☿ sextile ☿ m.	58	41	59	3
M. C. quintile ♀ m.	56	28	57	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Asc. half-square ☿ zod.	58	58	59	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
♂ sesquiquare ☿ d. d.	56	32	57	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ sesquiquare ☿ zod.	59	15	59	10
Asc. sesquiquare ♀ m.	56	38	57	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ sextile ☿ con.	59	46	60	4
♂ parallel ☿ d. d.	56	39	57	4	☿ trine ☿ zod.	61	0	60	6
Asc. sesquiquare ♀ zod.	56	48	57	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.. square ☿ con.	61	5	61	7
☿ square ♀ d. d.	56	50	57	6	♂ square ☿ con.	61	10	61	8
M. C. biquintile ♀ zod.	56	54	57	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	☿ parallel Jupiter con.	61	20	61	10
♂ half square ♀ do.	56	56	57	7					

DURATION OF LIFE.

This nativity is rectified by the Sun rapt parallel to Saturn, which produced the father's death, the arc 20 degrees 47 minutes, according to which position neither Sun nor Moon is, according to Ptolemy, within those spaces wherein they claim the dominion of hyleg: therefore, that power belongs to Mars, and the directions are accordingly calculated. *According to my experience I say the Sun is hyleg, for he is the LIGHT OF TIME and ABOVE the Earth, while the position of Mars is actually below the Earth. Whether we consider the Sun or Mars hyleg, the time and effect of directions will be the same.*

Mars, according to the Egyptian method, is rendered strong by his approximation to Jupiter, but a greater strength he will attain at the age of 31 years 7 months, from his conjunction with the Sun in the zodiac, followed by their conjunction in mundo and Mars parallel Sol zod.

The influence of a single arc will never be able to kill. The native is likely to survive until Mars in par. and opposition to the Moon in mundo, together with Mars square Sol are in operation, which commence at 57 years 4 months.

ON THE CORPORATURE.

Venus, ruler of the 1st, is lady of the horoscope, and as there is no planet in the Ascendant, she must be taken into consideration in judging the stature; yet, as she is in detriment, must be considered but very slightly, under these positions the face ascending and the planets with which Venus is connected, must be rulers of the bodily appearance. The 2nd face of Libra rises, which produces a full stature, inclined to be corpulent, rather light complexion, dark auburn hair, medium features, constitution and temperament moderately equal; Venus with Saturn will shew him to have ordinary eyes, broad chest and shoulders, grave and serious aspect, good forehead, the perceptive faculties good, with somewhat a shuffling gait.

QUALITY OF MIND AND DISPOSITION.

In this we have to remember Mercury governs the intellectual endowments; Herschel the mental faculties; and the Moon the animal propensities. Also mark the planets which are rulers of Mercury, Herschel, and the Moon. Now, Mars rules both the Moon and Mercury: Mars being strong, makes the native bold,

courageous, brave, magnanimous, confident; and Mercury being in conjunction with Mars in Aries gives a deep understanding, yet rash and violent, soon angry, irascible, versatile, yet able in government. As Mars and Mercury are in conjunction with Jupiter, his predilection to precipitancy will be greatly mitigated, and render him philosophical and dignified. The Moon in parallel declination with Herschel gives eccentricity of mind, fond of discoveries, meteorology, and the astral sciences. As Mercury is in square of Herschel, makes him persevering and determinate in obtaining knowledge. *Remark*, the *ill aspects* of Mercury and Herschel are always better for the mind's obtaining knowledge, as they produce a thirst and restlessness to accomplish a thorough understanding of all branches of science they attempt to study, while their good aspects make the natives desirous, but not persevering, trifling and never profound, boasting much knowledge, yet knowing but little, in short, a mere dabbler in science.

THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT.

There is no planet in the Midheaven, therefore we must take the sign on the Midheaven, together with Venus, who makes her nearest appearance before the Sun: Venus denotes all occupations relating to dress, decoration, &c., and Cancer to a seafaring life. A most likely business in which he would be most successful, would be that of a Wine or Spirit Merchant, as the Moon, Cancer, and Venus all testify: as the Moon is in her *fall*, and the other testimonies weak, portend the native would not be very fortunate in business. There does not appear any strong testimonies of the native's entering into business till his 35th year, under the M. C. to the *trine* of Jupiter, and Mars in sextile of Herschel, although he will be desirous about the age of 29 years—at this time it would not be advisable. His 36th, 37th, 39th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52nd, 54th, 56th, 57th, and 58th years, will be the most prosperous for business. See Arcs of Directions for fortunate and unfortunate periods.

RICHES, OR FORTUNE OF WEALTH.

The Part of Fortune being in Aries, Mars is its ruler or dispositor, strong in his own house, with the Sun angular, would shew considerable fortune, but as Mars is setting is a drawback, upon the obtaining of much wealth, consequently the gentleman may expect a limited share of riches. Mars ruling the luminaries as well as the Part of Fortune, shews wealth by means of business, office, &c.

FORTUNE OF RANK.

This judgment is chiefly considered by the position of the Sun and his dispositor, with the Planets in connexion with him. The Sun is found in a masculine sign and angular, the native will enjoy honor by means of office, or situation, because the Sun is in the western angle, unfortunately the Sun is not aspected by a single planet during his stay in Aries.

MARRIAGE.

In a gentleman's geniture we are to observe, particularly, the position of the Moon, also the Planet assuming dominion over the 7th house, as well as the state of Venus: Venus being in the 7th house, and not far distant from the Sun, as well as the Moon in biquintile of Mars, the latter being ruler of the 7th, denote the gentleman will enter into the matrimonial state; the Moon being weak in her fall does not conduce to an early marriage, more especially as the Moon, according to old authors, is in her Occidental Quadrant, in which, it is said, men marry late in life, or to women older than themselves.

THE QUALITY OF THE WIFE

Is judged according to that Planet to which the Moon first applies, which is a biquintile of Mars; and as Mars rules the 7th, we take that planet to signify the wife, which render her bold and refractory, but a true friend, and being with Mercury, makes her volatile and of a good understanding. As both the benevolents are in the 7th, the duration of marriage will be pleasant and happy. The bodily ap-

pearance will be of the following general description : of a middle stature, well set, strong make, ruddy complexion, but rather dark, sharp hazel eye, reddish hair, good head, combativeness large, constitution healthy, temperament choleric. The most likely time for marriage will be at 32 years and 4 months, when the Moon arrives at the trine of Venus. An acquaintanceship is likely to be formed about his 30th year, when the Midheaven trines Mars. As Mars is cadent, together with Venus and Sun in the 7th, the wife will be a stranger. The Moon being weak, and Venus ruler of the 8th, being out of dignities, prognosticate the wife will not be possessed of much wealth.

OF CHILDREN.

In reference to offspring, we have to observe the 10th and 11th houses, planets therein, and those casting an aspect to their cusps, including the rulers thereof. But if none of these testimonies exist, then we notice the 4th and 5th in the same way. As there are no planets in any of these houses, and barren planets ruling the 11th, 4th, and 5th, children are denied; yet, as the Moon is in trine to the 10th, one child is promised, but as the Moon is in her fall, that child will not live, consequently we conclude *no family to live over infancy*.

FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY.

In giving judgment on friendship we observe the Sun, the Moon, the Part of Fortune, and the Ascendant: the Sun, with the Part of Fortune, in one sign, denote friends; also many planets in the 7th, setting, portend much friendship; but the Dragon's Tail in the 11th indicate sometimes deceitful and treacherous enemies in the guise of friendship.

ON TRAVELLING.

First observe the power of the Sun, the Moon, Mars, and the Part of Fortune; these are all setting except the Moon, in Aries, are strong testimonies that the gentleman will travel; the Sun, about to set, prognosticates the native moves from different places for the gaining of situation, employment, or out of the way of public enemies. The quarter to which I would recommend him to tend his steps is westward, and not out of England; in fact, there are no testimonies for travelling abroad.

EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONS.

1846.

At 24 years 1 month the Moon in rapt parallel of Mars and 25 years 1 month the Sun to half-square of Mercury would incline the native to travelling, and render him obnoxious to annoyance and unpleasant accusations, while the Sun to parallel of Mars, in August, would make him restless and liable to disputations in his employment, yet, as Mars is strong receiving the Sun, he would generally prove conqueror.

1847.

In March, the Moon comes to a sextile of Herschel, a profitable money period while the Moon, Mercury, Venus, and Herschel pass over Jupiter in the 7th, produce opportunities of improvement in business matters; but in April, at the age of 26 years, the Sun comes to sesquiquare of Herschel, will be dangerous for speculations, and also for journeys; great care must be taken in order to prevent disputations. Within three days of his birth-day the Sun will be eclipsed in the 7th, near the place of Part of Fortune, will be unfavourable for all pecuniary matters, danger of receiving bad cash, consequently he should be careful in these matters. On the 9th of October there will be a great and annular eclipse of the Sun in the Ascendant, this will threaten health, and more especially as Herschel will be in opposition to that eclipse, this warns him to be aware of inflammation, with pains in the head. Jupiter passing through the 10th will be beneficial for situations or business.

1848.

At 27 years and 3 months the Part of Fortune and Mars reach a semisquare, danger of loss by servants, by gaming or betting wagers. In Autumn the moon trines Mercury, success in his employments, is inclined for mathematical studies, a

propensity to travel and make changes in his abode. Saturn in the 6th, bids him be careful of his health during the latter half of the year.

1849.

In Spring, the Sun in sextile of Mercury, much active business, studious, and prosperous. In Summer, the Moon in rapt parallel of Jupiter, good health, and general contentment throughout the year.

1850.

The M. C. in trine of Mars mundo, good for business, and he may now make overtures for marriage, and speculate, hire servants; but at 29 years and half the sesquisquare of Moon and Saturn, discontent, lying informations, with danger of asthma, rheumatism, coughs, and influenza. The beginning of September, danger of plunging into unnecessary disputations as Mars will be passing his Ascendant.

1851.

Twenty-nine years and 10 months, a removal, improves his intellectual faculties, a journey to some advantage. Midheaven Δ δ , prosperity in business, and he ought now to make an effort to establish himself in business: care must be taken in pleasure excursions. Thirty years $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, δ parallel \odot , this will have much the same influence as the aspects of the early part of 1846. \odot Δ η , at 30 years 3 months, is beneficial for making bargains, taking premises, &c. In Autumn, he may expect an increase of wealth, or a will be made to his benefit.

1852.

Early in this year the sesquisquare of the \odot and φ zodiac, brings many annoyances through women: an inclination to intemperance, and waste by improvident procedure. The conjunction of η and II near the cusp of the 8th, shews death to a female relation. Jupiter passing through his 2nd is likely to give a check to the before mentioned improper conduct. At 31 years, \odot to the biquintile of the \odot zodiac, denotes a journey, and he is inclined to marry. About midsummer, \odot parallel of ζ , gives increase of health, of wealth, and peace of mind: the native will now have an opportunity of raising himself, and, if married, he may have a son born; but the Ascendant, in September, arrives at the opposition of Sol, bids him to be discreet, self-acting, watchful over enemies, and to take care of his health, as I fear the conjunction of δ and \odot zodiac, in Autumn, will influence the body, and foreshew great danger of fever.

1853.

This year commences with the untoward aspect of δ semisquare to η converse, still a liability to disease: this aspect is followed by the \odot to bad aspect to both η and δ , portending serious indisposition, yet the \odot to the trine of φ may mitigate these fell influences. At $32\frac{1}{2}$ years the Part of Fortune to par. of φ to sesquisquare of II , produce much turmoil in money matters, yet in this he will be able to conquer: again, the \odot to the half-square of δ , in November, will be in danger of death.

1854.

Near the beginning of this year \odot rapt parallel of η and the \odot biquintile of II , will produce gain from relations, and he may now speculate in railways; but the Part of Fortune to bad aspect of ζ , shews he may be held out of his property by the means of some knavish lawyer. At $33\frac{1}{2}$ years \odot sextile δ , if not previously married, he will now enter into that state of life.

1855.

Moon rapt parallel of φ , at 34 years, success in business, healthful and a daughter born. In Summer, beware of quarrels in the family; the wife is indisposed; danger of scandal from a female; beware of losses by thieves; avoid lawsuits; keep from horses, fire-arms, and from bathing.

1856.

This will be one of the most prosperous and happy years he ever experienced, giving health in the family, increase of wealth and honor: an opportunity presents itself for preferment: prosperity to the wife; he is disposed to study; very probably a legacy left by a deceased friend.

1857.

The beginning of this year will not be so fortunate as the last: danger of loss from a female; in midsummer, at the fall of the year, pecuniary gain by writings or by lawsuits.

1858.

This is a year of success; a profitable journey or two, and most things appear successful.

1859.

Inclined for travelling: unexpected benefits during Summer. At 38 years 6 months ☉ par. ♄, indisposition of body, danger of falls from buildings. Thirty-eight years 8 months, the angles are in sesquisquare of ♄; have nothing to do with writings, nor with lawyers, and beware of thievish servants.

1860.

Early in this year the native may have a son born; his affairs go on well, yet they are likely to be interrupted through the means of writings, or signing of bills, a female appears connected, and he is inclined to live intemperate; of this I would have him be cautious, else, it will lead on to serious consequences, from the ☾ in opposition to ♀.

1861.

At 40 years 4 months, a threatened loss in property in connexion with law, but by precaution any serious loss will be avoided. The year ends more favourably and satisfactorily.

1862.

Is a year of general satisfaction. ☺ △ ♃ zodiac, he may take profitable journeys, engage new servants, wife healthy. About Christmas, a great liability to colds, coughs; care must be used or he will receive a serious fall.

1863.

In January, much active business, and gain by merchandise. In Spring, affliction in the head, danger of fever; also sickness to the wife. About midsummer, a recovery; well to trade with middle-aged people, or Saturnine men: Midheaven to the trine of ♄, the fall of the year threatens sickness, live temperately and take medicine.

1864.

The beginning of the year the ☾ to the sesquisquare of ☉, affliction to the body and mind, disputations with neighbours or relations: ☉ par. ♀, general success.

1865.

Midheaven sesquisquare ♂, be cautious of credit and speculations, else loss and dishonor will accrue therefrom. In May, a good period for engaging servants, with profit from ladies. In Autumn, much active business: about Christmas he is obnoxious to thieves, to fire, to fever, to losses, and all from uncautiousness.

1866.

The beginning of the year brings some unlooked-for benefit: at 45 years, Midheaven sesquisquare ♂, must enter into no controversy. ☉ △ ☾, at 45 years 5 months, profitable and honorable friends, beneficial journey, the native should now exert himself to rise in life. In October, honorable disbursements, benefit by friends. ☾ ☐ ♂, at 45 years 7 months, is a dangerous aspect, and looks like a precursor of death, certainly dangerous, as a train of bad directions follow.

1867.

If alive, he may now trade with aged persons, and in all matters under the influence of Saturn, but he must be careful of his health.

N. B.—*The following Directions are considered under the supposition that the Aspects in 1865 do not prove fatal.*

1868.

At 46 years 11 months, Part of Fortune * ♃ denotes benefits, success in business, and gain. ☉ half-square ☉, 47 years 1½ month, death of a relation, but his

own health is generally good, from the ☺ par. of 24. In Summer, a journey; at Christmas, much given to pleasure and feasting, but it would be well not to join in with the follies of the season, lest he may have to repent of intemperate indulgences. Herschel on the 10th seems to give some unexpected changes in business in Spring.

1869.

In May, a journey on business, and he makes good bargains: this year is satisfactory.

1870.

This year will be the reverse of last, untoward events take place; death and disease will visit the family; trouble by law; losses in trade; he suffers by persons pretending to religion.

1871.

In January, an eclipse of the Sun falls in conjunction with Saturn near Herschel's place, in ☐ with ♀ and ♂, death among relations, and very bad for journeying: no journey should be taken this year. At 50 years 4 months, the end of the year is attended with both good and evil.

1872.

This year is more fortunate and settled than last, journeys may be taken this Summer: take care of health, especially the eyes; use economy in all procedure.

1873.

Avoid quarrels and lawyers; more general contentment at the end of the year prevails.

1874.

A very fortunate period now arrives, a journey of pleasure, success in worldly affairs.

1875.

This Spring gives an opportunity for the purchasing of property, and a settlement in life; is likely to decline business, and make an important change, so that he may spend most of his time to his own mind. About the age of 54 years 3 months, let him not engage with a solar person.

1876.

In this year occurs several excellent aspects, which will produce a season of pleasure, health, and general contentment, but still let him live very temperately.

1877.

In this year are six evil aspects, which, were he in business, would produce serious losses; as he has declined, they will produce only petty annoyances.

1878.

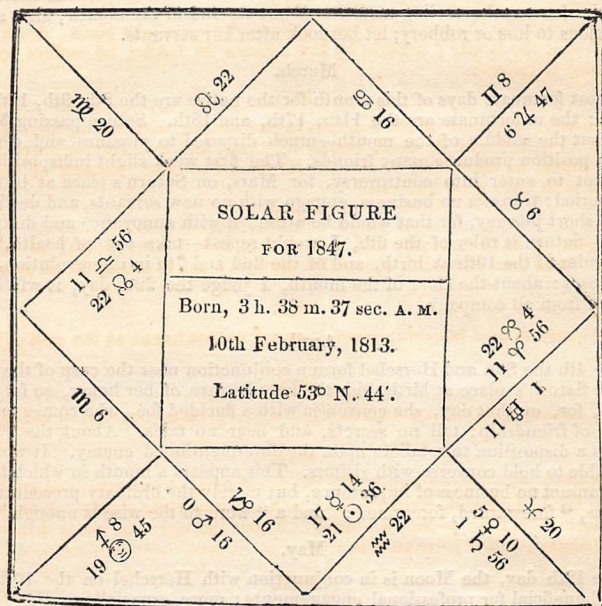
At 56 years 9 months, ☉ ☐ ♀ d. d., let him be aware of bad bills, and have nothing to do with deeds or writings till April, when the ☉ * 24 zodiac, after which time transact no business of importance till next year.

1879.

If the native engages in speculations this year, he will be moderately successful, but as the time of life is so far advanced, we believe he will not be engaged in any important negotiations, consequently, we think it almost useless to proceed any further with our observations, trusting he will have taken advantage of every good period marked out in the preceding disquisition of the face of heaven at his birth; also, that he will have cautiously avoided the evils before spoken of, and have profited by our labour, advice, and caution.

The 34th SOLAR REVOLUTION following the Birth of a Lady
of great Talent.

FIGURE XLVII.



When this Lady was born the Sun attained 21 degrees 36 minutes of Aquarius, at which place he arrives February 10th, 9 h. 50 m. 10 sec., 1847; for which time the above Figure is erected.

Unfortunately the Meridian is in square to that of the radix, which is an unfavourable omen for honor and success, but to this there is a favourable drawback, for the Moon, ruler of the 10th, is in sextile of the Sun, the latter ruling the house of friends and the lesser luminary, posited in the 3rd, are eminent testimonies of success through the means of friends at a distance, more especially as the Sun is on the cusp of the 5th, the house of the lady's professional engagements, consequently, from these testimonies, the native may expect, with perseverance, to meet with satisfactory success.

It is a pity to see the Dragon's Tail again located in the 7th, while the eccentric Herschel is on the cusp, and Mars, ruler of the 7th, in square, forbidding the matrimonial step, the lady is doomed to live another year in celibacy, but how fortunate that the lady is carelessly disposed in this matter.

Jupiter, ruler of her short journeys, in his detriment, with Venus, lady of the 1st, in square to Jupiter, portend journeys must be avoided as much as possible, as Venus is near the 6th, denotes they would be attended by sickness.

Mercury rules her enemies, *combust*, out of all his dignities, portend but few enemies, and they of little moment.

Mars, ruler of her 2nd, or money house, in his exaltation, is a good token of the lady's pecuniary affairs being tolerably good, though I fear she may be rather extravagantly disposed; it may be that she will be too liberal with her purse; of this she must be aware.

February.

About the middle of the month the lady will receive honor or advantage in her professional engagements, but she must be careful not to receive bad cash: a New Moon will be formed on the cusp of the 8th, looks like death in some distant part of her family. Jupiter transiting the cusp of the 9th of the revolution, gives a strong inclination to study, especially religious subjects. Venus passing her sixth revolution, denotes her health to be good; yet, as Mars is on the cusp of her radical 6th, will require her to take cooling medicine about the end of the month; also, she will be obnoxious to loss or robbery; let her look after her servants.

March.

The most fortunate days of this month for the native are the 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th and 27th: the unfortunate are the 11th, 17th, and 18th. Saturn passing Venus's place about the middle of the month—much disposed to pleasure and company. Jupiter's position produces many friends. The first week slight indisposition: be careful not to enter into controversy, for Mars, on Saturn's place at birth, is a critical period: transact no business, engage with no new servants, and decline any intended short journey, for that would be attended with annoyance and disappointment, as Saturn is ruler of the 6th, I would repeat—take care of health, and as Mars is ruler of the 10th at birth, and of the 2nd and 7th in the revolution, make no purchases: about the close of the month, I judge the 22th day, it will be well to abstain from all company.

April.

On the 4th the Sun and Herschel form a conjunction near the cusp of the 7th, in square to Saturn's place at birth, bids the lady beware of her honor, so far as promises go, for, on that day, she converses with a decided foe, who comes to her in the guise of friendship: tell no secrets, and hear no tales. About the 20th she manifests a disposition to retaliate upon the fore-mentioned enemy. It would not be advisable to hold converse with visitors. This appears a month in which the lady should transact no business of importance, but merely the ordinary procedure of the day; thus, "forewarned, forearmed;" and a "word to the wise is enough."

May.

On the 12th day, the Moon is in conjunction with Herschel on the 10th of the radix, is beneficial for professional engagements; more especially as the Medium Cœli is in quintile of Jupiter zodiac, by primary motion, increase of friends, benefits by the favour of some person of rank. In the last week of the month Jupiter transits the place of the Moon at Birth, health, patrimony and friendship from a lady. This month appears very favourable for general contentment, promising future success. Business may be transacted all the first week, also on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days; but avoided on the 22nd, and the end of the month.

June.

On the 5th, Mars passes the Dragon's Tail of the revolution, and falling near the cusp of the 10th at birth, is a day warning the lady of some calumny against her honor and respectability: take no journey till after the end of the month. There is a token of some unexpected benefits in her calling. I believe health will be good. About the 3rd week she meets with approbation from ladies; at this time many friends will be manifested. Taking this month altogether it will be a profitable as well as satisfactory period. The days most unpropitious are the 1st, the 4th, the 25th, and the 26th.

July.

About the 3rd, Mars on the 7th in square of the Sun, is evil for all species of speculations: on the 15th, Herschel and Mars form a conjunction near the Midheaven of the Radix, I advise the lady then to take care of her health, and to keep from water: it would also be well not to form any new companionship; also well for her profession, and caution is necessary to prevent all anxiety of mind. Jupiter passing the 12th of radix, will disarm the power of enemies. The latter part of the month she acts nobly.

August.

This month will not be very important, but the retrogradation of Herschel and Saturn denote slight indisposition. Venus in the 3rd week passes the Ascendant of the revolution, denoting pleasure; and Mercury retrograding near the Ascendant of the Birth, portend pleasure in studies. The unfortunate days are the 1st, the 19th, the 20th, and the 22nd. The fortunate are the 6th, the 10th, and the 18th.

September.

This month beware of treachery from a female, a pretended friend—she has light complexion, pale, moderately strong upper body, apparently mild and kind in disposition, not aged, and one with whom the native is familiar. Herschel and Saturn still retrograding, bids her look well after health: pains in the legs. Jupiter passing the cusp of the 10th of the revolution, shews she acts honorably, but being in square to the 10th in the radix, prognosticates anxiety on account of that foe, who, I believe, will be a professor of religion. Venus still near the Ascendant of the revolution will help to keep the native's mind more comfortable: days on which to act cautiously are the 15th, the 16th, the 19th, and the 21st: days on which to take advantage are the 6th, the 7th, and the 20th.

October.

Herschel on the 10th of the Birth figure, activity in business, with much sameness throughout the month: take no journeys—a period of gain, with satisfaction connected with her charge. Her lucky days are the 3rd, the 17th, and the 19th: the less fortunate days are the 12th, the 13th, the 16th, and the 20th.

November.

This month threatens indisposition of body, for Herschel retrogrades the square of Saturn in the radical 6th; a busy period still, much pleasure in study, the mind more comfortable and settled: a death is threatened from a very distant part of the family: inclined to be brave, magnanimous, and satisfaction in her undertakings.

December.

Near the end of 1847 the benevolent planet Jupiter is retrograding on the 10th house of the revolution, and being ruler of the 3rd and 6th, is good for journeys connected with business: while Saturn is near the place of Venus cautions the native to be mindful of health. Venus, on the 29th, passing the money house, in square of the Sun's place, warns her to look well after her accounts, especially with females; about the 21st, Mercury passes the place of Mars at birth, she will act with a spirit of magnanimity. Days more fortunate are the 10th, the 24th, and Christmas-day: the unfortunate are the 6th, the 7th, the 9th, and the 12th days.

January, 1848.

Still Jupiter is near the meridian denoting good, but retrogrades to an opposition of Saturn, which threatens slight indisposition, and pains in the legs. During this Winter look well after health. Venus on the Moon's place shews new acquaintances from a distance. Venus on Mars place on the 14th, declares it will be well to abstain from all pleasure taking and company. About the middle of the month promised gain is manifest; Mercury passes the place of Saturn. Take advantage of the following days, the 2nd, the 7th, and the 21st: avoid important transactions on the 3rd, the 6th, the 8th, and the 9th.

February.

This month up to the Birth day appears busy and advantageous, with slight anxiety and turmoil; yet circumstances, as well as consequences will be satisfactory.

87. THE INFLUENCE OF THE SUN AND MOON UPON CRISES IN FEVERS.

"A crisis is no more than the expulsion of the morbid matter out of the body through some one or other of the secretory organs; in order to which, it is necessary that this should be prepared and communicated to such a degree, as is required to make it pass into the orifices of the respective glands. And, therefore, as the most perfect crisis is by sweat, (both by reason that the subcutaneous glands do naturally discharge more than all the others put together; and also, that their ducts being the smallest of any, whatsoever comes this way is certainly very well divided and broken) so the most imperfect is a hemorrhage: because this is an argument, that what offends is not fit to be cast off in any part, and consequently breaks the vessels by the effervescence of the blood. An abscess in those organs, which separate thick slimy juices, is of a middle nature betwixt these two."

"Now it is very plain, that if the time, in which either the peccant humour is prepared for secretion, or the fermentation of the blood is come to its height, falls in with those changes in the atmosphere, which diminish its pressure at the New and Full Moon, crisis will then be more complete and large: and also, that this work may be forwarded or delayed a day, upon the account of such an alteration in the air; the distension of the vessels, upon which it depends, being hereby made more easy, and a weak habit of body in some cases standing in need of this outward assistance. Thus a fever, which requires about a week to its period, may sometimes have a good crisis on the sixth, and sometimes not till the eighth day, as Hippocrates has observed."

"In order, therefore, to make true observations of this kind, the time of invasion is to be considered, the genuine course of the distemper must next be watched, which is not to be interrupted by any violent methods; the strength of nature in the patient is to be attended to, and by what secretions the crisis is most likely to be performed: and it will then be found that not only the new and the full Moons, but even the southings, whether visible or latent, of the planet, are here of considerable moment."

"To conclude, this powerful action of the Moon is observed, not only by philosophers and natural historians, but even by the common people, who have been fully persuaded of it time out of mind. Pliny relates, that Aristotle laid it down as an aphorism, that no animal dies but in the ebb of the tide. And that births and deaths chiefly happen about the new and full Moon, is an axiom even among women. The husbandmen likewise are regulated by the Moon in planting and managing trees, and in several other of their occupations. So great is the empire of the Moon over the terrestrial globe."—DR. MEAD, A. D. 1648.

"That this luminary of the night (the Moon) must exert an influence on the phenomena of our atmosphere, is, I think, more than speculative. If its influence produces the tides, why should it not affect the pressure and other phenomena of the atmosphere?"

"The number of epidemical diseases is, I think, greatly increased, although their dangerous effects are considerably ameliorated. They appear to arise from the want of uniform action in the electric fluid, and are confined to the less elevated parts of the earth, as the cholera morbus, influenza, &c. Inflammations, coughs, and even rheumatism, are more frequent when this fluid is rapidly changing from one state to the other."

"The histories of climate will illustrate the truth of that sympathy which exists between the mind and the body: whatever affects the nerves of the body, from its peculiar sensibility to electrical or other atmospheric influence, must influence the mind, and occasion it to be more or less lively or dull, according to the impression it receives from the nerves, which, having their origin in the brain, 'the seat of the mind,' convey to it ideas of external things. From these circumstances we may perceive how far the clear sky of Italy, and the murky air of Holland,—the warmth of the south, and the chill of the north, influence the manners, the taste, the cultivation of literature, and the advancement of the sciences among their respective inhabitants."

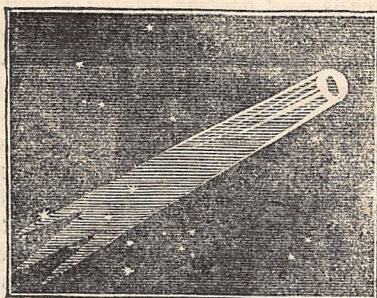
"To effect a subject so important to every class and constitution of life,—to humanity,—to commerce,—to society,—to physical and moral improvement, every nerve should be strained, every means used, and the best energies of every observer

exerted. What is there more important to our convenience and comfort than a knowledge of the climate in which we dwell,—the diseases to which we are subject by inspiring the humid or pestilential atmosphere—its influence on our nerves,—its governance over our minds, and the direction it gives to the subjects of our mental pursuits?"

DR. M'INTYRE, F. R. S.

THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF COMETS,

(Continued from page 174.)



I need, for further proof if necessary, only refer to the months of April and May, 1844, when the comet was approaching the Sun, and compare the heat and drought of those two months, with the corresponding months of the year 1845, when the reaction had taken place on the departure of the comet, and we experienced much cold and wet. We have again heat on the appearance of another comet, and we may look for the reaction in another cold and protracted Winter, and late Spring, in 1846. This appears to me to be the most certain method of arriving at the results of cometary influence. But, the sceptic will adhere to the mean temperature of the whole year, or a series of years, without once referring to any cause that shall render the months of April or May, in one year, *hot and dry*, and the corresponding months, in the following year, *cold and wet*, and yet there must exist some adequate cause, and, on so subtle a subject, the only apparent cause appears to be a comet—and therefore I shall come to a different conclusion to M. Arago, and say, *that comets do influence the seasons!* yet, if we take the mean temperature of the entire years 1844 and 1845, we shall probably find very little difference, notwithstanding we experience greater heat at one part of the year, than the average, and greater cold than the average, in another part, and hence it becomes a natural and philosophical enquiry what produced the heat and drought in April and May, 1844, and the cold and wet in April and May, 1845? Some other action than that of the Sun must certainly be in operation, or else the seasons would, from year to year, be uniform in point of heat and moisture.

I am well aware this reasoning will be liable to many objections, unless I can quote some established authority, and what higher authority than Sir John F. W. Herschel, the great opponent of the reasoning I have brought forward to shew the effect of cometary influence.

"There is," says Sir John, "however, another way in which the apparent dimensions of a comet may be conceived to vary with its proximity to the Sun, while its real volume may remain unaltered, or even undergo a contrary change. The nebulous portion of a comet, or that which reflects the Sun's rays, is not improbably of the nature of fog, i. e. a collection of discrete particles of a vaporisable fluid floating in a transparent medium. Now, as these molecules, during the comet's approach to the Sun, *absorb its rays and become heated*, a portion of them will be constantly passing from the liquid and visible to the gaseous and invisible state. As this change must commence from without and be propagated inwards, the effect will be a diminution of the comet's bulk. On the other hand, in its recess from the Sun, it will part with the heat thus acquired by radiation, which, in conformity with the general analogy of radiant caloric, will take place chiefly from the unevaporated or nebulous mass within, whose dimensions will, therefore, begin and continue to increase by the precipitation immediately above it of fresh nebulous matter, just as we see fogs, on cold still nights, forming on the surface of the ground, and gradually extending upwards as the heat near the surface is dissipated. The comet will thus appear to enlarge rapidly in its visible dimensions, while the *real volume* is, in fact, slowly shrinking by the general obstruction of heat from the mass.

"This process might go on in the entire absence of any solid or fluid nucleus: but supposing such a nucleus to exist, and to have required a considerable increase of temperature in the vicinity of the Sun, evaporation from its surface would afford a constant and copious supply of vapour, which rising into its atmosphere, and condensing at the exterior parts, would tend yet more to dilate the visible limits of the nebula. Some such process would naturally enough account for the appearances which have been noticed in the heads of certain comets, where the stratum, void of nebula, has been observed, interspersed, as it were, between the densest portion of the head or nucleus, and the coma.* It is analogous to the meteorological phenomena of a definite *vapour plane*, so commonly observed, and, in certain cases, may admit of two or more alternations of nebula and clear atmosphere.

"If, however, after all, we should prefer to call in an ethereal

* This fact Sir William Herschel fully discovered in the splendid comet of 1811, (see his Observations thereon).

medium surrounding the Sun, as the sole or partial cause of the remarkable phenomenon in question, it will not be necessary to have recourse to the idea of condensation arising from its mechanical pressure, which, as we have seen, is repugnant to what we know of the mode of propagation of pressure in fluids. A less repugnant explanation offers itself in the presumable habitudes of the ethereal fluid with respect to heat. Fourier has rendered it not improbable that the region, in which the earth circulates, has a *temperature of its own*, greatly superior to what may be presumed to be the absolute zero, and even to some artificial degrees of cold; and in my Essay on the Study of Natural Philosophy, (p. 157) I have shewn, I think satisfactorily, that if this be the case, such temperature cannot be due simply to the radiations of the stars, but *must arise from some other cause, such as the contact of an ether possessing itself of determinate temperature, and tending, like all known fluids, to communicate this temperature to the bodies immersed in it.* Now, if we suppose the temperature of the ether to increase as we approach the Sun, which seems a natural, and, indeed, a necessary consequence of regarding it as endued with the ordinary relations of fluids to heat, we are furnished with an *obvious explanation of the phenomenon in question.* *A body of such extreme tenuity as a comet may be presumed to take very readily the temperature of the ether in which it is plunged; and the vicissitudes of warmth and cold thus experienced may alternately convert into transparent vapour and reprecipitate the nebulous substances, just as we see an increase of atmospheric temperature dissipate a fog, not by obstructing or annihilating its gaseous particles, but by causing them to assume the elastic and transparent state which they lose, and again appear in fog when the temperature sinks."*

This quotation from Sir John Herschel, I think, renders the fact at once demonstrable, how it is that the temperature of our atmosphere increases on the comet's approach to the Sun, viz. by "the earth coming in contact with an ether possessing determinate temperature, and thereby having its own temperature increased by being immersed in it." On the contrary, when the comet departs from the Sun, and it gradually loses its accumulated heat, it condenses the surrounding ether, and therefore draws off the heat from that portion of the ether in which the earth and its atmosphere are enveloped.

Thus comets, dreadful visitants! arise,
To the vulgar *omens*, science to the wise.

As Halley's Comet is the best known of all those erratic bodies, I will first notice some of the most remarkable phenomena connected with the various periods of its appearance, and then shew, that similar effects have accompanied other comets.

Ptolemy,* speaking of comets, tells us to form our judgment of what their effects are likely to be by their colours; for, says he, "In investigating general events it is necessary further to observe the colours or hues displayed during an eclipse, either in the luminaries around them, in the shape of rods or rays, or in other similar forms; for if these colours or hues should be black or greenish, they portend effects produced by Saturn's nature; if white, to those operated by Jupiter; if reddish, to those by Mars; if yellow, to those by Venus; and if of various colours, to those by Mercury. It is also requisite to notice with respect to general events, the risings or first appearances of those celestial phenomena called comets, whether presenting themselves at ecliptical times, or at any other periods. They are displayed in the shape of beams, trumpets, pipes, and in other similar figures, and operate like those of Mars and Mercury, exciting wars, heated and turbulent dispositions in the atmosphere, and in the constitutions of men, with all their evil consequences. The parts of the zodiac in which they may be posited when they first appear, and the direction and inclination of their trains, point out the regions or places liable to be affected with the events which they threaten; and their form indicates the nature and quality of those events, as well as the genus, class, or kind in which the event will fall; the time of their continuance shews the duration of their effects, and their position with regard to the Sun, the period when it will commence; as, if they first appear *mutatine*, they denote an early commencement; but if *vespertine*, that it will be late and tardy. When a comet appears out of the zodiac (as in 1835 and 1836), a line should be drawn from one zodiacal pole to the other, through the spot where it appears, and that spot is to be considered as being in familiarity with the same countries as those parts of the zodiac which may be in the same line." These Rules of Ptolemy are too little regarded by those persons whose province it is to announce the first appearance of comets, with all those necessary particulars, every one of which are omitted, and hence so little progress has been made in Cometary Astronomy; sufficient, however, is already known to excite the curious, and to interest the enquirers after truth.

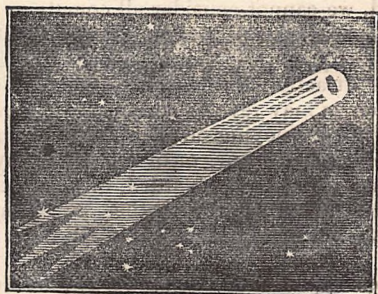
(To be continued).

* Tetrabiblos, Chapter 10.

The first recorded appearance of Dr. Halley's comet is about 2,000 years ago, or about 130 years before the Christian era, when, according to history, "it was of immense magnitude, and of surpassing brilliancy, almost rivaling that of the sun. Its tail was of such immense length as to occupy four hours in rising and setting." The appearance of this comet is said to have signalized the birth of *Mithridates*. If we trace history further back, and allowing 75 years for the return of this comet, we find it appeared 205 years before Christ, whence it was termed the herald of that dreadful calamity, *the total overthrow of the Grecian empire by the Romans*. Such was the general belief then, and that opinion is still firmly maintained by all those who believe in planetary and cometary influence. The immortal Shakespeare, too, must be ranked as a believer in this doctrine, with Kepler, Ptolemy, Newton, and many other master-minds of past ages; for, says he, speaking of the evils incident to the human race

"but when the Planets
In evil mixture, to disorder wander,
What plagues! and what portents! what mutinies!
What raging of the sea! what shaking of the earth!
Commotions in the winds—frights, changes, horrors,
Divest and crack
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their fixture."

Comets may also be fairly ranked with the aspects of Planets, as similar influences attend their appearances, as the following pages will fully demonstrate.



SHEWING THE EFFECTS OF THE PLANETS JUPITER AND SATURN IN ACCELERATING OR RETARDING THE MOTIONS OF COMETS.

In all examinations of the phenomena of Nature, nothing should be considered as certain, that is not derived from experiment, or borne out by fact, or which can be reduced to self-evident principles by demonstration.

Lord Bacon pointed out, and Sir Isaac Newton adopted, a successful method of enquiry, which checked that invention of hypothesis,

and the building upon imaginary systems which had long been the practice of philosophers; and hence the followers of Newton, proceeding upon this plan, carried their discoveries to a great degree of perfection, and established upon immovable bases.

There were, however, certain difficulties which presented themselves to the mind of Sir Isaac Newton himself, with the explanation of which that great philosopher, even by his own rules, was not fully satisfied, and what he could not explain by principles. That could be mathematically demonstrated, he, with a modesty few great minds possessed, proposed them in the form of queries to be solved by philosophers in after times.

Among the queries left behind were two very important ones, one of which was to ascertain, whether comets moved always in the same orbit, or were liable to perturbations from the planets, and whether they did not revolve round some other Sun of some other system, as well as round our Sun—and, 2ndly, whether the places between the planets, which were supposed to be a vacuum, were not filled with a very rare fluid, which he denominated ether, the specific gravity of which he considered was 700,000 times less than that of atmospheric air, and which he conjectured might offer a resisting medium to the motion of Planetary and Cometary bodies moving in it; hence, in his *Principia* he says, “I leave the transverse diameters and time of revolution to be determined by the comparison of comets which return after long periods of time in the same orbits.”

The laws of planetary motions are established upon such a foundation that no hypothesis can shake. Comets, while within the attraction of our Sun, are governed by the same laws as regulate planetary motions; but as our views extend only to a small part of their path, no satisfactory judgment has yet been formed of their entire revolution; and, indeed, we cannot consider all comets as permanent parts of the solar system, for many of them recede to a distance far beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes, and in doing so, very probably fall into the attraction of some other Sun, called by us a fixed star, and hence comets may revolve in elliptical, parabolic or fortuitous orbits, and while journeying on their path they may approach so near to one of the planets of our, or of some other system as to have their motions either accelerated, retarded, or changed altogether. A few cases in illustration of these hypotheses may lay the foundation for mathematical data, whereby these supposed facts may be fully developed.

The comet which appeared in 1770 had acquired considerable notoriety from the alterations its orbit had undergone. Messier, a man uniting simplicity of character, with high scientific acquirements, first observed it; and such was his zeal in prosecuting his favourite study, that he discovered twelve comets, every one of which, says Delambre, gained him admission to some foreign academy. And Louis XV., as a mark of high compliment, called him, *Le ferret des cometes*, the comet ferret. Although Messier discovered the comet of 1770, Lexel calculated its orbit, which he found to be an ellipse, the transverse diameter of which did not exceed three times the diameter of the Earth's orbit, and which, therefore, corresponded to a supposed period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. It appeared a remarkable fact that a comet having so short a period of revolution, the distance of which, from the Sun,

scarcely exceeding the orbit of Jupiter, and its brilliancy little short of that splendid planet, should not have been previously observed. When the time of its next approach had arrived, it did not appear, nor has it ever been seen since, hence it acquired the appellation *Lexel's lost Comet* ! Astronomers, after enduring many jeers from the disappointed public, set themselves fairly to work to ascertain the cause of its previous invisibility and subsequent disappearance ; and by this investigation the laws of universal attraction have been confirmed from circumstances that are apparently adverse. Its previous invisibility they accounted for in consequence of its being quite different before the year 1770, its perihelion, or nearest point to the Sun, being as distant as the orbit of the planet Jupiter, corresponded to a revolution not of five, but of fifty years ! It was also stated that its appearance in 1770 was owing to its path, in 1767, being in such close contact with Jupiter, which was then moving in the same direction, and in nearly the same plane, that the attraction of the Sun upon it was not one-three-hundredth that of Jupiter. This powerful attraction of Jupiter is said to have completely altered the form of its orbit, and caused it to approach the Earth's orbit, when Messier saw, and Lexel furnished its elements, and ascribed to it a period of revolution of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The question has oft been repeated, Why has the comet not been seen since ? The following is the reply given :—Its passage to its perihelion point, in 1776, took place by day, and in 1779, before another return, it again encountered the mighty Jupiter, and suffered a fresh orbital derangement, the attraction of the planet deflecting it into more distant regions. The comet, therefore, though “lost” to our system, is still in existence, and is obeying the laws of gravitation, either in some system, in some far distant regions of space, or on the confines of our own Solar System. Its path is probably *tortuous*, whereby it may visit system after system in full accordance with the principles of gravitation, and, after visiting numerous systems of worlds, may return to our Sun after the lapse of ages !

Halley's comet has been an object of much discussion and dispute, owing to the discrepancies discovered in the time of its passing its perihelion and the length of the period of its revolution : the following Table shews five of its appearances, the times of passing their perihelion, and the difference of periods of revolution.

Years of Appearance.	Time of Passing their Perihelion.	Intervals of Appearance.	
		Years.	Days.
1531	August 24th.	76	53
1607	October 16th.	74	323
1682	September 14th.	76	177
1759	March 13th.	75	359
1835	November 13th.		

From this great inequality in the times of their supposed periodical revolutions, some Authors affirm that these cannot be one and the same. Others affirm, that “when the elements of the orbits agree the comets may be the same, although the periodic times should vary

a little; as that may arise from the attraction of the bodies of our system." It becomes a question of computation whether the differences between these appearances can be called a little difference—for between the first and second appearances the difference is 1 year 85 days—third and fourth was only 183 days. Now, in the first case, the comet was accelerated, and in the other two retarded—and hence the difficulty of proving how Jupiter, by his attractive force, could diminish the time of the comet's return in one case, and increase it in two others. That Jupiter, near to the orbit of which this comet may pass, may exert a very powerful influence over a comet's periodic revolution, we can readily conceive; for it has been asserted, I believe by Sir William Herschel, "that the attraction of Jupiter has occasioned a variation in the periodic revolution of Saturn."

It is argued by some, that "if Jupiter can occasion such a variation in the revolution of the planet Saturn, we might reasonably expect that it would occasion the like variation in the periodic revolution of the Earth, as at their conjunctions Jupiter is as near to the Earth as to Saturn, but the length of our year has been invariable for many centuries." The only argument to be used in reply to this conclusion is, that the density of Saturn is much less than that of the Earth, and therefore more sensible to the attractive force of Jupiter; but although the action of Jupiter may occasion some variation in the inclination of the orbit of a comet, and the place of its nodes, yet it appears highly probable that but little sensible difference could be felt in its periodic time.

It is evident that the action of Jupiter upon a comet must be greatest when a line drawn from the planet to the comet make a right angle with a tangent to the comet's path at that point. But in this position the action of a planet can neither retard nor accelerate the comet in its orbit.—If we look more closely into the subject, we find that the plane of the orbits of the five returns of Halley's comet, as stated above, made an inclination with the ecliptic of 17 deg. 50 min., or with very few minutes variation. The inclination of Jupiter is 1 deg. 20 min., so that the shortest line that can be drawn from Jupiter to the comet subtends, at the centre of the Sun, an angle of 16 deg. 30 min., so that the nearest distance by which they could approach each other is about 18 millions of miles. This, however, will be better illustrated by the following diagram.

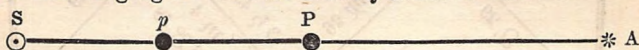
Let the dotted circle A, B, D, E, I, represent the orbit of Jupiter, S the Sun, and F, C, P, G, the path of a comet, and P its perihelion. Also, let J be the place of Jupiter, and C the place of the Comet: very evident, when the comet is at C, the attraction of Jupiter can have no effect upon its velocity, but may have considerable effect upon the inclination of its plane. While the comet is descending from F towards C its velocity will be increased. Let α be a position of the comet, where the whole force of Jupiter is to that part of it which accelerated the velocity of the comet, as the radius of the sine of the angle α , J, C; consequently, this force will decrease as the comet approaches C, where it will be a minimum. Again, when the comet has passed C, where the attractive force of Jupiter was nothing, the comet's velocity will be retarded in its descent towards b in the same proportion as it had been accelerated from a to c . Hence, it

appears, that the actions of Jupiter, at the equidistant point *a* and *b*, counteract each other, and, consequently, cannot affect the periodic time in so sensible a degree as is represented in the foregoing table; that is, if the orbit of Halley's comet be impelled with a projectile force which exceeds the centripetal force in the ratio of one to the square root of two, then the comet's orbit will be parabolical, or in the form described in *fig. 2*, page 127; and if the velocity be still increased, the comet will then form a hyperbolic curve, *fig. 3*, page 127. This chain of reasoning naturally leads us to consider the Doctrine of Central Forces, which is, that "the operation of gravity upon any distant body is inversely as the square of its distance from the centre of attraction;" thus the gravity of the planets towards the Sun increases in proportion as the square of their distance from the Sun is diminished. But it must here be recollected that this demonstration is founded upon the supposition that the gravitation towards any attracting body is *not affected* by the intervention of other attracting bodies.

It is very certain that the attraction of the Sun extends to the Earth and the other planets of the system, and, in like manner, we may suppose that the attraction of each planet extends to the Sun. Now, supposing no other bodies to intervene between the Earth and the Sun, and the Earth to be at rest, there is a point between the Earth and the Sun, and also between each planet and the Sun, all things being the same, where their attractions are equal, consequently a body placed in that point would remain at rest.

But it is not in that point alone that an effort will be produced, but in every point between the Earth and the Sun; so that a body placed any where between them would not gravitate with the entire force of either, but only with a relative gravity equal to the difference of the two attractive forces. The same reasoning may also be applied to the fixed stars and the *star* or Sun of our system.

The following figure will more clearly illustrate this fact—



Let *S* represent the Sun, or the centre of our Solar system, *A* the nearest fixed star, suppose Sirius*, the centre of its own system. Let *P* be any point between them, where their attractions are exactly equal; let *p* be a point in motion moving from *S* towards *A*, then it is very evident that the relative gravity towards *S* does not decrease *merely* as the square of the distance from *S* increases, but in the inverse ratio of a power greater than the square, of which power the index will increase as the point *p* moves towards *A*. Now, when the point *p* arrives at *P* the index will become infinite, and the relative gravity of *p* towards *S* equal to 0. Again, let the point *p* continue to move towards *A*, and its relative gravity toward *S* must become *negative*, and consequently the body *p* must move towards *A*. Now, as the Solar system is surrounded by fixed stars, the relative gravity towards the Sun must consequently have a limit, notwithstanding the absolute gravity may be considered to extend *ad infinitum* in every direction.

(To be continued.)

* Sirius is supposed, by Astronomers, to be a Sun 14 times as large as the Sun of our System, and consequently capable of diffusing fourteen times as much light and heat to surrounding planets.

A REMARKABLE NATIVITY.

FIGURE XLVIII.



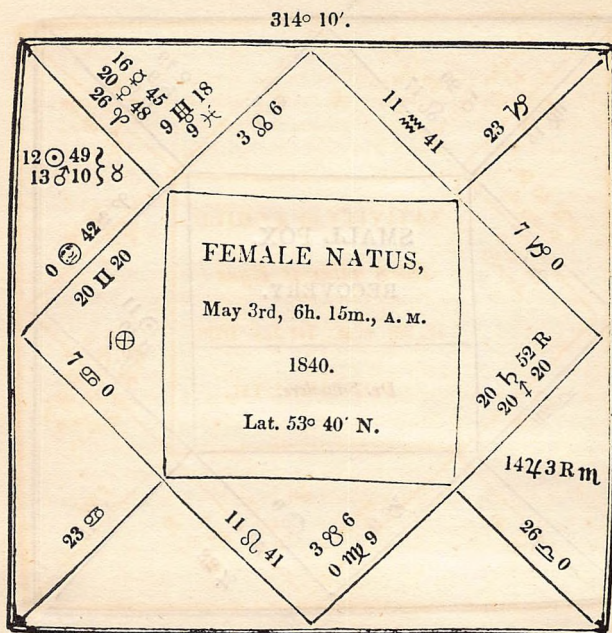
This very remarkable child was born without any thing more than a mark, where the eyes should have existed. The horoscope satisfactorily illustrated *paragraph* 327, page 84, of the "*Arcana*."

A *nebulous* star just setting, the *Ascelli* ascending, and the *Procyon* just upon the cusp of the *Ascendant*, the Moon lately afflicted by *Oculus Taurus*, are all testimonies of blindness. But the strongest testimonies are, both the luminaries afflicted by the malifics, the Sun in conjunction of Mars, and Mars oriental of the Sun, or ascending before him, and the Moon in sesquisquare of Saturn, while Saturn is occidental of the Moon, or ascends after her, all *shew total blindness*. The student will note the Sun in close semisquare to *Herschel*, denoting some *remarkable accident*. *Herschel* in *Aquarius* rules the *head*.

Short life is denoted by the Moon hyleg afflicted, and the Sun afflicted, and Jupiter and Venus afflicted. The child died in infancy.

VIOLENT DEATH.

FIGURE XLIX.

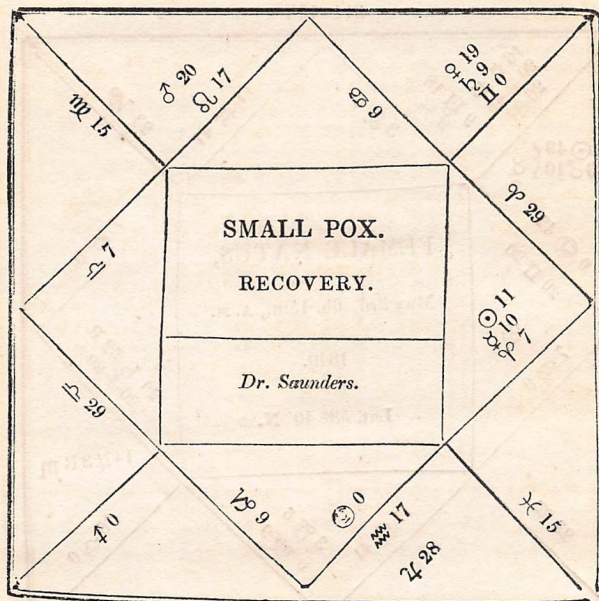


The foregoing is a figure of the heavens at the estimate time of the birth of a child, the daughter of (R. E.) a near relation of mine, and I consider it a remarkable instance of the power of the stars over life and death, according to the Rules of Planetary influence. The child died at the age of 1 year and 5 months, after lingering nearly a fortnight from the effects of being passed over by a horse and cart. The student will readily perceive testimonies of violence from the Asc. ☿ ♄, ☉ ☿ ♄, and the Moon posited betwixt the rays of the malifics—the Sun, Mars, and Saturn being posited in quadrupedian signs—Saturn in Sagittarius, a sign particularly indicative of horses, and the Ascendant encountering the opposition of Saturn without any benefic direction succeeding within proper distance to save. With these observations I leave it to the candid or sceptical reader.

A Gentleman sent concerning his Son, under the face of Heaven as follows.

From Saunders's Astrological Physician.

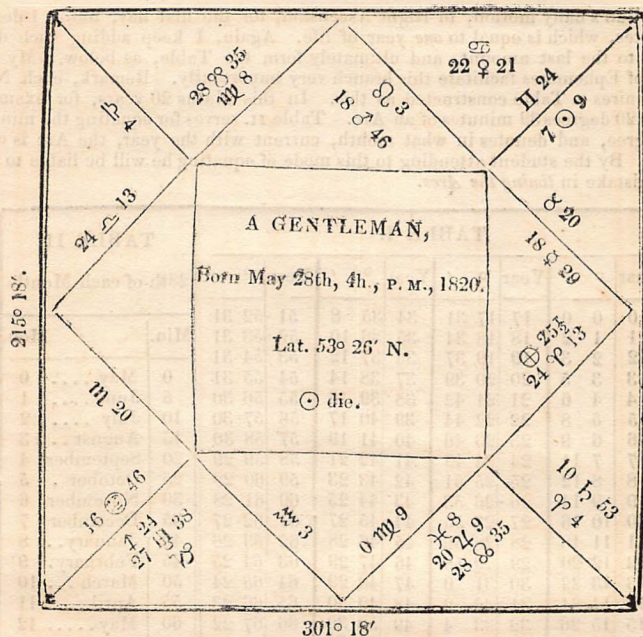
FIGURE L.



The manner of this disease was thus : he was very sick at his stomach, and did cast up oftentimes the sustenance he took ; he had also a fever heat and a lightness in his head, and felt pain between his shoulders : at length the small pox did break out about his neck and face, and he was costive, and made water very seldom also. As concerning fatal signs, *Venus*, lady of the Ascendant, is deprived by a malicious square of *Mars* on the one side, and also by an inimical congress with *Saturn* on the other side. Also the *Moon* is afflicted by a square of *Saturn* ; so the fatal places being three, it importeth danger of death : yet, forasmuch as *Venus*, lady of the horizontal paralax is making her personal appeal to the suffrages of the reminifcant planet *Jupiter*, it giveth an assured hope of recovery ; and so it came to pass ; for he did begin to amend presently after the messenger was sent, and the fever left him ; and the day following the pox did appear, he was ill afterward almost the space of a week, but the greatest danger was the day stated in this constellation.

NATIVITY OF A GENTLEMAN.

FIGURE II.

R. A. of M. C. $125^{\circ} 18'$.

Planets.	Latitude.	Declination.	Tang. of Decl.	Right Ascen.	Mid. Dist.	Semi Arc.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Semi Arc.	Distance from Cusp.
♄	0 s 11	23 s 38	9,64006	267 25	37 53	126 N 9	42 3	4 10 from 3rd.
♃	2 s 16	2 s 14	8,59105	10 53	65 35	85 N 59	29 0	7 35 from 6th.
♂	1 s 6	4 s 56	8,93609	351 24	46 6	96 N 41	32 14	13 52 from 5th.
♂	1 n 29	16 n 36	9,47438	141 42	16 24	113 D 42	37 54	16 24 from 10th.
♂	21 n 31	9,59590	65 18	60 0	122 D 7	40 42	21 24	from 9th.
♂	2 n 46	21 n 21	9,65568	114 38	10 40	127 D 36	42 32	31 52 from 9th.
♂	1 s 57	15 n 28	9,44201	46 34	78 44	111 D 54	37 18	33 10 from 7th.
♂	4 s 54	27 n 42	9,72017	255 4	50 14	136 N 3	45 1	39 40 from 2nd.
♂	27 s 42	.....	..	..	..	90 0	30 0	10 46 from 7th.

☉ Oblique Decension $81^{\circ} 4'$; his Pole $34^{\circ} 34'$; Tangent 9,83822.♂ Oblique Ascension $271^{\circ} 50'$; her Pole $28^{\circ} 47'$; Tangent 9,73987.♂ Oblique Decension $46^{\circ} 40'$; its Pole $38^{\circ} 0'$; Tangent 9,89281.♀ Oblique Decension $117^{\circ} 47'$; her Pole $6^{\circ} 55'$; Tangent 9,08389.

F f

Aspects.

Sun sextile Saturn.
 Sun quintile Mars.
 Sun semisquare Venus.
 Sun square Jupiter.
 Moon conjunction Herschel.
 Moon square Jupiter.
 Moon trine Part of Fortune.

Moon trine Mars.
 Venus opposition Herschel.
 Venus square Part of Fortune.
 Mars trine Herschel.
 Mars square Mercury.
 Mars parallel Mercury.
 Mercury sextile Jupiter.

A TABLE FOR CONVERTING ARCS INTO TIME IN THIS NATIVITY.

The Sun's daily motion, in Right Ascension, for the first day, moves 1 degree 2 minutes, which is equal to *one* year of life. Again, I keep adding each daily motion to the last amount, and ultimately form the Table, as below. My new Series of Ephemeris facilitate this branch very importantly. Remark, each Nativity requires a Table constructed as this. In this Natus 20 years, for example, require 20 degrees 39 minutes of an Arc. Table II. serves for equating the minutes of a degree, and denotes in what month, current with the year, the Arc is completed. By the student attending to this mode of equating he will be liable to very little mistake in *timing the Arcs*.

TABLE I.												TABLE II.		
Year	°	'	Year	°	'	Year	°	'	Year	°	'	28th of each Month		
0	0	0	17	17	31	34	35	8	51	52	31	Min.	Mon.	
1	1	2	18	18	34	35	36	10	52	53	31	0	May	0
2	2	3	19	19	37	36	37	12	53	54	31	5	June	1
3	3	5	20	20	39	37	38	14	54	55	31	10	July	2
4	4	6	21	21	42	38	39	16	55	56	30	15	August	3
5	5	8	22	22	44	39	40	17	56	57	30	20	September	4
6	6	9	23	23	46	40	41	19	57	58	30	25	October	5
7	7	11	24	24	49	41	42	21	58	59	29	30	November	6
8	8	12	25	25	51	42	43	23	59	60	29	35	December	7
9	9	14	26	26	53	43	44	25	60	61	28	40	January	8
10	10	16	27	27	55	44	45	27	61	62	27	45	February	9
11	11	18	28	28	56	45	46	28	62	63	26	50	March	10
12	12	20	29	29	58	46	47	29	63	64	25	55	April	11
13	13	22	30	31	0	47	48	29	64	65	24	60	May	12
14	14	24	31	32	2	48	49	30	65	66	23			
15	15	26	32	33	4	49	50	30	66	67	22			
16	16	29	33	34	6	50	51	30						

Arcs of Direction.

ASPECTS.	°	'	Y.	M.	ASPECTS.	°	'	Y.	M.
Sol P. Jupiter con.	0	36	0	7	Moon trine Saturn	17	2	16	6
M. C. ses. Jupiter	2	15	2	2	.. trine Mars	17	23	16	10
Sol sextile ditto	2	18	2	3	M. C. trine Jupiter	18	22	17	10
.. square ditto	3	6	3	0	☉ quintile Jupiter	19	20	18	9
.. sextile Mars	3	29	3	5	Moon rapt P. Saturn	20	16	19	8
Pars. rapt P. Mercury	6	52	6	9	.. trine Mars con.	20	19	19	9
M. C. trine Saturn	7	35	7	5	M. C. sextile Sol zod.	21	24	20	10
Sol sextile ditto	7	36	7	5	.... square Saturn zod.	21	24	20	10
Moon P. Herschel	9	10	8	10	Asc. opposition ♄ zod.	21	24	20	10
Asc. semisquare Moon	11	4	10	9	Pars. square Herschel	21	48	21	1
☉ semisquare Venus	11	46	11	6	☺ quintile Jupiter	21	56	21	3
Moon square Saturn	11	58	11	8	.. square Saturn zod.	23	32	22	10
.. square Jupiter	14	38	14	3	☉ conjunction Mercury	23	42	22	11
Pars. quintile Jupiter	15	12	14	9	.. opposition Herschel	24	10	23	5
☉ semisquare Mars d.d.	15	25	15	0	☺ square Jupiter con.	24	25	23	8
.. opposition ☺	16	12	15	9	.. biquintile ☉	25	51	25	0
Pars. sextile Venus	16	36	16	2	Pars. square Venus	25	56	25	1

ASPECTS.	°	'	Y. M.
Asc. ses. Jupiter	26	2	25 2
☺ quintile Saturn	26	27	25 7
Venus Par. Mercury	26	41	25 10
Asc. S ☐ Herschel	27	4	26 2
☺ square ☿ secondary	26	4	26 4½
M. C. quintile ♀ zod.	27	16	26 5
☺ sextile Jupiter	27	25	26 6
☐ Saturn secondary	27	25	26 8
Venus opposition ☿	27	39	26 9
☺ square Saturn	27	39	26 9
M. C. Par. Mercury	27	49	26 11
☺ trine Saturn	28	0	27 1
☐ trine secondary	27	1	27 1
Venus Bq. ☿ zod.	28	18	27 5
☺ Bq. Venus d. d.	28	18	27 5
☺ quintile Jupiter	28	19	27 8
☺ ses. Venus	28	34	27 8
☺ square ♃ secondary	29	10	27 9
☺ trine Jupiter	29	10	28 3
Venus ses. Saturn	29	23	28 5
☺ sextile Jupiter	29	38	28 8
☐ opposit. ☿ secondary	29	38	28 8
☐ trine Mars ditto	29	38	28 8
☺ sextile Mars ditto	29	58	29 0
☺ biquintile Sun zod.	29	58	29 0
☺ semisquare ♀ zod.	30	6	29 1½
☺ square ♃ secondary	30	6	29 2½
☺ semisquare ☿ zod.	30	24	29 5
☺ opposit. ♀ secondary	30	24	29 8
Venus ses. ♃ zod.	30	40	29 8
☺ Par. ☺ zod.	30	50	29 10
☺ sextile ♃ secondary	30	50	29 11
Mercury △ Jupiter new.	30	1	30 1
☺ sextile Venus con.	31	36	30 7
Asc. Par. Mars zod.	31	47	30 9
☐ square Venus mundo	31	52	30 10
☺ Par. Saturn con.	32	4	31 0½
☺ semisquare ♀ d. d.	32	14	31 2
Venus trine Herschel	32	14	31 2
Mercury ☿ Venus new.	32	14	31 2
☺ sextile ♃ secondary	32	14	31 3
☺ sextile Venus	33	0	31 11
☐ quintile Mars	33	6	32 0
M. C. square Mercury	33	14	32 2
Asc. conjunction Moon	33	34	32 6
Par. sextile Sol	33	51	32 9
☺ oppo. ☿ secondary	33	51	32 11
☐ trine ☺ ditto	33	51	33 1
Par. square Jupiter	34	32	33 5
☺ trine Mercury zod.	35	4	33 11
☐ ☿ Jupiter secondary	35	4	34 0
☺ sextile Jupiter d. d.	35	16	34 1
☺ semisextile ☿ con.	35	20	34 2
☐ trine ♀ secondary	35	20	34 5
☺ semisquare Saturn	35	53	34 9
☺ trine Jupiter zod.	36	2	34 11
☐ opposit. Venus zod.	36	34	35 3
☺ square Saturn new.	36	34	35 4
☺ ☿ Saturn secondary	36	34	35 6
☐ opposit. Venus	36	48	35 8
☐ opposit. Mercury	37	7	35 11
M. C. quintile ☺	37	42	36 6
Asc. trine Jupiter	37	53	36 8
☺ square ♀ secondary	37	53	36 9

ASPECTS.	°	'	Y. M.
☺ trine Jupiter do.	37	5	37 5
☺ ses. Herschel	38	54	37 8
☺ quintile Venus	39	0	37 9
☐ square ♃ secondary	39	0	37 9
M. C. trine Moon	39	28	38 2
☺ sextile ♃ secondary	39	28	38 5
M. C. S ☐ Mars zod.	40	27	39 2
Asc. S ☐ Mars zod.	40	27	39 2
☺ sextile Saturn	40	58	39 8
☐ Mars secondary	40	58	39 9
Asc. trine Venus	41	14	39 11
☺ sextile ♃ secondary	41	14	40 0
☺ S* Venus ditto	41	14	40 1
☺ square ♃ ditto	42	21	40 8
☺ square Saturn zod.	42	21	41 0
☺ sextile ☿ secondary	42	21	42 3
☐ square ♃ ditto	43	50	42 5
☺ rapt P. Herschel	43	50	42 5
☐ trine ♃ secondary	43	50	43 1
☐ biquintile Saturn	45	3	44 7
☐ trine ♃ secondary	45	3	44 9
☺ ses. Jupiter	45	16	44 10
☐ sextile Mercury zod.	45	19	44 10½
☺ ☿ Venus secondary	45	19	44 11
☐ Mercury ditto	45	19	45 1
☐ trine Jupiter	46	52	45 5
Par. sextile Saturn	46	59	45 6
M. C. trine Herschel	47	13	45 9
☺ trine Jupiter new.	47	13	46 0
Par. conjunction ☺	47	33	46 1
☺ trine Venus	48	16	46 9
☐ ☿ Mars secondary	48	16	47 5
Asc. trine	49	8	47 8
☺ ☿ Jupiter secondary	49	8	48 1
☐ sextile Venus do.	49	8	48 2
☺ trine Jupiter do.	49	8	48 3
☐ ☿ Venus new.	49	8	48 4
☺ semisquare Jupiter	50	12	48 8
☺ sextile Mercury	50	54	49 5
☺ trine Venus con.	51	5	49 7
☺ ses. Moon zod.	51	20	49 10
☺ ☿ Saturn secondary	51	20	49 10
☐ sextile Venus do.	51	20	49 10
☺ conjunction Venus	52	2	50 6
☐ Par. Venus	52	2	50 6
M. C. Par. Sol	52	3	50 6
☺ sextile ♀ secondary	52	3	50 6
Par. sextile Mercury	52	47	51 3
M. C. semisquare Venus	53	8	51 7
Asc. ses. Venus	53	8	51 7
☺ semisquare Herschel	54	2	52 6
☐ * Mars secondary	54	2	52 8
☐ trine Jupiter do.	54	2	53 0
☐ Mercury do.	54	2	53 2
☐ trine ☺ do.	54	2	53 5
☐ sextile Saturn	54	55	53 5
☐ square Mars	55	17	53 9
☐ trine ♃ secondary	55	17	54 6
☐ square Mars do.	55	17	55 0
☐ square ♃ do.	55	17	55 3
☺ conjunction ♀ zod.	56	41	55 3
Mars ☿ Mercury new.	56	41	56 0
☺ ☐ ♃ secondary	56	41	56 8
☐ trine Mars do.	57	2	57 2

ASPECTS.	°	'	Y. M.	ASPECTS.	°	'	Y. M.
☾ sextile Jupiter <i>secondary</i> . . .	57	4		M. C. square ☉	62	7	60 8
M. C. sextile Mars	59	34	58 2	☾ body Jupiter <i>secondary</i> . . .			61 4
☉ trine Herschel	59	56	58 5	Par. sextile Herschel	63	51	62 5
☾ sextile ♄ <i>secondary</i>			58 9	☾ ☿ Saturn <i>secondary</i>			62 9
.. square Mercury zod.	60	40	59 2	.. square Mars	65	20	63 11
.. opposition Mars zod.	60	59	59 6	.. sextile Saturn	67	14	65 8
☉ quintile Mercury	61	5	52 7	☉ Par. Mars zod.	72	14	66 8
.. qx. Jupiter	61	22	59 11				

DURATION OF LIFE.

The Sun, in this Nativity, is *Accochoden*, and the Planet Saturn is the *Anarata*. The Sun in parallel with Jupiter, and the latter in trine of Venus, give strength of constitution, more especially as the *light of time* is unafflicted by the two malefics, Mars and Saturn, denote that health will generally be good. The parallel of the Sun and Herschel, as well as the conjunction of the Moon with Herschel, will be productive of indisposition when the luminaries are in bad ares; also, when either of the great lights is in inimical geometrical angles with Herschel and Saturn. As the native does not wish to know the particular time of death, I must warn him to be always ready to meet that Being before whom all flesh past, present, and future must appear. The most probable period for *terminus vite* will be about the 42nd and 44th years.

That we must all needs die, "for it is appointed for man once to die, and after death to judgment," is a truism seen by long experience, and, thank heaven, for that blessing: yet,

How dread the thought, that not a moment fleets
But with it many a soul must wing its way
To that eternal deep, into whose womb
Six thousand years have buried all they bore!
Yes, while all around unvalued pleasure throng,
And in a glowing atmosphere of smiles
We play with time, as infants do with toys.—
Afar, how often death is grinning o'er
The new dug graves, or weaving winds to storm,
Or pluck seamen from the pirate waves,
Or laughing, where the thunder-bolt has dash'd
Some daring wanderer to the earth! The flood
And blast—the fiery breath of clouds—disease
And danger—deathbed horrors, broken hearts,
And exiles in their damp-wall'd dungeons doom'd—
Oh! each, and all would melt a mortal's tear
If known or felt—from pleasure sated eye.

THE CORPORATURE.

Venus, ruler of the horoscope, with no planet in the ascendant, particular deliberation must be exercised concerning the 6th face of Libra, together with the planet Jupiter in Pisces, which casts a mundane trine to the ascendant: attention also to the Moon who is in conjunction of Herschel and square of Jupiter. As Venus is in no dignities of her own, she must be considered but very slightly in connection with the bodily appearance. The Moon, in this natus, partakes much of the nature of Herschel, and the latter received by Jupiter, and in mundane and zodiacal sextile with the ascendant chief—judgment must be declared according to the evidence of Herschel in Sagittary. Herschel in Sagittary gives a bodily appearance something like a mixture of Saturn, Mercury, and Venus in Sagittary—namely, a male native, rather tall, brown or black hair, spare, even raw-boned, frequently, especially if the constitution is not very strong, the complexion agreeing with the colour of the hair; but genteel, straight, and active walk.

QUALITY OF MIND AND DISPOSITION.

The quality of the mind is declared by the combination of Herschel, Mercury, and the Moon, according to their *receivers*, their position, and their aspects. Jupiter receives the Moon and Herschel and the benevolent Venus, the latter is the

native's natal planet, receives the intellectual Mercury. Now Jupiter, strong in his own domal dignities renders the gentleman honorable, magnanimous, a lover of fair dealings, desirous to benefit all persons, charitable, a lover of his wife and children, calculated for government, aspiring at high matters, &c. Whoever will read the 163rd and 302nd paragraphs of the Arcana will see the character of the native fully, and *faithfully* declared—and from what I know of the native there is not the most distant false colouring in the above declaration. Again, Venus receives Mercury, and they in sextile of each other denote a mind capable of learning, fond of arts and sciences, as Arcana 309. Mercury in familiarity as being in sextile of Jupiter, disposes to business, and sobriety. Venus and Jupiter in trine declare the native fond of children, with philo-progenitiveness well developed.

EMPLOYMENT.

The business of life in which the native *ought* to be employed is denoted by Mars, the only planet in the southern angle, more especially as the Sun is in the descending portion of heaven, the sole prerogative of employment is left to Mars in Leo. According to *Arcana*, 364, Mars denotes all trades wherein fire, metals, or sharp instruments are used; Leo also denotes any trade which uses fire, and, in short, the native is a manufacturer of knives; hence the Rule in the Arcana is fully corroborated in this horoscope.

Mars angular, and orientally elevated, in sextile of the Moon, and ruler of the 2nd, and the trine of *Pars Fortunata*, and the last significator received of by the lord of employment will make the occupation profitable. As the native is a business consonant with his natal inclinations, he must confidently anticipate adequate success and perfection in the prosecution of it. As to the general success and profitable period, he must expect it from about thirty to forty-five years of age, as Mars is angular in the Midheaven. His 29th year will be profitable in business from the Sun being in benevolent aspect of both Jupiter and Mars, the latter by *secondary* direction will be productive of success in a far more eminent degree than any primary direction. At about the age of 29½ years there will be danger of loss connected with a bill, or signing or accepting a Promissory Note: now against this mode of procedure he must have a most decided objection, else almost final pecuniary ruin. His 28th year will be indifferent for business, but the particular times of both success or otherwise are pointed out in the effects of the Arcs of Directions.

WEALTH.

In this nativity whatever appertain to temporal possessions seem peculiarly to coincide with what concerns his business. To ascertain, therefore, the amount of worldly possessions in any rational degree, we are to consider the position of the Part of Fortune, with the nature and strength of Mars which governs it, together with his configurations and position in aspect to other stars. Now Mars assumes the dominion over the Part of Fortune, and that martial and business-like star is elevated, and being ruler of the 2nd, with the Moon therein, and Mars and Moon in trine aspect with each other, and both in trine of the Part of Fortune, are most potent testimonies of acquiring a moderate share of this world's great plague. Mars here will conduce to wealth through the instrumentality of business. The native must bear in mind not to change his present for any other calling in life, though he may extend his present occupation to any prudent extent he possibly can. Two most important drawbacks in his retaining riches are the square of Venus to the Part of Fortune, and the luminaries just past an opposition of each other. Again, as the Sun is in square to Jupiter in the 5th, he will be obnoxious to loss through a strong inclination to speculate in things entirely unconnected with his business: nevertheless, by care and timely precaution, a sufficiency of good fortune will attend him—yet,

Fortune, with malicious joy,
Does man her share oppress;
Proud of her office to destroy,
Is seldom pleased to bless.
Still various, and inconstant still,
But with an inclination to be ill
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a lottery of life.

Let him enjoy her while she's kind ;
 But when she's in the wind,
 And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
 Then puff the Prostitute away.

HONOR AND DIGNITY.

Things which relate to honor and dignity are deduced from the disposition of the luminaries, and the familiarity of the stars by which they are surrounded. Both the luminaries are in masculine signs, a strong position which prognosticates the native will rise above the station of life in which he was born ; although neither of the great lights is angular ; but Mars angular, in sextile of the Sun and trine of the Moon, will generally keep him up through steadiness of character and benevolence of disposition—notwithstanding the cadent position of the Sun.

MARRIAGE.

As the law of marriage is according to the divine ordinance of the Supreme Being, and evidently established from the beginning of things, as well for the propagation of the species as for the mutual happiness of the sexes, it were senseless to suppose human nature void of the impulse of reciprocal love ; or the involuntary actions of the soul, by which it is moved towards the object of its affections, have not a cause in the order of nature. Hence, *St. Jerome*, in his Comment on Matthew xviii. 10. observes, "Great is the Dignity of souls that every man from his first rising and appearing under the stars in his *nativity*, hath an angel delegated to him for his custody or safety."

To investigate this point, the position and constitution of the Moon must be particularly considered. This is a natus that contradicts both Worsdale and Zedkiel with regard to the marriage being early.

Worsdale says, the Moon is in the *oriental quadrant* when she wants 15 degrees to complete her first quartile aspect with the Sun and her orientality terminates when she has just 19 degrees and 15 minutes to go before she arrives at her opposition. In some nativities which I have seen of his, he says, the Moon is *oriental from her conjunction* to her opposition of the Sun. The student can take which of these directions, from this *infallible* writer, he or she thinks proper. Now, according to this author's *dictum* the Moon is *occidental*, consequently a late marriage would be prognosticated.

Zedkiel says, the Sun and Moon are *oriental* between the 1st and the 10th and its opposite quarter, and are *occidental* between the 10th and 7th and its opposite quarter.

The Moon is *occidental* according to both these Authors, and of course a *late marriage*. Now, the fact is, *he was married very young*, according to the Arcana, 394, which I recommend the reader to study well. The *orientality and occidentality* are there explained, according to both nature and the *Greek quadripartite* of Ptolemy.

In this natus the Moon is in her *oriental orientality* and a few hours past her opposition, therefore an early marriage was astrally predicted, which accordingly took place.

The *quality of the wife* is described by that planet to which the Moon first makes familiarity, especially if that planet has dominion over the 7th house or western angle. In this horoscope the Moon first applies to the ruler of the 7th, which is Mars, and inclines the wife to be masterful, but prudent, rational, a true friend, and magnanimous. As Mars is in good aspect of the Moon he will be fortunate enough to obtain a wife industrious, frugal, and a good housewife.

CHILDREN.

The principal significator of offspring, in this geniture, is Jupiter, ruler of the 5th, located therein ; Jupiter is a fruitful planet, and the sign Pisces is a giver of issue, from which I conclude the native will have a family born ; yet as Mars is in the sign Leo, on the 10th, and the Dragon's Tail in the 11th, both of these divisions signifying children, together with the Sun in the 8th, in square of Jupiter in the 5th, as well as the Moon being in square of Jupiter, prognosticate death to some of the children—*Arcana*, 419.

Feminine signs on the 5th and 11th cusps denote females will be *chiefly* born ; but Jupiter in the 5th masculine, and Mercury in square of Mars, as well as sextile of

Jupiter, portend males will also be born but will die. Venus in trine of Jupiter will give one child to live, and Venus being in a double-bodied sign will give another female child to grow to maturity, and more especially as Venus is governess of the Ascendant, elevated in the feminine sign Cancer—*Arcana* 421. The native has already lost two children. Now, as Venus and Jupiter are well configured together, the children will mutually assist each other, and sisterly love will generally abide between them, *Arcana* 423. The benevolent Jupiter in the 5th, in trine of the native's natal significatrix, is indicative of his enjoying much happiness with his children; that is, with those that survive infancy, or seven years of age.

FRIENDSHIP AND ENMITY.

As to the friends of the native, unrelated, we have to consider the constitution of the scheme, as well as to observe the luminaries and the Ascendant, as also the 11th house. As there is not much mutual reception among the planets in the horoscope but Mercury afflicted by Mars, and the unfortunate node in the 11th, are not favourable for friends being very substantial, but as Mercury rules the house of enemies, and these two planets, Mercury and Venus, in sextile, declare that his foes will never be malignantly disposed to afflict him—nor, indeed, can they be while Venus is a benevolent and ruler of the Ascendant.

TRAVELLING.

The Part of Fortune just about to go down beneath the western horizon, the Sun just fallen from a cadent cusp, namely, the 9th, are testimonies of some perigrations. The Moon in Sagittary will cause frequent changes of residence. As Mars is in the 10th house, and ruler of the 2nd and 7th, as well as the Part of Fortune in the 7th, declare he will take journeys for the sake of gaining orders in his business. Travelling into France, Scotland, and America would be beneficial.

EFFECTS OF DIRECTIONS.

The year 1847 is one of much anxiety, portending both good and evil. The beginning of July brings the Moon to trine of Saturn converse, as well as the same aspect secondarily, which, according to the position of the Moon at birth, will denote pecuniary advantages connected with business from America. The benefit appears to accrue from an old friend. Herschel transited over the place of Saturn in the 6th the early part of this year, produced indisposition with a lowness of spirit. The 2nd week in August will bring success in business, and money, or a debt obtained, but the 4th week in September will trouble him with a disappointment in money connected with trade. Not well to speculate during the latter part of September. In October Venus and the Moon form a biquintile, the native will experience an augmentation of prosperity and felicity—at this time the Sun and Jupiter form aspect for benefit. Herschel retrograding in the 6th, Saturn in the 4th, Mars in the 7th, and Venus in the 12th, are testimonies of indisposition in his family, with anxiety of mind. On December 6th, the luminaries are in conjunction on the Moon's place in the 2nd, bids him look well to health and pecuniary matters.

1848 commences with the Moon in sesquiquare of Venus, this will bring some affliction to the native's wife, either in body or mind—a female will attempt to injure him in reputation; some loss, without he exercise great precaution and vigilance. February appears to bring its share of disappointment from the Moon being in square of Jupiter—the last week in April, increase of business and general satisfaction—not well to take any long journey during May. The revolution figure has 14 degrees of Taurus on the southern angle, with Venus in the 10th, and the Sun, ruler of Leo, on the Ascendant, with the luminaries in sextile configuration, are strong testimonies of success in business. The Moon has returned to the place of Saturn, the former is in sextile of the radical Mercury, ruler of the 11th, the house connected with money concerned in business, as well as ruler of the 2nd, the common angle of pecuniary affairs, these portend benefit in business. Jupiter, ruler of the 5th and 8th, in square of Herschel, predicts affliction in the younger branches of the family. Venus, ruler of the 10th in the revolution, and of the Ascendant in the radix, with Jupiter and Mars in trine, offer opportunities for speculation which will be advantageous at 28 years 3 months, when the Sun forms a trine with Jupiter.

1849. In the Spring and Summer of this year success seems to attend his business engagements, and he must now make efforts for establishing his future reputation, for at this time Jupiter will be transiting Mars's place in the 10th, in trine of Herschel near the 7th. I now recommend the native to be very active in trade matters, for the fall of the year will not be so prosperous;

But who can behold the busy ant
And not prepare for future want.

Soon after Midsummer the Sun in halfsquare of Mercury, with Herschel on the Part of Fortune, warn him not to sign any writings, neither give nor accept notes of promise; he must enter into no lawsuit, and he can be as careful as he likes in reference to his health; danger of suffering and being traduced by the vulgar. This advice serves for the residue of this year.

1850. This year till the native arrive at the age of 29 years 11 months, is attended with indisposition, and it will not be well for him to take any journeys, as they would be detrimental both to health and to circumstances. But April brings the Moon to a secondary sextile of Jupiter, health improves, and all his transactions turn out satisfactory. At 30 years and 1 month, Mercury trines Jupiter, according to my new method of directions, and the native may now expect good success in his undertakings.

1851 enters with the Sun in sextile of Venus, a flourishing time, and wife's health is good. At 30 years 9 months live temperately and take cooling medicine, for at about 31 years 2 months Venus trines Herschel, he may be disposed to pleasure-taking and a surfeit will be likely to trouble the native. All other affairs will be satisfactory.

1852 will be a year of good fortune; health in his family prevails, contentment of mind—yet, in March, he will be rather under an evil tongue as Herschel and Saturn will be in conjunction in the 7th house. Business is good, and a journey will be taken. August is likely to produce false friends, and I believe some of his pretended friends will forge upon him, of this he must beware. The year ends with prospects of future success.

1853. At 32 years 9 months the Part of Fortune forms a sextile with the Sun from the 7th and 9th houses, honorable disbursements, many friends above his own rank; yet will not save much money, as he will be disposed to extend his business or improve his residence. About when he arrives at 33 years of age, by secondary motion, the Moon opposes Mars, it will not be well to take any journey of importance; although he might gain by it, but would suffer in his health. Toward the close of the year disappointment in the receiving some expected bill, a little falling off in business. I fear he will be disposed to be extravagant, which must be avoided.

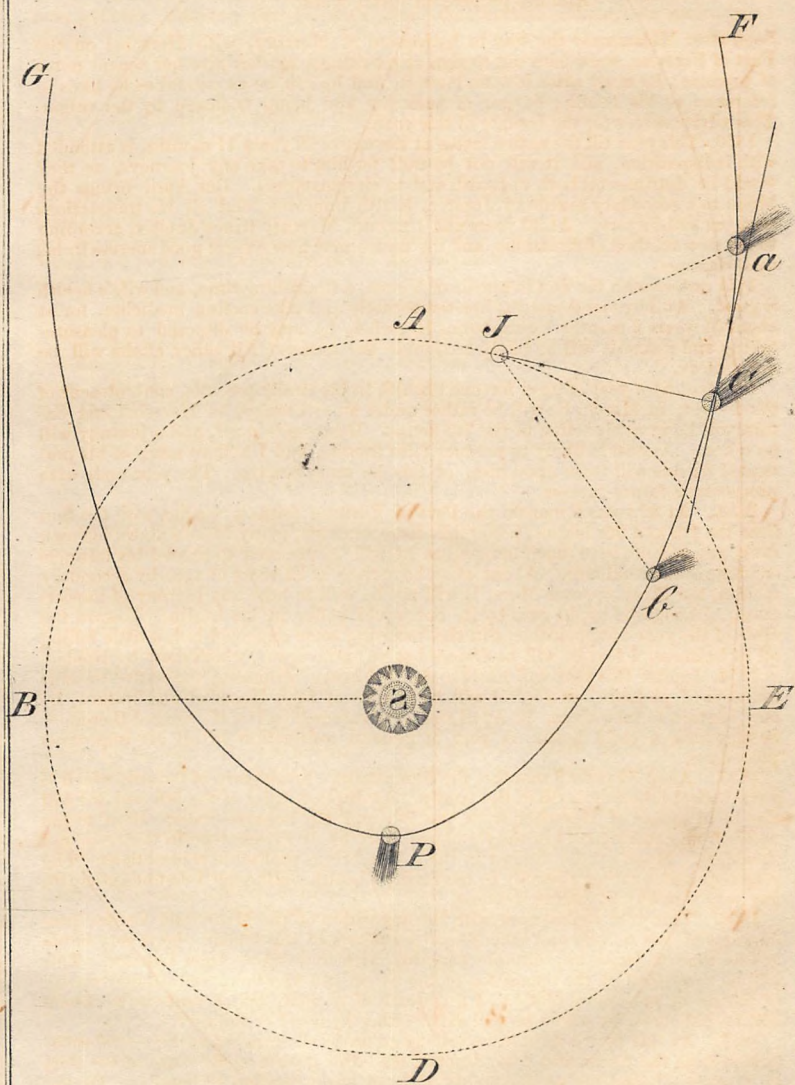
1854. Jupiter this year will traverse the 3rd house, disposing the native to short journeys of pleasure, as Jupiter will be in trine of both Herschel and Saturn, he may venture to take them. In April and May succeeds in law if engaged therein—he may have a child born. A year of general satisfaction in all his important procedure.

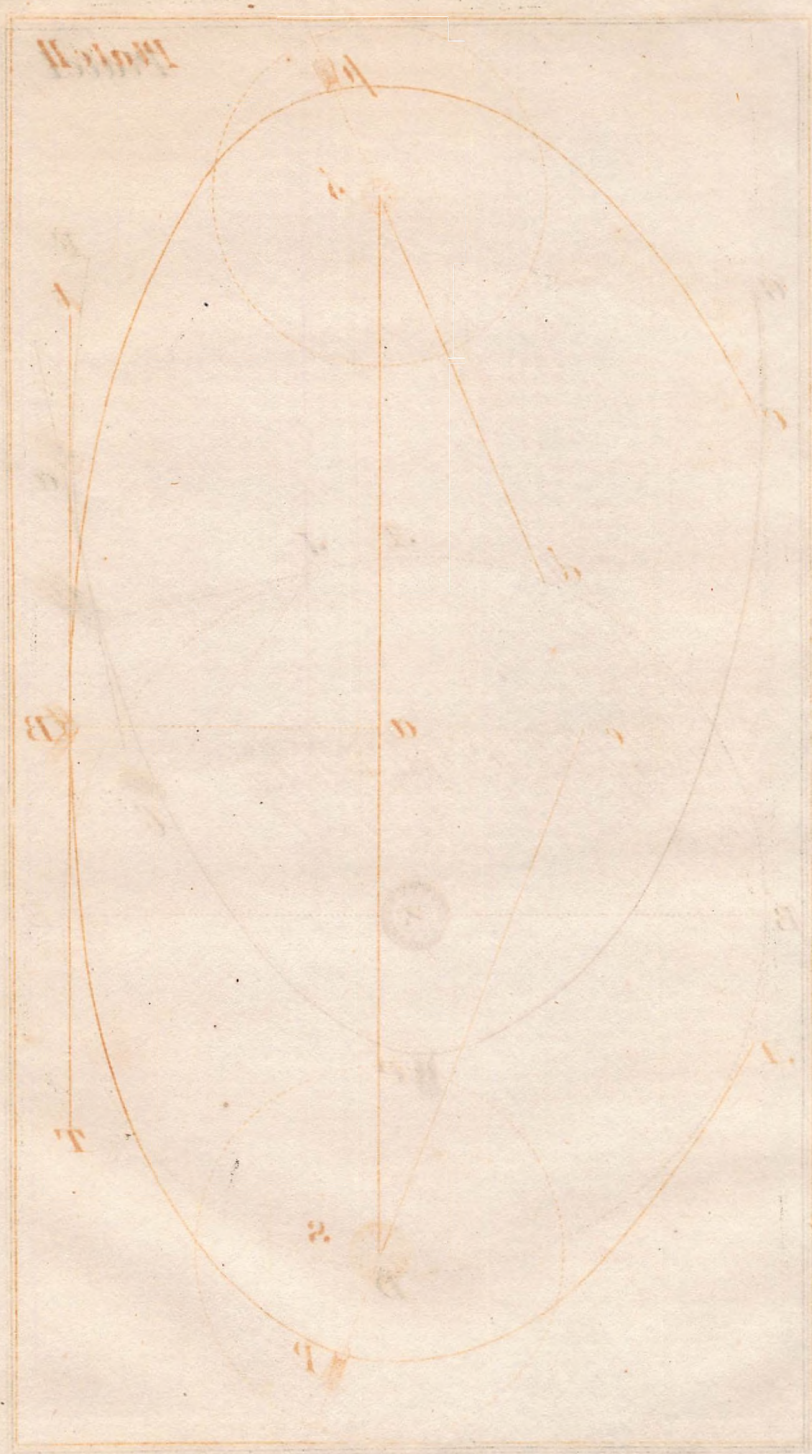
1855. Aged 34 years 9 months, the Sun attains a semisquare of Saturn, which is a symbolical token of death in the family. As Jupiter, ruler of the 5th and 3rd will also be in square of Herschel from the 7th and 4th houses—indisposition to the native from catching cold in the shoulders, very likely rheumatism in the arms and shoulders. Moon sextile Jupiter in the zodiac brings profitable transactions. The year terminates rather gloomily in the family's health—although I do not anticipate any very serious and lasting sickness.

1856. This year commences with the opposition of the Moon and Venus, producing sickness to wife and other female members of the family—he is very liable at this time to make unprofitable bargains, with annoyances from females. This will be succeeded by the opposition of the Moon and Mercury, and Jupiter square of Saturn by ephemeral motion, I fear death of a child, his servants or workmen will be dishonest, by whom he will suffer either by fraud or thievery.

1857. At this period most transactions go uniformly forward with general satisfaction from the Ascendant trine Jupiter, the latter transiting the place of the Part of Fortune—honorable employment, with an augmentation of family. During August, Saturn will pass over the place of Venus in the 9th, the native will be desirous of forming new acquaintances.

Plate I





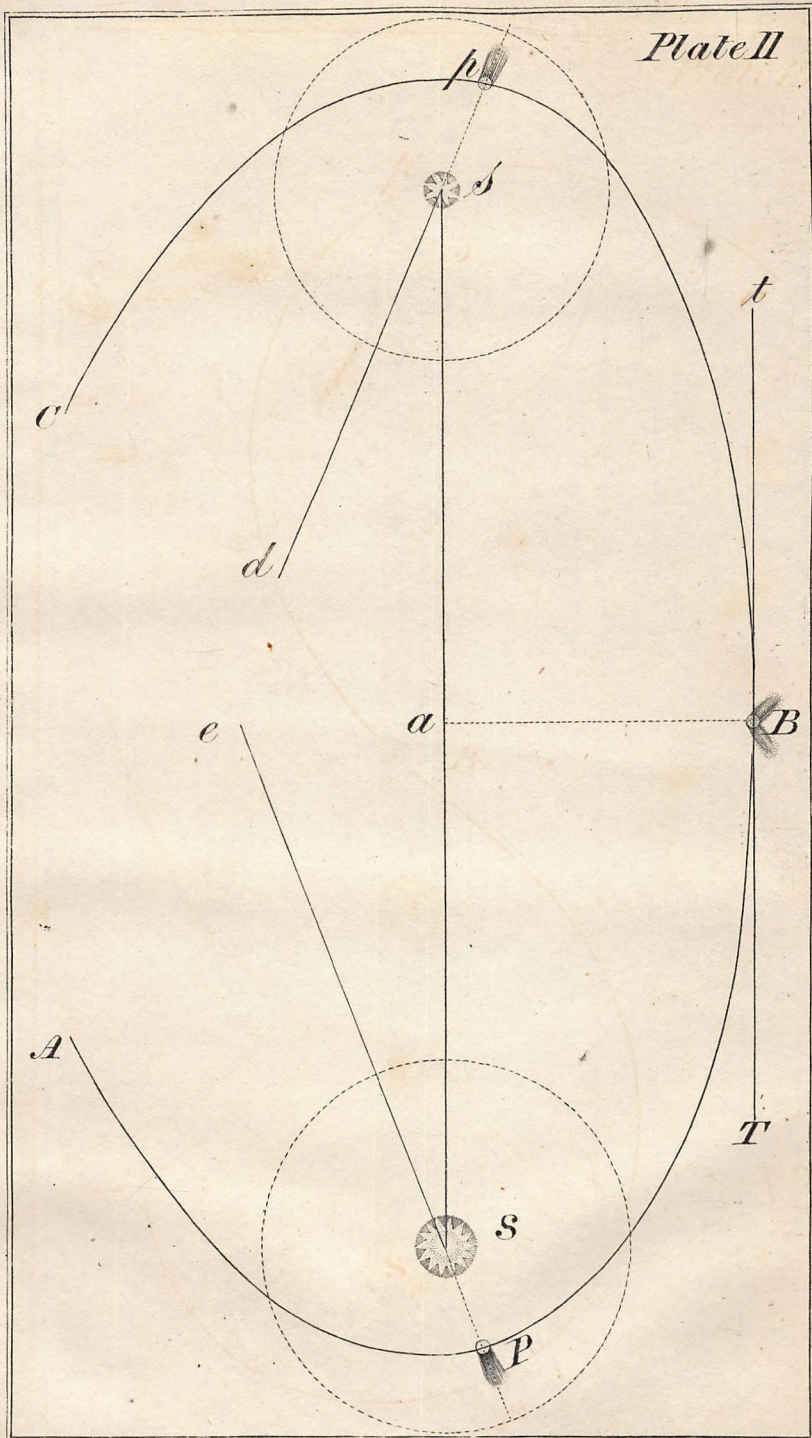
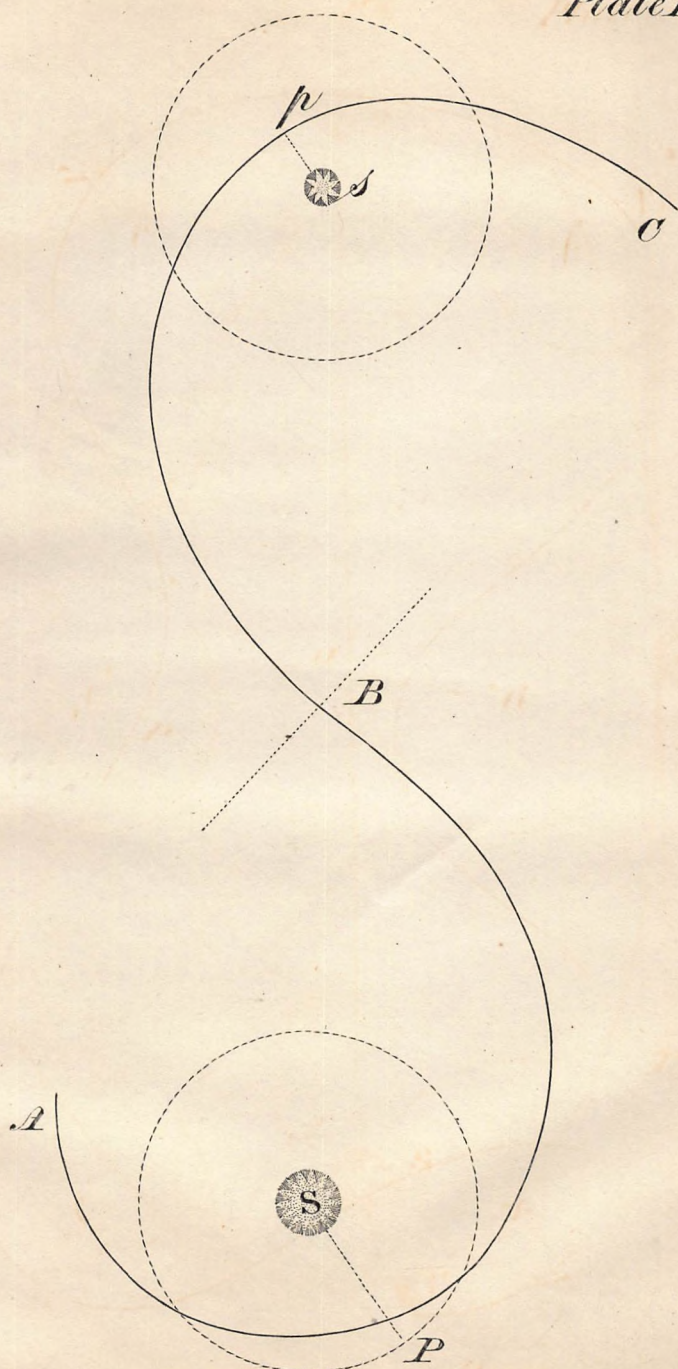
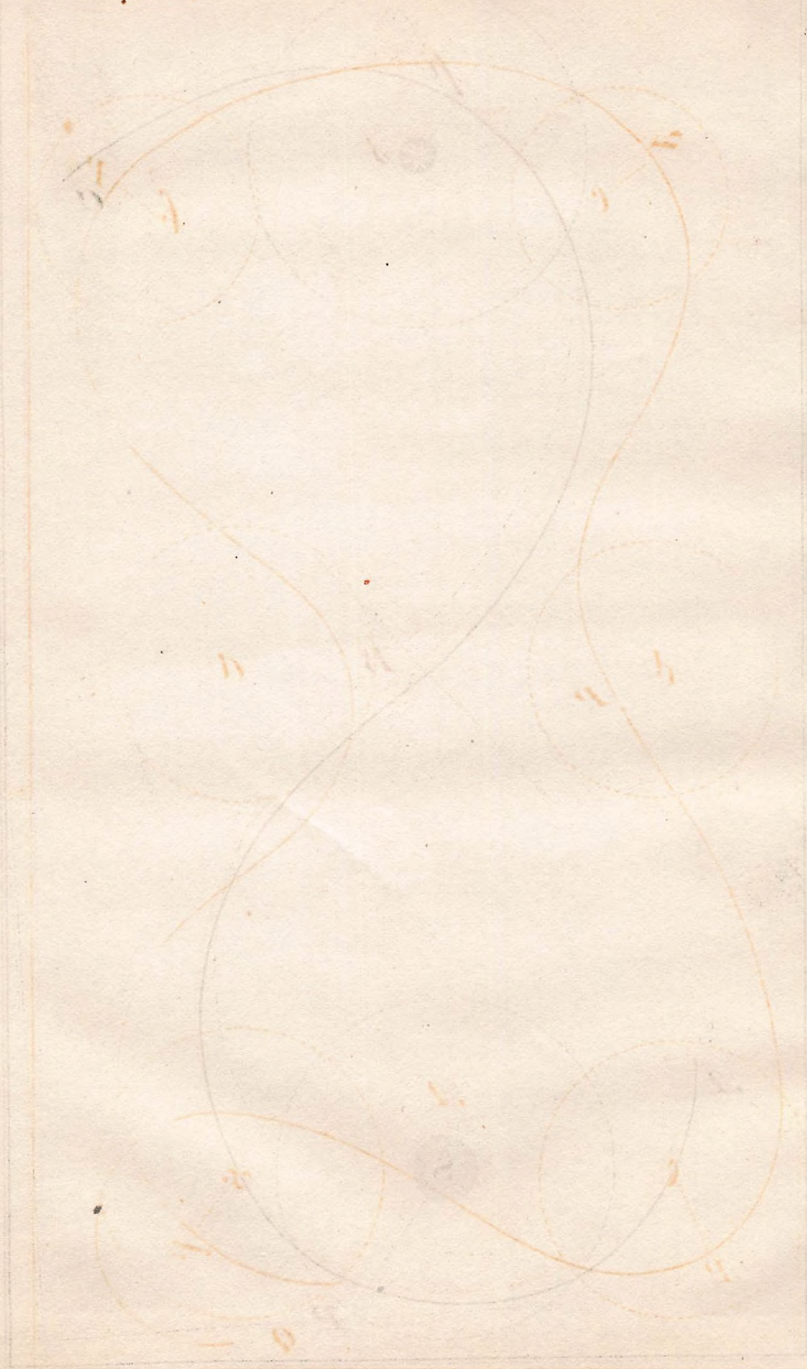
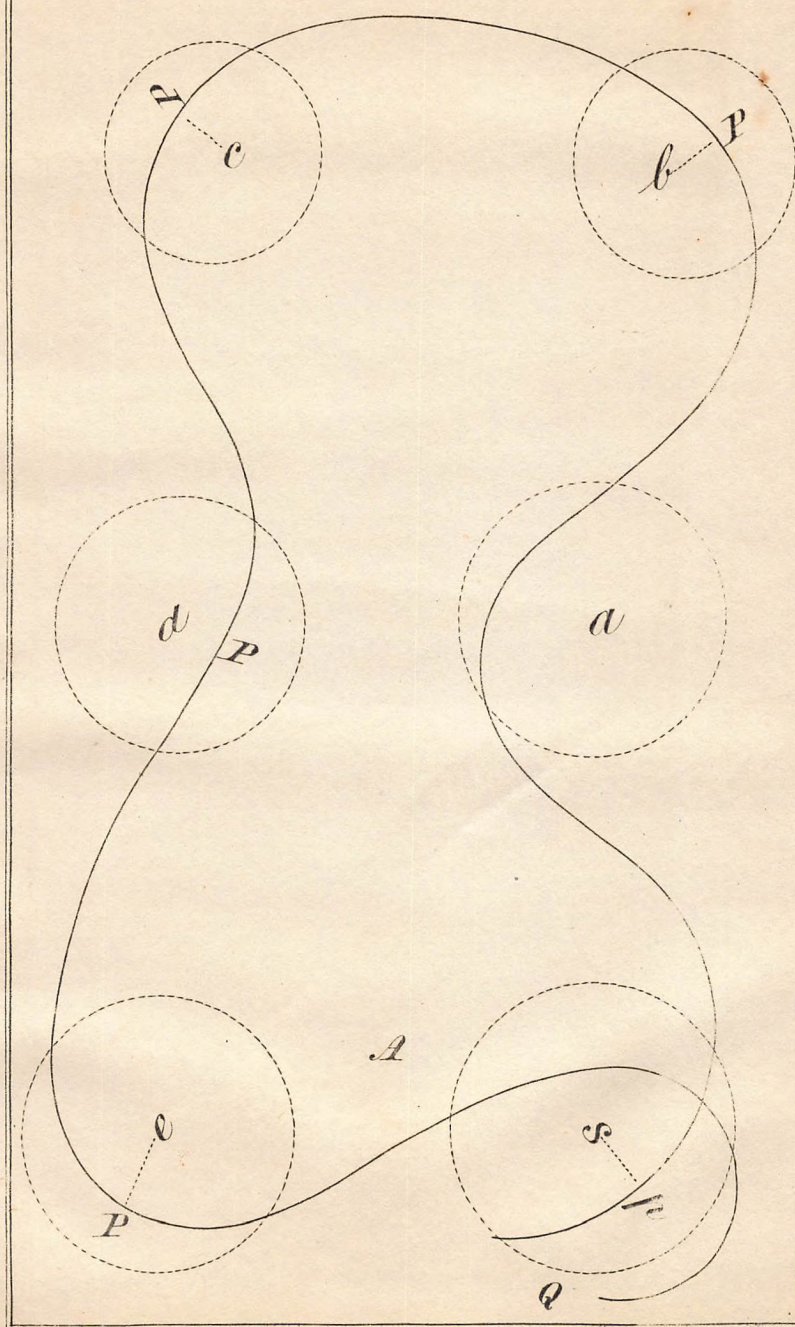


Plate III



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1858. This year does not enter so favourably as one could wish from the sesquiquare of Herschel and Sol which appears to prognosticate death of a male relation. I think it is likely to be the native's father, as Herschel is ruler of the 4th house; but the Sun quintile of Venus quickly follows, the native's own health will be tolerably good, and he becomes acquainted with a person who will ultimately become his friend. In the Summer, namely, at the age of 38 years, 2 months, the M. C. trine Luna, gives an increase of fortune, and a profitable journey: the year ends with the Moon sextile of Jupiter secondarily, is also profitable in business, and satisfactory in accounts.

1859 will not be so fortunate as the foregoing years have generally been, yet nothing peculiarly evil is likely to occur, therefore the gentleman ought to be thankful. How many have had reason to be thankful, for being disappointed in designs which they earnestly pursued, but which, if successfully accomplished, have afterwards seen would have occasioned their ruin! Indisposition is threatened, but by timely care will not be seriously experienced.

1860. This year is prosperous, as the Moon will be in trine of Saturn, he may expect to do well in business, especially in connexion with Saturnine persons, who are somewhat advanced in years. Ascendant trine of Venus is a manifestation of good health and contentment, which will be experienced during the whole year.

1861. This year has no very powerful aspects, except the zodiacal square of the Sun and Saturn, which will impair the native's health, and produce tardiness in the progress of business. This aspect is one that I first believed would be fatal, and bring the mortal life to a termination; but I trust will not be so serious, only a tardiness in trade. He must fortify his mind against despondency, for the man of true fortitude is like the castle built on a rock, which defies the attacks of surrounding waters; the man of a feeble and timorous spirit, is like the hut placed on the shore, which every wind shakes, and every wave overflows.

1862. The Moon in rapt parallel of Herschel, not well to speculate—keep from all precipices, railways, and machinery—it is dangerous to bathe, or even to go near water; he must not take a journey this year.

1863. Prosperity attends the native this year, with health from Jupiter transiting the Ascendant—yet as there will be an eclipse of the Sun in the 8th house, a death in the family is denoted.

1864. Jupiter near the 2nd cusp, most of the first half of the year will produce pecuniary benefits, and the latter half will be taken up in trotting and trudging about in short journeys, which may be taken, as the positions foreshow moderate satisfaction of the same.

1865, at 44 years, 10 months, Sol sesquiquare Jupiter, bids the native have nothing to do with lawyers, and as little transactions as possible with religious enthusiasts—in other things no lasting misfortune. At 44 years, 11 months, together with secondary direction, is a good zodiacal sextile of Sol and Mercury—much active business, studious, and the native is inclined to literary things and persons.

1866. M. C. trine Herschel, esteem in a public way. The Sun trine Jupiter, is a fortunate aspect, as I have proved by a new method of calculation. The Summer, sees a conjunction of the Part of Fortune and the Sun, many new profitable friends of his own rank, his employment is flourishing.

1867. Sol conjunction of Venus, new method, at 47 years, 4 months, pleasure and contentment. Ascendant trine of the Moon's fortunate node, health, honor, and many friends.

1868. This year produces nothing very important, but the secondary conjunction of the Moon and Mars will give a little inflammatory action in the system.

1869. No aspects of importance but the Moon in semisquare of Jupiter, at 48 years, 8 months, and Luna's opposition of Jupiter by secondary motion, yet as Jupiter is not a malefic, no great evil may be anticipated. In April, Jupiter is again on the place of *Pars*, which will bring slight pecuniary advantage.

1870. Moon trine Venus converse, health of body and pleasurable journeys; but March will bring a depression in trade and bad debts, pains in the head and inflammation in the eyes, but as Venus is in sextile of the Moon, this affliction will not endure long. The end of the year brings the Sun into conjunction of Venus in the 9th, a journey on the water might be taken with advantage, connected with trade: also a further corroboration of success in business is shewn by the M. C. being in parallel with the Sun and the Moon in sextile of Mercury.

1871. This year is also fortunate for the Part of Fortune is in sextile of Mer-

cury, good bargains may be made. The M. C. in semisquare of Venus is indicative of contention with a female with slight scandal on his character.

1872. This year is likely to produce unexpected disesteem, danger of accident, and death in the family. These two last years have not been so fortunate, but let the native remember, man, always prosperous, would be giddy and insolent; always afflicted, would be sullen and despondent. Hopes and fears, joy and sorrow, are, therefore, so blended in life, as both to give room for worldly pursuits, and to recall, from time to time, the admonitions of conscience and reflection.

1873. This is a year of good luck and happiness, one or two journeys of success connected with his occupation. The native must now exert himself, he has a prosperous trade, and quick returns. Herschel is on the 10th most of the year.

1874. Early in this year he will suffer bodily affliction, danger of accidents from fire, or falls—he must be careful not to climb, neither place himself under where any sharp instrument hangs—decidedly his health is impaired, and death appears to wait for him—yet he knows the hope of future happiness is a perpetual source of consolation. Under trouble, it soothes his mind; amidst temptation, it supports his virtue; and in his dying moments will enable him to say, “O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?”

1875. This year is not one of much importance, and if the native have survived the last directions, the opposition of Mars and Jupiter, at fifty-six, will bring loss by speculations through the means of friends.

1876. Success may now be looked for; business flourishes, which will continue till his sixtieth year, at which time he will decline the turmoils of commerce. Mixed as his probationaryship has been, he will find he will have experienced more happiness than misery, more pleasure than pain, in this world of anxiety.

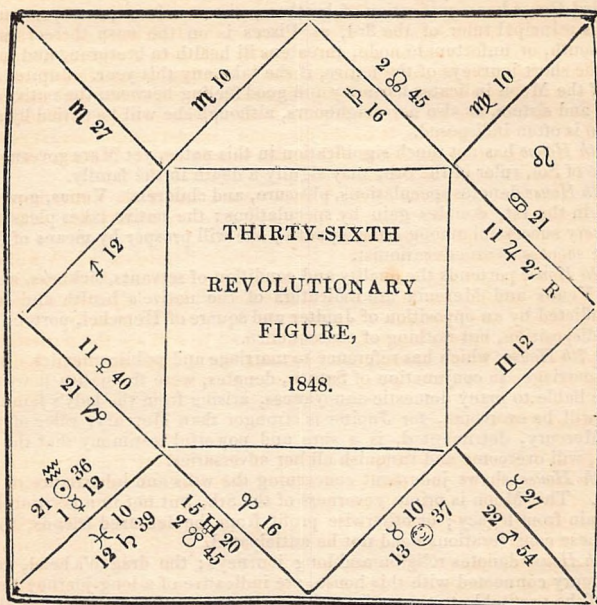
1878. His 59th year is happy and content, and he will see the settlement of one of his children—in 1880, he declines from the world, and we trust feels his soul anchored in the ocean of the great Disposer of all things.

Address to the native,

In this my labour thou wilt be benefited if thou takest timely warning herein found—when in the gloomy shades of adverse fortune look forward to the rising of the sun of prosperity which will be able to recompense thee for thy patience and prudent resignation—thou wilt, with weeping eyes, commit to the grave the offspring of thy affections—as well as the friend of thy youth and the beloved partner whose tender attachment lightened the road of life. Behold! they are not dead, thou wilt, ere thy race be run, know that they live in a better region with their Saviour and their God; that still thou beholdest thy place in their memory; and that thou shalt soon meet them to part no more. Dost thou look forward with trembling to the days of darkness, when thy pulse shall have become low; when the cold damps are gathered on thy brow, and the mournful looks of thy attendants have told thee, that the hour of thy departure is come. To the mere natural man, this scene is awful and alarming; but if thou art a Christian, if thou knowest and obeyest the truth, thou needest fear no evil. The shadows which hang over the valley of death shall retire at thy approach, and thou shalt see beyond it the spirits of the just, and an innumerable company of angels, the future companions of thy bliss, bending from their thrones to cheer thy departed soul, and to welcome thee into everlasting habitations.

The thirty-sixth SOLAR REVOLUTION of a talented Lady.

FIGURE LII.



At the birth of this lady the Sun possessed 21 degrees 36 minutes of the zodiacal sign Aquarius, which the god of day occupied on the 11th of February, 3 h. 15 m. of 1848; for which time the above figure of the heavens is erected, according to the directions given in paragraph 612 of the *ARCANA OF ASTRAL PHILOSOPHY*.

Every planet below the Earth is a gloomy astro-symbolical signification, and more especially as the Midheaven is in opposition of that of the Radical Horoscope, or Figure of the Heavens at birth. But the Ascendant here is in trine, a benevolent aspect, with that of the Radix. Sagittary rising, consequently Jupiter is ruler of this year of the native's existence; and that fortunate planet in exaltation portends good, but not so uninterruptedly so as he is in opposition of Venus and square of Herschel; nevertheless the native will be inclined to use great civilities, to deal honestly, and to pay uniform and sincere regard to religion and devotion without hypocrisy. Jupiter being in the dignities of the Moon in the 7th, although retrograde, the lady this year shall overcome all enemies, and the weapons formed against her shall not prosper.

We will now take the judgment from the houses of the revolution and radix, and compare the figures in order to draw proper and philosophical conclusions, according to the improved state of the science.

1st House, the Sun rules this in the radix, and Jupiter the year of revolution. The Sun at birth was in his fall and received Jupiter, while the latter planet is in exaltation, which renders the mind more contented, and more especially as the two Ascendants are in trine aspect with each other. The Moon holds good familiarity with Venus, who rules the 8th, or house of death, and Jupiter located near the 8th; that fortunate body well located in the 7th, or house of marriage, inclines the lady to enter the hymenial state during her 36th year; which might take place if he

had not been in square of Herschel, co-ruler of the 7th at birth, from this I do not see that marriage will take place, more especially as there are no primary directions this year to indicate matrimony.

Of the 2nd House—the infortunes Herschel and Saturn have chief dominion over the 2nd, the house bearing symbolically upon pecuniary affairs; the Sun located in the house of riches, I have always found an indication of the native's having too great a predilection to be extravagant, or to spend unnecessarily: against this common female failing I advise our client to be on her guard.

The 3rd House has signification of brothers, sisters, short journeys, and so on. Jupiter is principal ruler of the 3rd, as Pisces is on the cusp thereof, with the Moon's south, or unfortunate node, threatens ill health to brethren, and indisposition in the short journeys of the native, if she take any this year. Jupiter in good aspect of the Moon indicates harmony and good feeling between the native and her brothers and sisters, as also her neighbours, although she will be envied by a neighbour who is often indisposed.

The 4th House has not much signification in this natus, yet Mars governs the 4th in square of Sol, ruler of the 8th, may signify a death in the family.

The 5th House denotes speculations, pleasure, and children. Venus, governess of the 5th, in the 1st, denotes gain by speculations; the native takes pleasure, and will be very successful among female youth; she will prosper by means of females, and have success as an educationist.

The 6th House portends the quality and condition of servants, sickness, and small cattle. Venus and Mercury are indicators of the native's health and servants. Venus afflicted by an opposition of Jupiter and square of Herschel, portend threatening indisposition, but nothing of consequence.

Of the 7th House, which has reference to marriage and public enemies. Mercury ruler of marriage, in conjunction of Saturn, denotes, were the native married, she would be liable to many domestic annoyances, arising from the lady's family. All enemies will be overcome, for Jupiter is stronger than Mercury, ruler of the 7th house; Mercury, detrimented, is a sure and powerful testimony that the native, this year, will overcome and vanquish all her adversaries.

The 8th House shews judgment concerning the wills and inheritance of persons deceased. The Moon is prime governess of the 8th, but not in a position for producing gain from legacy; or otherwise profit from the deceased friends, therefore gain in these considerations need not be anticipated.

The 9th House denotes religion and long journeys; the dragon's head, together with Mercury connected with this house, are indicative of a long journey this year, which will be profitable to the native; the foregoing testimonies declare the lady will be seriously disposed towards walking in the path of religion, more than ordinary.

The 10th House, Mars in square of the Ascendant, in the radix, gives difficulties in professional engagements, with danger of loss in connection therewith. Venus in opposition of Jupiter, the former ruler of the 10th, and the latter that of the Ascendant, will require the lady to use every effort in her power to keep up a respectable establishment, and be very circumspect to keep up her respectability.

The 11th House signifies friends and acquaintance of the native, and Mars is ruler of this house, but being weak does not shew any important negotiations among friends; she must not trust too much to the fidelity and friendship of domestics and servants.

The 12th House indicates private enemies, their capability and strength, Mars rules them, as ruler of this house, but is weak, manifests that the native's enemies, this year, will not be very potent, consequently not much to be feared.

March, 1848.

This month, for the first time in this lady's natus, the planet Herschel enters on the cusp of the Midheaven, which, I believe, will be a testimony of her professional pursuits being improved—this planet will transit in the 10th, or house of business, till July, 1854, and will be productive of fluctuations in her profession, yet, on the whole, I trust, be beneficial. The 13th day will be perplexing, but not of important consequence; the 15th, favourable for honor and health. The month is not good for journeying. The Moon in sesquisquare of Mars, in the zodiac, by primary direction, look well to health, and do not expose herself to falls and fire.

April, 1848.

The 8th day is evil for doing business, and the 25th for making friends; the 5th for making purchases, bargains and so on. Improvements in professional procedure.

May, 1848.

The 3rd is unfortunate for pleasure and speculations, the 3rd week ill for health ; the 17th, Mars and Jupiter in conjunction in the 12th of radix, and 8th of revolution, bids the lady to keep peace with all persons, and not to trust to females ; the end of the month promises some good in connection with her profession.

June, 1848.

The 13th day brings the sun on the moon's place, is excellent for female friendship and honorable acquaintance. About the 22nd, favour from women, with some promises of future benefit.

July, 1848.

The evil days of this month are when the moon passes over bad places, the 19th and 22nd ; the fortunate days are the 1st and 6th, also the 3rd, when the sun passes over the place of Jupiter in the revolution. The half year will open much to the lady's anticipation, and she must make all effort possible, and she will find it profitable, as the sun and Jupiter form a conjunction in Leo in her natal ascendant. Mercury retrograding in the 12th, bids her beware not to trust too much to literary characters, especially those males who appear very friendly.

August, 1848.

No journey should be taken, for Mars transiting the house of short jaunts, she must stay at home. Jupiter, near the ascendant, in conjunction of Mercury, is good for making engagements—an active period. In the 3rd week some pecuniary benefit occurs rather unexpectedly, for Mercury trines Herschel from the 2nd and 10th houses. This 6th month from the natal month brings the ascendant to the biquintile of Venus in the zodiac, good health, new friends and courtship. The most unfavourable days are the 7th and 9th ; favourable, are the 13th, 26th, and 27th.

September, 1848.

If the lady desire to take any short journey she may venture about the 2nd week. About the 14th, health is threatened, be careful not to take cold ; for Venus transits a square aspect of Saturn from the cusps of the 4th and 6th mansions ; Mercury joins Venus in the 4th, would be beneficial in pointing out the obtaining of property, but unfortunately Venus squares her own place, and *frustrates* the promised good. Days on which to take advantage of the *signs* of the stars are the 4th, afternoon ; the 9th towards evening ; and the 22nd.

October, 1848.

The 13th is evil for all things, therefore the native should be careful not to make engagements, and to be indifferent in forming acquaintances, or even conversing with any than her own domestics, for the sun and Mars are in conjunction on the 4th cusp in opposition of Herschel near the upper meridian, ill for honor and business, as well as for money, as Sol rules the 2nd, as for speculations, as Mars is governor of the 10th and 5th, in the radix, and of the 11th, 12th, and 4th of the revolution. Jupiter, co-ruler of the 5th at birth, and of the ascendant of the revolution is in trine of Herschel, this will certainly act as an *ameliorator* of the threatened annoyance.

November, 1848.

Sun on Herschel's place on the 19th and 20th, danger of pecuniary losses, indisposition is threatened this month, other matters not amiss.

December, 1848.

The beginning is indicative of felicity and general contentment in her professional engagements ; about the 10th, health is threatened, but the sun in trine of Jupiter will mitigate the fell influence of the Sun square Saturn. Mars on his own place, speculations are anticipated, which I trust will be realized to the natives expectations. The great benevolent is near the cusp of the 2nd, which is indicative of beneficial and satisfactory transactions.

January, 1849.

This year commences with a trine of Venus and Herschel from the 10th and 5th, future good is portended, of the nature of her professional employments, she must make efforts, and introduce herself to the notice of ladies of respectability. On the 23rd. we find the sun on Mercury's place, business improves. On the 26th, Mercury transits the dragon's tail in the 7th, enemies against whom to contend, but they cannot do any harm eventually. The best days are the 6th, 9th, 10th, 18th

H h

early, and the last week in the month. Avoid doing business of any importance on 18th afternoon, 19th, 22nd, and the 25th days.

February, 1849.

The 6th has an opposition of the Sun and Jupiter from the 7th and 1st, dispute not with any party, although the native would be conqueror, shun the very appearance of evil. On the 22nd, Venus in conjunction of Herschel, near the cusp of the house of honor, is beneficial, and productive of her forming some new acquaintance with a lady who patronizes her. Mars on Saturn's place, near the cusp of the 6th, on the 7th day, speaks loudly for the native to take care of health; she must not dispute with servants. All other affairs seem unimportant.

ON COMETS.

(Continued from page 201.)

If, then, we apply these remarks to the motions of the comets, we shall arrive at this conclusion, that comets, at or near their *aphelia*, or greatest distance from the sun, are sensibly affected by the relative gravitation towards the nearest star, so that I think we may reasonably infer that their orbits, at their *aphelia*, cannot be perfectly elliptical, and consequently they will assume a more complicated curve, and become either accelerated or retarded in their orbits, according to the force of relative gravity, which may account in a great measure for the seeming discrepancies in the several returns of Halley's comet.

Comets, at or near their perihelion, may probably describe portions of regular ellipses, but as they wander into the depths of space to reach their *aphelia*, their motions may become more complicated; and hence we are apt to infer that this motion would be inconsistent with the perfections of Creative wisdom and magnificent design, but if we abandon the elliptic theory in the orbits of comets, we must conclude that comets of long periods, at least, describe either parabolic or hyperbolic curves, and therefore fly off to other systems, there to discharge their nightly functions, and, after visiting one system after another, to return to our system, in a period of time so distant, as to obtain the name of *new comets*.

If it become at all a question whether comets do move in *parabolic* or *hyperbolic* curves, we have only to examine a few cases of comets which must have moved in one or other of these curves.

Regio Montanus discovered that the comet of 1742 moved with such a velocity as to describe an arc of 40 degrees of a great circle in 24 hours. Now the nearest distance of this comet to the earth was about 8,830,200 miles, and the actual space passed over by the comet, in 24 hours, was 5,778,400 miles, and the motion of the earth on its orbit is about 1,643,200 miles; hence, if this velocity were increased in the ratio of $1 : \sqrt{2}$, it would amount to 2,310,800 miles, a velocity that would carry off the earth into space in the form of a parabolic curve. But this velocity falls short of the velocity of the comet by 3,467,600 miles in 24 hours—consequently Regio-Montanus's comet must have described a parabolic curve. This calculation is made upon the supposition that a line joining the comet and the earth was the shortest possible, viz. perpendicular to the plane of the comet's

orbit; had it been in any other position, both the distance and the velocity must have been much greater—this is easy of mathematical demonstration.

The comet of 1743 and 1744 was observed by Mr. Betts, who calculated its perihelion distance at one-fourth of the earth's mean distance from the sun. Now the earth's mean velocity is computed to be 1135 miles per minute, hence the velocity of the earth, to revolve in a circle, is 2270 miles per minute; then, by the common rule of Proportion $1 : \sqrt{2} :: 2270 : 3210$ miles per minute, a velocity that would carry the comet off into space in the curve of a parabola. But Mr. Betts calculated the velocity of this comet to be at least "9000 miles a minute," so that the comet must have gone off in a hyperbolic curve; as *fig.* page 156.

A comet was observed in 1770, at Palermo,* "the direction of which," says Brydone, "was almost due North, and its velocity altogether amazing. We did not observe it so minutely the two or three first nights of its appearance; but on the 30th of June it was at our zenith, lat. 38 deg. 40 min. long. 13 deg., about 5 minutes after midnight: and on the 1st of July it passed 4 degrees to the east of the Polar star, nearly at 40 minutes after eight—so that, in less than 24 hours, it described a great arch in the heavens, upwards of 50 degrees, which gives an idea of amazing velocity." This comet must have far surpassed the former in velocity, and consequently must have formed a parabolic curve. *See page 133 for the diagram.*

With these facts before us it is very evident, that, when comets are so far removed from our view, their orbits must be mere contingences, yet, upon the foregoing hypotheses, a feeble attempt at an illustration may be offered. Let *S* represent the sun, and *s* the nearest fixed star, A. P. B. *p.* C. the path of a comet. P. the comet's perihelion, and *p.* the comet's stellar perihelion, if we may use the term, *a.* B. the line of equal gravitation, *S. e.* the axis of the curve, or comet's path, A. P. and *S. a.* the axis of the curve B. *p.* C., then the curve B. P. A. will be equal and similar to the curve B. *p.* C.; also, the angles which the axes make with the line *S. s.* joining the sun and star will be equal to each other, viz. *e. S. s.* equal *a. s. S.* Now, suppose the comet to have arrived at B. the point of equal attraction, then, instead of its describing a right line, B. *t.*, a tangent of the comet's path, it will fall into the attraction of the star *s*, (probably another sun larger than the sun of our system, surrounded by its planetary worlds), and will therefore complete its orbit and return to our sun; for if we conceive the sun *S* to influence the comet in its aphelion *p.*, its motion will be so slow as scarcely to be perceptible, whereas, if the star or sun *s.*, attract the comet equally with the sun *S*, then we may satisfactorily account for its entire orbit. But this will probably be more clearly illustrated by assuming another possible case, FIG. III.

Let *S.* represent the sun, and *s.* a fixed star; A. P. B. *p.* C. the path of a comet, B. the point of equal attraction. Now, suppose the comet to have passed its perihelion P. with an accelerated velocity, and to have arrived at the point of equal attraction B., its present velocity will carry it beyond the point B., when it will fall under the at-

* Vide Brydone's Tour, vol. ii. p. 141.

traction of the star *s*, and the curve will take a contrary flexure; and hence, if the comet's motion be direct, as seen from the sun *S*, it will be retrograde as seen from the star *s*. Other possible cases might easily be assumed by any person interested in these matters, but I will only refer to one more diagram, to shew the possibility of a comet returning to our sun again after traversing the regions of space, as Sir John Herschel states, in a *tortuous* direction.

Let *S* represent the sun, and let *a. b. c. d. e.* be stars, or suns, the centres of different systems, and let *A. P P P P P Q* and *c*, be the *tortuous* path of a comet. Then, if we trace this tortuous path from *A.* to *Q.* we shall perceive, if the hyperbolic motions be correct, that a comet may fly off from the sun of our system into the unfathomable depths of space, visit other systems, to one of which his motions will appear *direct*, to another *retrograde*.

The distances of their perihelion may also vary in different systems, and thus, after approaching system after system, it may again become attracted by our sun, and revisit our system after the lapse of many generations; entering into our system in quite a different part to what it did on its former visit, and hence be styled a new comet; and hence also, I think, a less number of comets than is usually stated to exist, may answer all the phenomena attributed to these wandering messengers of the Deity.

In all cases here mentioned it may be urged that we have considered the several stars, or suns of other systems, as situate in the same plane as the comet, such a supposition cannot affect the argument, nor can such things be *de facto*, and their being situated in different planes are calculated to exhibit to an earthly beholder an almost infinite variety of phenomena; for the fixed stars are situate in every possible direction around our globe; and as comets may be considered to descend into our system from any of them, will account not only for the great difference and variety of their orbits, but for their entering into our view in every possible point of the heavens.

It would tend greatly to the advancement of cometary astronomy, if astronomers would determine not only the time when a comet passes its perihelion, but also its velocity at that point; we shall then have a better opportunity of judging whether they made their return in really elliptical orbits, or whether they take their distant flights into space, in the form of parabolic and hyperbolic curves, and thus

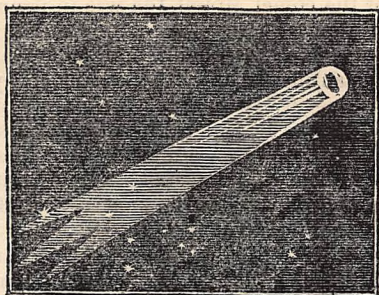
"They shoot by worlds unnumbered and unknown,"

and after the lapse of a few years, centuries, or ages probably.

"He from his vast excursion through the wilds
Of barren ether, faithful to his time;
They see the blazing wonder rise anew
In seeming terror clad, but kindly bent
To work the will of All-sustaining love;
From his huge vapoury, perhaps, to shake
Reviving moisture on the numerous orbs,
Through which his long ellipsis winds."

Who can contemplate these stupendous works without the deepest veneration for the Divine Creator; unbounded confidence in his goodness, a full and free acquaintance in all his dispensations, and a complete dependance upon the unerring promises of that God—

"Who high in glory, and in might serene,
Sees and moves all, Himself unmoved, unseen."



COMETS.

"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, behold, *Evil shall go forth from nation to nation* ; and a great whirlwind will be raised up from the ends of the earth. Therefore now *amend your ways and your doings*, and obey the voice of the Lord your God ; and the Lord will repent him of the evil that he hath pronounced against you." *Jeremiah* xxvi. 13.

The portents of the heavenly bodies are probably more fearful, than man is willing to acknowledge, in their denouncements against the nations and kingdoms of the earth, if we may judge from the above prophecy of Jeremiah. The sequel, however, will unfold direful calamities and remarkable circumstances, particularly during periods of cometary visitations. Other periods, also, of remarkable calamitous events might be cited, when, in the absence of comets, the ponderous orbs of Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel have been either in opposition, so that almost all remarkable atmospheric phenomena may be traced to the influence either of comets or of the planets. But I purpose confining these observations entirely to cometic periods.

Some persons, curious in cometary statistics, have traced Halley's comet back to the time of Noah's flood, or about 2348 years before the Christian era. These staticians have attributed to each return some remarkable event, as, for example, 2188 years before Christ, the founding of the kingdom of Egypt by Miraim, the son of Haran, vide *Genesis* xi. The commencement of the kingdom of Greece under Inachus 1867 years B. C. The birth of Aaron, and the adoption of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter, 1574 years B. C. The introduction of letters by Cadmus, about the year 1591 B. C. ; and the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, and the house of bondage. About this time also appeared that miraculous "pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night," that the Lord made use of to conduct the Israelites through the wilderness to the Red sea. Might not this "pillar of cloud by day and fire by night," be the comet in its greatest brilliancy and in its much nearer approach to the earth, than it has been seen in subsequent observations ? Moses, also, about this time, performs all his miracles before Pharaoh—the latter, with all his host, being drowned in the Red sea, &c., 1412 B. C., which is very nearly

correspondent with the 13th revolution of Halley's comet—Danans brought the first ship into Greece and landed at Rhodes. During the next appearance of the comet Mount-Ida was in irruption, which led to the discovery of iron. The next revolution brings us to the Trojan war, about 1193 years B. C. Other remarkable events succeed, as the building of Constantinople by the Athenians, 658 years B. C. We then come to the taking of Jerusalem, after a siege of 18 months, on the 9th of June, 578 years B. C.; in which siege 185,000 men were slain. Blazing meteors and other atmospheric wonders are recorded in Scripture History about this time. This agrees with the 6th revolution of the comet B. C. The 5th appearance, B. C. 500 years, witnesseth Rome becoming a Commonwealth, under the government of two consuls and other republican magistrates: Tarquin Superbus having been expelled the throne, from popular indignation at his violation of Lucretia, the wife of one of his generals. Exactly at the 4th revolution of this remarkable body, the nineteen years cycle was invented by Metus. The Peloponesian war began, which lasted 27 years. The history of the Old Testament *concludes*. Malachi, the *last* of the Prophets. A plague over the known world. The third revolution is remarkable as coinciding with the military exploits of Alexander, nearly with the commencement of the building of Alexandria, and the political revolutions that were occasioned by the birth of that fortunate and ambitious conqueror. The second appearance, B. C. 285, gave rise, or corresponds to literary works. Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs seventy-two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint. Dionysius, of Alexandria, began his astronomical era, on Monday, June 26th, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes. The watch tower of Pharos built. About 54 years before the birth of Christ the comet was seen about the same year Julius Cæsar invaded England; also Scotland placed under the government of Fergus I.

Now, whether the remarkable events coincident with the appearance of Halley's comet, are in any way attributable to cometary influence, I must leave the readers of these remarks to judge for themselves; from what has been already stated, as well as from the facts which are to follow, it does appear as if comets, in the hands of the Allwise Creator, were the physical agents appointed to carry out his Divine will upon this "poor speck," our earth.

Having noticed a few of the remarkable coincidences of cometary appearances with extraordinary events before the Christian era, I shall now shew some of the most striking coincidences of cometary appearances with remarkable events; and although there may be some of the returns of Halley's comet not noticed, owing probably from its being too near the sun for observation, or only to be seen during the day, still this circumstance will not, I am fully persuaded, lessen the value of the following observations in the mind of the enquirer after truth.

We find Halley's comet again in the field of observation A. D. 96½, and we read in Scripture History, that, in the year 97, St. John the Evangelist wrote the Book of Revelation.—Three revolutions now passed without any record, but the 5th revolution is coincident with the *Council of Nice*.—In its appearance in 389 it was described of a

“horrible aspect and prodigious size ;” about this time the kingdom of Scotland was revived under Fergus II. Its appearance in 475 was coeval with the destruction of the Western Empire under Augustulus, when proud Rome, once the mistress of the world, bowed her head as a *secondary* city ! As time rolled on, in the year 550, we find the comet again visible, and Rome taken by Zotilla, and her proud name, together with her powerful republic, levelled with the dust. About this time that dreadful plague broke out at Constantinople, in the reign of the emperor Justinian, which is said to have spread its infection over the then known world, or Europe, Asia, and Africa, and to have lasted 52 years.* In 625 the comet again became visible, and we find, at this time, the Mahomedan religion commences. Mahomet flies from Mecca to Arabia and lays the foundation of the Saracen’s empire ; his followers compute from this event ; in the Arabic it is called *Hegira*, that is to say, the *flight*. The next return was about 774, when the plague carried off in England 34,000 persons. In 851 the comet again appears, and coincident with it, we find the commencement of the most horrible ravages in England, caused by the Danes, under their respective Sea Kings ; the history and exploits of Alfred the Great, about this time, will be read with interest. The Saracen empire was divided about this time into seven kingdoms, and the University of Cambridge founded. These events were followed by the freezing of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, so that carriages passed over laden with heavy burdens.

In 1001 and 2 the comet again appeared, one revolution not being recorded ; at this revolution it is said to have appeared four times as large as the planet Venus, great massacre of the Danes, by order of Ethelred I. : great heat and a dreadful famine is recorded ; all the old churches were rebuilt in a new style of architecture ; a plague in Europe followed for three years. In 1078 the comet again appeared, Domesday Book began to be compiled by order of William the Conqueror. Justices of the Peace were first appointed in England. An earthquake in England, attended with great storms. Its next visit was in 1155 ; the canon law was collected for the first time by Gratien, a monk of Boulogna : the city of Moscow founded ; and shortly afterwards London bridge was first built of stone, consisting of nineteen arches. In 1230 it appeared attended with *intense heat*, so that 20,000 persons died of famine in England : on the Continent pestilence and inundations swept off thousands ; and in the Spring of the following year the Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and goods conveyed across on carts. This comet is said to have been visible for two years, during which period earthquakes were felt in England. Intense heat, followed by violent rains and dreadful inundations in Rome followed, and pestilence raged the whole time. A severe frost succeeded, and the plagues† ceased. As the plague or pestilence

* Histor ecclesiast. lib. iv. ch. 29 ; also still more eloquently by Procopius De bello Persico, lib. ii. ch. 22 ; both these authors say this plague had its birth in Ethiopia or Egypt.

† In ancient times, plagues, like most other diseases, were regarded as Divine judgments sent to punish mankind for their wickedness, and, therefore, the only protection against such fatal ravages sought for, was by sacrifices and lustrations to appease the anger of incensed Heaven.

is frequently found at or about the time of a comet's appearance, a few words on the supposed origin of this depopulating malady may not here be out of place. "The plague," says the astrologer Hypocrates, "like all other diseases, has its proper natural cause, and is not to be regarded as a judgment sent immediately from the gods; and that those only which owed their origin to the sun, to cold, or to winds, were to be looked upon as Divine, the changes of which, and other influences on human bodies, were diligently to be considered by a physician.*

It has generally been supposed that the plague has always the same origin, that it is always brought from Africa, to which country also are attributed the origin both of the small pox and measles, and that "the plague is an African fever, bred in Ethiopia in Egypt, and the infection is carried by trade into other parts of the world."

Pliny† says, "Pestilence always travels from the southern parts of the world to the western, that is into Europe."

Thucydides,‡ in his description of the famous plague of Athens, says, that "it began in Upper Ethiopia, then came into Egypt, whence it was spread first into Persia, and afterwards into Greece."

The two great seats of the plague are generally said to be Grand Cairo in Egypt, and Ethiopia; a short description of these places will enable the reader to see that plagues may arise in other countries, and from similar causes. Cairo is a densely crowded place; its inhabitants are mostly poor people, who live in a wretched manner, and are withal very dirty in their persons and habitations. The town is situated on a sandy plain, sheltered by a mountain, which renders the heat almost unsupportable. Through the middle of this town formerly ran a canal, supplied only by the waters from the overflowing of the Nile, the river becomes gradually dried up; this also forms a common receptacle for all kinds of filth, carrion, &c.; so that the combined effluvia arising from the filth and mud together is intolerably offensive.¶ Consequently, every year, violent distempers prey upon the inhabitants till the Nile, again overflowing, washes away the filth; the *cold winds*, which set in at the same time, lend great assistance in purifying the atmosphere.

In Ethiopia, prodigious swarms of locusts frequently produce famine, by devouring the fruits of the earth; which insects, unless they happen to be carried, by strong winds, into the sea, die, decay, and produce pestilence; the putrefaction being heightened by the exces-

Marseilles is usually reckoned a very healthy place, yet a work, entitled, "*Relation Historique de tout ce qui est passé à Marseilles pendant la dernière peste*," states an odd custom that prevailed there during the period of the "peste," of which they record twenty visitations. During the raging of the plague "some one poor man offered himself to be maintained at the public expence with delicate food for a whole year; at the end of which he was led about the city, dressed in consecrated garments and herbs, and being loaded with curses, he went along, that the evils of the citizens might fall upon him, he was at last thrown into the sea." This seems to have been a kind of expiatory sacrifice, like the Scape Goat among the Jews, *Lev. xvi.* And the wretches, thus devoted to die for the sins of the people, were called *purgations*, and the words used were—"Be thou our cleansing."

* *Liber de morbo sacro; et liber. de aere, locis, et aquis.*

† *Nat. Hist. lib. vii. c. 50.*

‡ *Histor. lib. ii.*

¶ *Le Brun Voyage au Levant, ch. xxxviii.*

sive heat of the climate :* and it is particularly observed of this country that the plague usually invades it, whenever rain falls during the sultry heats of July and August ;† that is, according to Lucretia, when the earth is intempestuous pluvisque et Solibus icta.

Now, if we compare this last remark, viz.‡ the heat of the climate of Ethiopia with what the Arabian physicians,|| who lived in and near the countries, declare, that “*pestilences are brought by unseasonable moistures, heats, and want of winds,*” we shall not only see the usual cause of this destructive disease in these “countries of the South,” and especially when we contemplate what effluvia may arise from the putrefaction of animal substances in those climates, increasing the ill state of the air already existing, but we shall be enabled to see how the *plague* may break out in several countries together, as stated above, viz., Italy, Denmark, and France, from the increased heat and drought occasioned by the approach of a comet, rendering the air in these higher latitudes unwholesome by the exhalation of effluvia ;§ and probably also by the *change of the electric condition of the air*, arising from the same cause.

But to return to the comet of 1230 and 1231, we find the reaction taking place in 1233 and 1234, when the Mediterranean was again frozen over ; heavy burdens and merchandise being carried over in waggons. In 1233 also, it rained, thundered and lightened in England for 16 days together. In 1234 the river Po was frozen over, and loaded waggons crossed the Adriatic sea to Venice. At Ravenna a fine forest of trees was killed by the frost. In the beginning of the following year, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, so that the whole river continued a solid mass for several months.

We find its next appearance in 1305, when it had so ghastly an aspect that every heart was struck with terror : it has been described as “*Cometa horrenda magnitudinis visus est circa ferias Paschatis, quem secuta est pestilentia maxima.*” In the following year the plague ceased, and the frost was very severe all over Europe. The Baltic was frozen over for 14 weeks, between the Danish and the Swedish islands. The rivers in Germany were frozen over, and much distress was occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and forage. The famine extended to Bohemia, Poland, and England.¶ We come now to the celebrated period of 1380. In 1379, the plague raged violently in London, of which 30,000 persons died. In 1380, it reached Germany, and carried off great numbers of the inhabitants. In 1381 another comet appeared ; Mount *Ætna* was in violent eruption, and in 1382, on the comet's departure, a *great calm* prevailed all over England in the Spring, which was followed, on the 21st of May, by a severe shock of earthquake, which threw down several churches, and

* Lndolf. Hist. Ethiop. lib. 13.

† I. Lec. Hist. Alic. lib. i.

‡ Lib. vi. ver. 1100.

|| Rhas and Avicemus.

§ The ancient Egyptians were sensible how much the putrefaction of dead animals contributed towards producing the plague, and they worshipped the bird Ibis for the service it rendered in devouring great numbers of serpents, which they observed did great hurt by their stench when dead, as well as by their bite when alive.

¶ Wheat at this period was sold in England at 40s. a quarter, equivalent to £8. at the present time. The poor were obliged to eat dogs, horse-flesh, &c.

injured many houses; after the earthquake followed many violent storms, which threw down houses, tore up trees, destroyed much cattle, and many human lives. In 1455, the comet again appeared, and was visible during a great part of the year 1456; its magnitude was extraordinary, its tail extended over sixty degrees, or a third of the heavens. All Christendom was terrified at its appearance. The Pope, Calixtus, regarded it as an instrument of Divine wrath, ordered public prayers, and granted three years' indulgence to all who, at the tolling of the noon-day bell, should say three paternosters and three ave-marias. This was the origin of ringing cathedral bells at noon. It is also said to have signalized the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. It passed its perihelion on the 18th of June, 1456, and in the Winter following the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark. The Danube was frozen over for two months, and many vineyards in Germany were entirely destroyed. An earthquake occurred at Naples, violent rains, and great inundations followed, and 40,000 persons were killed.

The next appearance was in 1531. Religious houses were dissolved by Henry VIII. The Cabaqua sea rose four feet above its usual height. The spotted fever raged all over Europe, and was followed by the plague. Ætna was in eruption—great inundations in Switzerland, Rome, and Antwerp; and, in England, from Somersetshire to Norfolk, the country had the appearance of a large sea. The comet was of a bright gold colour, and attended by incessant rains, even in the western hemisphere, especially in Brazil. In Zealand, also, the sea broke over the dykes and overflowed large tracts of country. At Lisbon, in 1531, an earthquake lasted for eight days, overthrew 1500 houses, and killed 30,000 persons, and several neighbouring towns were swallowed up.

We come now to its next return in 1606, memorable for the *gunpowder plot*. In 1607, the comet appeared of a dark livid colour: * the plague raged in London, of which 850 died in a week. On the 12th of June, there was a severe frost, † and the following winter was intensely cold all over the world; the sea overflowed its banks from extraordinary high tides, and inundated a great part of England; so that "hay and corn stacks swam about like ships upon the sea, pigeons were seen upon the stacks which were carried away by the flood." The coasts of America were also visited by violent storms.

In 1609 Ætna was in eruption; the plague raged, and Lima was shaken by a terrible earthquake. The plague, in London, carried off 30,578 persons. Sailors at sea were seized with *calenture* to a great extent. "In Sir Thomas Gates' fleet, bound to Virginia, 30 dead bodies were thrown overboard in one day."

In 1682, Halley's comet again appeared, and passed its perihelion on the 4th of September. It was noticed in England by Halley and Flamsteed; in Paris, by De la Hire and Picard; in Rome, by Dominic Cassini, and at Dantzic by Hevelius, all nearly at the same time. The heat on the approach of this comet was intense all over England and Europe. The thermometer in England, in the shade, stood at 96 de-

* Of the nature of Saturn.

† The day of the Summer Solstice, before the alteration of the Calendar.

grees. Disease and pestilence succeeded this great heat all over Europe, especially in Spain and Algiers, and at Halle 300 a day died of the plague.

The city of Catania was destroyed by an earthquake this year, when 60,000 inhabitants perished. *Ætna* and *Vesuvius* were both in eruption. Earthquakes were also felt in several places in England. In this year too, happened the revolution in England, when king James abdicated the throne and retreated to France. On the departure of this comet from the system, violent reaction was felt over those countries where the heat had been so intense the previous year. In England, a severe frost lasted 13 weeks, and a fair was held on the Thames. On the 22nd of March, the tides at London bridge flowed and ebbed three times in twelve hours: many severe storms occurred in England this year, during one of which 100 persons were killed by lightning. At the commencement of 1684, the cold was so intense that many oaks and other forest trees in England were split by the frost. Most of the holly trees were killed. Coaches and other carriages drove over the Thames, and nearly all the birds of the kingdom perished by the cold.

In 1759, Halley's comet was again discovered, not by a celebrated astronomer, but by a self-taught farmer at Dresden, named George Palitzsch—and Messier did not see it at Paris till the 21st of January, 1760. The nucleus appeared very round and brilliant, though only to be seen at intervals, as the moon was about her full at this time, and very near the comet's place. It was much more favourably observed in the western hemisphere, by D'Caille, at Bourbon; and at Pondicherry, by P. Cœurdoux. This comet was preceded by the great earthquake at Lisbon, which destroyed the city and 70,000 inhabitants. Another, or the same, earthquake destroyed the cities of Quito and Fuisillo in Peru. The Azores and Tripoli were shaken by severe shocks at the same time. In the Azores 10,000 persons were killed, and the island divided into two parts. A violent storm burst over Charles Town, South Carolina, that nearly destroyed the whole town and the surrounding neighbourhood, and another visited Malta, owing to which two hundred persons were killed and wounded. In 1757 a violent influenza raged in America, and in the following year in Europe. In 1758, a severe earthquake was felt in France; and in 1759 earthquakes were felt in Tripoli and Syria, &c. spreading over an area of 10,000 square miles.

In 1758, the battle of Quebec was fought, in which general Wolf was killed. On this comet's departure, in 1763, the winter, in England and Germany, was exceedingly severe. In England, the thermometer sank into the bulb. Ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered with ice in less than a quarter of an hour one-sixtieth of an inch in thickness. The frost lasted 94 days, and obtained the name of the "black frost." In France, the thermometers fell to 6 degrees below zero, of Fahrenheit's scale. In 1761, in the months of February and March, it snowed for 18 days together; and in 1762 it snowed for 11 days. The frost was very severe in Germany.

We come now to the last appearance of Halley's comet in 1835. The long expected return of this well known comet caused many circumstances to be recorded before it actually appeared. In India, China, and South Carolina, intense heat was experienced, and earthquakes were felt at Tripoli, Alexandria, Rangoon, Oaxaca in Holland,

and other places on the Continent about the same time, viz. August, 1835. On the 6th of July a smart shock was felt at Nottingham, and also at Chichester, and several other places in England. On the 14th of September a shock was felt at Chichester, so severe that it caused the town clocks to strike. On the 22nd of January, 1834, two other shocks were felt at Chichester, and also at Portsmouth. On the 22nd of February another shock was felt at Chichester and other places, so an able writer on Cometary Statistics says, "I would observe that earthquakes, though of so seldom an occurrence in the United Kingdom, have now, owing to the approach of Halley's comet, broken the earthy fetters, and not only in this country, but over the whole globe in a most terrific manner, and nearly at the same time at opposite parts of the globe. Thus, on the 26th of August, in India, throughout all Zirhod, &c. On the 27th of August in North America." Eruptions of Mount Vesuvius occurred on the 1st of June, and 13th of August, and in December, 1833, which destroyed 1500 houses, palaces, and other buildings, and 25,000 acres of cultivated land by fire from the hot lava. On the 4th of October, 1833, a volcano near Radve was in such violent action that the inhabitants fled with their cattle and effects to a neighbouring desert. Cholera morbus raged very violently at Antwerp and Rotterdam, in August, 1833, the deaths amounting to 120 daily. In July, the cholera raged in Spain, particularly at Badajos. In September it reached Seville. In London, Liverpool, and many other towns, it was rife in July and August. The Cholera Prevention Bill passed on the 28th of August. In June and July the cholera raged to a fearful extent at Campeachy, in South America, Mexico, &c. Lisbon also did not escape the direful cholera. Storms were rife also during this last appearance of Halley's comet, as the following extracts from the Journals state—Paris, September 17th—"The quality of the impending vintage is irretrievably ruined from the late rains and storms."—Morning Herald, September 20th—"The wheat crop has received great and serious injury: in the northern parts of Scotland the harvest has been impeded by rains and high winds. In Germany, the harvest has been obstructed by cold rains and high winds."—*Agric. Rep. Mon. Mag. Sept.*

"We have received a file of the Charleston Currier to the 7th ult. These papers give deplorable accounts of the wheat crops from rust, rain, and storms. *Liv. Paper*, 13th *August*.

"Accounts from Oxel state that a violent hailstorm had destroyed the crops over an extent of 50 werots." *Times*, *August 12th*.

A hurricane in Calcutta, seven hundred persons killed: in this year too, the king of Spain *died*, and Don Miguel was *dethroned*.

In June, 1834, a horrible earthquake destroyed the city of Pasto, and killed 15,000 persons; Popayan, another city of South America, with a population of 30,000, shared the like fate.

Halley's comet may be expected to return to its perihelion in January, 1912. Let astronomers, meteorologists, philosophers, and geologists, unite each in his own department of physical research in making observations on the next approach of this celebrated comet, and I feel assured they will be amply rewarded for all the labour they can bestow upon the subject, while science will receive a beneficial impulse!

Well, say the astonished reader! you have gone on at a spanking

rate with Halley's comet, pray, have similar phenomena attended the visitations of other comets? If not, then is your famous theory of cometary influence at an end; but if you can shew similar effects resulting from similar causes, then is the subject worthy of our unqualified attention. Come, then, gentle reader,

“And let us try these truths with closer eyes,
And trace them through the prospect as it lies.”

For, be assured of this incontrovertible truth,

“The hand that guides the comet in its course
Holds its dread balance o'er the sinner's head!
That hand, poor penitent! is thy resource,
When judgment through the earth her shafts has spread.”

Well then, say the ancient Chroniclers, “In the year 67 a great blazing starre appeared, and in Rome 30,000 persons died of pestilence.” In the year 78 the pestilence again raged in Rome, whereof “ten thousand died in one daie;” and in June 79, a very large comet appeared.

From 167 to 180 pestilence raged all over Europe, Asia, and America, and a comet was visible almost the whole time.

In 335 a “prodigious comet appeared; Syria and Silesia were both desolated by pestilence.

There was also recorded about this time—“*A vespere ad crepusculum matutinum astrorum concursus ingens visus est. Cadunt a cœla stellæ.*”

In 383 a comet was visible for thirty days. The plague again in Rome, Syria, &c.; with vast quantities of locusts destroying all vegetation in their track.

In the July of this year—“*Fulgor per cœlum discurrere visus est, floresque in arboris astetiti sunt. Erat enim mēsis quintus.*”

In 384 an earthquake, in Egypt, swallowed up several cities. The city of Rome was burnt by the Gauls.

In 407 a comet was visible for four months, and pestilence raged in many parts of Europe a great part of the year: an earthquake swallowed up several villages in the neighbourhood of Cibyra in Palestine.

In 590 another comet appeared, and a terrible pestilence spread over all Europe. The Pope ordered a solemn procession at Rome in consequence: the heat was so great that 80 of the persons composing the procession dropped down dead in the streets.

In 715 a large comet appeared, when epidemics raged violently, and the plague destroyed 30,000 persons in Constantinople in 717.

In 726 two comets were seen in England, and the plague raged to a great extent. In the following year the Black sea and the Dardanelles were frozen over. The snow, in some places, was 50 feet deep, and the snow and ice were so heaped up in some cities as to push down the walls: meteoric displays were very prevalent this year, and in March, “*Stallæ subito cœlo decidere vice sunt (confertim) ita ut omnes interruerunt et putarent mundi finem imminere.*”

In 872 a comet appeared. Pestilence raged in England. On the departure of this comet, in 874, “Snow continued to fall from the

beginning of September to the end of March, 875, and encumbered the ground so much that the forests were inaccessible for fuel."

In 1025 a comet appeared attended by pestilence.

In 1133 a large comet appeared. Great dearth in England. In its departure, the following winter, the weather was very severe: the Po was frozen over from Cremona to the sea. Snow rendered the roads in Italy impassable—wine casks were burst with the frost, and trees split by the action of the frost with immense noise.

In 1134 an earthquake in England, August 2nd, when "flames of fire were seen to burst out of the earth!" A storm in England threw down houses and public buildings, tore up trees, &c.

"In 1179 the snow was 8 feet deep in Austria, and lay till Easter; the crops and vintage killed, and "a great murrain consumed much cattle."

In 1181 a large comet appeared, attended with a severe pestilence. In the following year "an earthquake overthrew the church of Lincoln and others."

In 1219 a comet appeared, and pestilence spread all over Europe.

In 1222 a comet of "great magnitude appeared:" great dearth in England, and a violent storm that threw down several churches and destroyed much property. In this year a violent rain in London, doing great damage. In 1223 "it thundered for 15 days together, with a terrible tempest of rain." Earthquake in Germany.

In 1264 a comet passed its perihelion on the 6th of July: great pestilence amongst men and cattle.

In 1268 a comet appeared, and in 1269 a pestilence cut off many of the Crusaders; in the same year the frost was most intense in Scotland; and the Cuttegut was frozen over between Norway and Jutland.

In 1347 a comet is recorded as having a frightful aspect. Great dearth prevailed in England this year. On this comet's approach to our system, in the end of 1345 and beginning of 1346, "the plague seized country after country. In 1346 it raged with great violence in Turkey, Greece, Syria, and the East Indies; in 1347, in Sicily, Pisa, Genoa, &c.; in 1348, in Savoy, Provence, Dauphiny, Catalonia, and Castile; in 1349, it seized England, Scotland, Ireland, and Flanders, and the next year Germany, Hungary, and Denmark. This dreadful plague is said to have despoiled the earth of half of its inhabitants.* This scourge reached China, where it was said to have been occasioned by a great ball of fire, which either burst out of the earth or fell from heaven.† It is not known how many died of the plague in London, but it is stated that 50,000 were buried in one week in the metropolis and its suburbs. Nearly the same number died in Norwich during the three years of its continuance; at Florence, 90,000; at Venice, 100,000; in Germany, 90,000, and in the Spanish dominions nearly two millions.

In 1349 the sea was frozen over and passable from Stralsund to Denmark. In 1348 rain continued in England from Midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not a day and a night dry together,

* Mezeray Histoire de France, also Hodges de Peste.

† Villanni luco. cetato. Vol. II.

and great famine prevailed. A great frost followed for nine weeks, in 1349, in England.

In 1361 a comet appeared, and another in 1362. During these two years the plague visited England, Scotland, France, Lombardy, &c. This comet was introduced by a very stormy period. One of the most violent of which overtook king Edward on his march, within two leagues of Chartres; the wind was violent and piercing, with a fearful tempest of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail. The hailstones are said to have been so large as to kill 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops, in 1359.

In 1406 a comet appeared attended with a frightful plague; whereof 130,000 persons died in London. On the departure of this comet, in 1408, one of the coldest winters ever known was experienced. Not only was the Danube frozen over, but also the sea between Gothland and Oland, and between Norway and Denmark, so that wolves, driven from their forests by cold and hunger, crossed over the ice into Jutland. In France, the vineyards and orchards were destroyed by the intensity of the weather.

In 1426 appeared another large comet. Violent plague raged in Europe: a violent earthquake felt in England, September 28th, attended with thunder and lightning. In the winter of this year persons travelled on the ice from Lubec to Prussia, and the Baltic was covered with ice from Mecklenburg to Denmark.

Comets appeared in 1449 and 1450, accompanied by extensive plagues throughout Europe and Asia.

In 1500 a comet was visible for four months; and in 1499 the plague carried off 30,000 persons in London. The sweating sickness* prevailed about this time, and it is said to have originated in the army which king Edward VII. brought with him from France, and landed in Wales.

Comets appeared in 1554, 1556, and 1557; pestilence prevailed *totam Europam*. Sweating sickness broke out in London, July 1554; and it was so vehement, that persons attacked with it died in twenty-four hours. It raged also in Italy.† The winter of 1554 was so severe in Flanders, that the wine, distributed to the soldiers, was cut in pieces with hatchets.

In 1564 a comet appeared. In 1563 the plague raged in London, of which 23,372 died, and from the 1st to the 12th of December, in the same year, it thundered and lightened every day in a terrible manner. The winters of 1564 and 1565 were extremely cold and protracted, and the Scheldt was frozen over so hard as to admit of loaded waggons passing over it for three months.

In 1570 another comet appeared, and during its stay 60,000 persons died of pestilence at Venice. The winter of 1571 was so severe that all the rivers in France were covered with hard and solid ice, and fruit trees, even in Languedoc, were killed by the frost.

In 1580 a comet was visible for two months; pestilence prevailed

* Called *Sudor Anglicus* and *Febris Ephemera Britan.*, from the supposition that it degenerated in England. Vid. *Caium de Febr. Ephem. Brit.*, and Lord Bacon's History of Henry VIII.

† Boudinelli contagio in Firenze et summoite Histor. Di. Napoli.

all over Europe and Asia: it was so fatal at Grand Cairo that 500,000 persons were cut off by it.

In 1600 another comet appeared. Dreadful plagues in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Morocco, and England. In London 30,578 persons died.

In 1611 another comet became visible: during the year 200,000 died of the plague at Constantinople.

In 1625 a comet appeared, and a dreadful plague carried off in London 35,417 persons.

In 1664, "December 9th," writes Dr. Good, Physician to king Charles II., "at six in the morning, in the south east, appeared a comet almost as big as the moon, angry and terrible." The comet was at its nearest approach to the earth in April, 1665. A great plague this year: "in London alone," says Dr. Good, "100,000 persons died." This year is remarkable for "three blazing starres!"

In 1702 a comet appeared in England, and pestilence raged.

In 1703 the most terrible storm of wind occurred ever known in England, on the 26th and 27th of November: 14,000 houses and churches were unroofed or blown down; whole groves of trees were torn up by the roots, and the leads on the roofs of churches and other buildings were rolled up like scrolls of parchment. One hundred and forty vessels were sunk in the Thames, and many more greatly injured, just returned from the Mediterranean, lost one second-rate, four third-rate, four fourth-rate, besides many others of less note which were cast away and dashed to pieces on the English coast—more than 1,500 brave seamen were lost, besides some hundreds who were wrecked in merchant-vessels. In London alone the loss was estimated at nearly two millions sterling!

In the latter part of 1707 another comet was seen, and pestilence raged in England and on the Continent. On the departure of this comet, in 1708, the winter obtained the appellation of the "Cold Winter." All the rivers and lakes were frozen over, and even the seas to the distance of several miles from the shore. The frost is said to have penetrated three yards into the ground. Birds and beasts were found strewed dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. The shrubs and vegetables were nearly all killed by the frost in England, and wheat rose in price from £2. to £4. a quarter. In the South of France the plantations were almost entirely destroyed. The Adriatic sea was completely frozen over, as was also the coast of the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extensively in the finest parts of Italy. The frost continued in England from December 1709, to March 1710, with heavy falls of snow.

In 1739, on the 6th of June, a comet passed its perihelion. During this year 80,000 persons died in Ireland of famine and dysentery. On November 1st, 1740, a violent storm passed over England. The cold of the winter of 1740 was but little inferior to the memorable winter of 1709. In Spain and Portugal the snow lay from eight to ten feet deep; the Zuderzee was frozen over, and many thousand persons walked and amused themselves by skating on it. At Leyden, the thermometers fell 10 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit. All the lakes in England were frozen over, and an ox was roasted whole on the Thames. Trees were killed by the frost, and postillions benumbed

on their saddles. The frost lasted in England for nine weeks. In both the years 1709 and 1740 the general assembly of the church of Scotland ordained a national fast to be held on account of the dearth that prevailed at those periods.

In 1742 another comet appeared, and in the following winter another severe frost was experienced.

In 1743 two comets were seen, one of them of very large size, visible from December 23rd, 1743, to February 18th, 1744, in the sign Aries. The reaction followed these cometic appearance in 1744, when another severe winter was felt. The Maine was frozen over for seven weeks, and at Evora, in Portugal, the people could hardly creep out of their houses on account of the great fall of snow. In 1743 forty-six thousand persons died of the plague in Messina.

In 1791 the plague raged in Egypt and Smyrna, and in September of the same year a violent hail storm in Calabria, some of the hail-stones weighing an English pound, destroying all hopes of the coming vintage. On the 25th of October, in the same year, the church at Speldhurst, Kent, was destroyed by lightning, and the bells were melted by the electric fluid: other damage was done at Raynham. In Sussex some of the hail-stones measured four inches in circumference. On the 21st of June the island of Cuba was deluged with rain; 3000 persons perished by the floods, and 11,700 head of cattle were destroyed by the torrents occasioned by the rain.

On the 13th of January, 1792, a comet appeared—the plague raged in Egypt and swept off 800,000 souls.

In January, 1793, another comet appeared, during the stay of which thousands of persons were swept off by the plague in Philadelphia, and also on the coasts of Barbary. In this year the tide rose at Whitehaven six feet above its usual level, overflowed the surrounding country, and did great damage. On the 2nd of June at Savannah Lacleare, in Jamaica, were very violent storms, in one of which hail-stones fell as large as pigeons' eggs, and at Thornton, in Leicestershire, hail-stones fell which measured from 4 to 6½ inches in circumference.

In 1794 violent storms were almost universal over Great Britain, by which great damage was done. In November, a violent storm of rain fell in Norfolk, inundating many towns, particularly Norwich. At Plymouth, on the 26th of February, 1792, occurred the most tremendous storm ever known for many years, the tide rose two feet higher than usual, and inundated a great part of the town. This storm is said to have been very little short of the terrific storm in November, 1703, which destroyed Eddystone lighthouse, together with Winstornley, the architect. On the 2nd of March, an earthquake was felt at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, and through the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. Shocks were also felt in several parts of England. The night of the 20th of July, in the same year, was marked by a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, throughout England. On the 27th of July, in consequence of the heavy rains, Cumberland was flooded from the overflowing of the Tyne and Derwent. At Carlisle the flood was greatest ever known for many years.

Violent storms occurred in England in December, 1792; also in April, 1793: the fall of snow was so great in Worcestershire as to

stop all travelling till the labourers employed could dig a passage through it. In Leicestershire, at the same time, the snow was 2 feet, and in some places more than 3 feet deep. At Bristol, on the 9th of July, the thermometer stood at 90 degrees in the shade. In December, England was again flooded. In 1794, on the comet's departure, a violent tempest, in England, on January 16th, did much damage to the shipping at Shields and other places; "by accounts from all parts of the country, the storm was dreadful, and in many places the calamities dreadful."

In 1799 two comets appeared, and 247,000 persons died of the plague in Morocco. The years 1799 and 1810 are still fresh in the memories of many persons now living, when the harvests were destroyed by incessant rains, and corn rose to 5 guineas a load, and the quartern loaf to 2s. In 1810 the corn was not gathered in, in some parts of England till November, and in others not at all. The winter of 1800 was severely cold and protracted, and the year was remarkable for many violent storms; one of which, on the 19th of August, did great mischief in Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, and the adjoining counties: many of the hail-stones measured eleven inches in circumference, and killed hares, rabbits, partridges, and other birds, particularly in Bedfordshire.

A comet appeared in 1804, and two in 1805. Great pestilence in Spain and Gibraltar, and much fever all over Europe. On January, 1804, a tremendous hurricane, which continued through the night, occurred at Swansea, Glamorganshire; it came on suddenly, and by reports of the pilots, was preceded by unusual agitation of the sea. These comets were preceded by some very extraordinary meteoric phenomena, besides the one just mentioned. On the 4th of July, 1803, a ball of fire, during a thunder-storm, fell upon a public house, in Wapping, which immediately fired it and the house adjoining. On the 26th of April, at L'Aigle, in Normandy, a shower of stones fell, about two thousand of which were collected, varying in weight from 20 drachms to 17½ pounds each. And on the 13th of November, at half-past eight p. m., an astonishing bright meteor passed over Linden, and lighted up the atmosphere for about a minute, so as to render legible the writings on the sign boards and shop fronts.

The year 1811 had its two comets, one of which was the most brilliant witnessed for many years, and was visible from September, 1811 till March, 1812. The summer of 1811 was the finest on record for many years, and the wine from the vintage of that year is said to excel that of any vintage either before or since; and such is the high estimation in which the wine of that year is held, that it not only obtained the appellation of the "Comet Wine," but sells for £30. or £40. per pipe more than that of any other vintage known. Epidemic among men, and murrain among cattle, were the preludes to these comets. Violent storms also preceded the appearance of these comets. On the 6th and 8th of March a violent tempest at Cadiz made great destruction among the shipping; and on the 1st of July a violent storm raged all over England, and was particularly severe in London. On the 28th of May, 1811, the Severn rose at Worcester twenty feet in twenty-four hours. A shower of meteoric stones fell at New Connecticut, Caswell County, United States, on the 20th of January. The reaction on the departure of this comet must still be fresh in the

recollection of every sexagenarian, viz. the severe winters of 1813 and 1814, each year recording its comet, wherein a fair was held on the river Thames, a sheep and an ox were roasted whole on the ice, and printing presses were erected thereon to commemorate the severity of the winter. The Antiquarian Society of Newcastle recorded that the rapid river Tyne was frozen to the depth of 20 inches. Plague raged violently at Malta, and pestilence very severe in Syria and Smyrna.

Among the violent storms recorded in 1813 is one at Beilby, near Pockington, on the 26th of July, during which several persons, who were making hay, were knocked down by the hailstones, and a woman was killed! In August, of the same year, "a division of British infantry were, while crossing the Pyrenees, overtaken by a hailstorm, the stones of which varied in size from a bean to an egg. *Whirlwinds* were also among the active phenomena on the approach of this celebrated comet. One occurred on the 22nd of September, 1810, at Fernall Heath, Worcestershire; it varied in width from half a mile to a mile, and did much damage on its passage: in one farm 200 trees were torn up by the roots. Another whirlwind, accompanied by a severe hailstorm, passed over Bonsall, Derbyshire, on the 12th of May, 1811, and did considerable damage. And on the 25th of the same month, a whirlwind, at Plasyollen, Shropshire, tore up many trees by the roots, and carried them to a considerable distance. In January, 1814, a great fall of snow all over England. In 1816, a comet appeared, and the plague was severe at Naples. Another comet appeared in 1847; the cholera morbus broke out in June in the metropolis, and became very violent in August. 1832 had its two comets, and 200,000 thousand persons died of plague and cholera in the province of Ghillan (Sogdiana) in Persia. "*Times*." Cholera also raged from China to Archangel; from Syria to Sligo, and from India to North America; hence *Encke's Comet* will be long remembered. On the departure of these three comets, the reactions will be long and painfully remembered. In the Summer of 1833, tremendous gales of wind did very great damage to the shipping in the port of London, and other places on the coast of England. In the winters of 1833 and 34 numerous shipwrecks occurred on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as on both sides of the Channel, and on the shore of the German ocean; with a loss of upwards of 100,000 tons. In August, 1834, a violent storm, during which pieces of ice three inches in diameter fell at Padua in Italy. Another terrific storm swept over the island of Dominica. In the summer of 1832, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, from 11 P. M. till about 5 P. M., a terrible darkness came over, equal to the darkest night in England—during which Major Stack asserted, "there was neither mist, fog, nor smoke," it is known in Canada as the *dark day*, in America.

I might have enumerated many more comets, but sufficient has already been said to shew numerous coincidences of extraordinary electrical phenomena with cometic periods; I may, however, briefly conclude this melancholy catalogue with a slight allusion to 1844, with its two comets, and also the year 1845, with its two comets. Well, then, the warmth and drought of April and May, 1844, only two-tenths in May, and in the two months about one-quarter of an inch of rain—influenza, scarlatina, and other epidemics were rife, and a violent disease or murrain among cattle and horses was extensively felt. Horn-

ed cattle lost their hoofs, and one omnibus proprietor,* lost 100 horses in a few days by violent spasmodic attacks in their bowels—a murrain among the cattle in Scotland spread its ravages. Frightful massacre of the Arabs, by the French, in Algiers. Dreadful conflict in New Zealand, and total destruction of the town of the Bay of Islands. Cholera at Serampore. Earthquakes occurred in Mexico, and violent storms in England, and on the Continent, in the Spring of 1846, and in July of the same year, there have been witnessed violent storms in France, attended with loss of life, both to man and beast; while England was visited by storms doing incalculable mischief in Monmouth, Dorset, Norfolk, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Ross-shire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and nearly all over England, the metropolis not escaping. The reaction of the comets in 1844 was severely felt in the long, protracted winter; the frost continuing, with very little interval, nearly eighteen weeks: and if cometary reaction is still to go on, we may anticipate another cold and protracted winter and backward spring in 1846.

What shall we say, then, have comets any influence over our climate, or have they not? If not, how is it, or upon what principle do such extraordinary coincidences exist? And of what value are all recorded observations, if no essential use is to be made of them?

Who can cast his eyes towards heaven and not exclaim, What a noble scene! and is this scene so magnificent, only created for man, vile worm, to gaze at?

Let us, then, extend our acquaintance with it in the advancement of astronomical science. If creation be so vast, how much greater must be the Creator himself, for he not only made that "Canopy bedeck'd with gems," which we behold on a clear night, but he upholds and governs the mighty system of the universe. Not the movement of an orb, but it is guided by his unerring hand. Not an action of an intelligent creature, but it is seen by his pervading eye. Have comets, then, no functions to perform, no part to play, in this Sacred Drama? Are not all the vast bodies of the Universe grouped together in systems mutually supporting each other, and all moving in orbits, round some central point in the immensity of creation, the very throne of Deity himself? The very place where the Eternal Councils were held, when it was ordained that this earth should spring into existence from its chaotic materials: For he "spake, and it was done; he commanded, and the earth appeared."

The functions, or appointed offices, of comets, amidst this scene of splendour and immensity, must form one of the most sublime of all physical enquiries. Comets traverse all space; and during their celestial mission, in concert with the harmonies of Creation, seem destined to convey the sacred influences of one Solar System to another, and thus become the revivifiers of nature, by developing electricity, magnetism, or some other essential etherial matter, containing the vital essence of Creative wisdom and power, in such exact proportions as are necessary to produce a generative medium of light, heat, life and motion, according to the scientific nature and necessary requirements of this earth, or any other planet, or system, within whose influence the comet may be destined to pass in its eccentric orbit. This

* Skillibeer.

appears to be a rational view of this important branch of physical inquiry. Hence we may denominate the orbits of comets, from their ever varied directions, the "veins and arteries of universal vitality," conveying to the most distant regions of space, some vital medium or regenerating ether, collected either from the grand centre of the vast universe, round which all worlds are in rapid revolution, the sacred repository of vital and restoring energies, or storing themselves, as they wing their way through the vast regions of space, with the abundant effluvium of one system, and distributing of their accumulated abundance to those that may be deficient. Thus may comets, the occasional visitants of creative grandeur and magnificence, to our system, not only perform the important office of interlacing one system with another, but also they may be in the hands of an all-wise Creator, messengers of life, health, and invigorating influences, bring to our and other systems through which their track may be wisely destined, that measure of universal vitality, necessary for the stability of the whole organized creation.

The researches of physical science, I doubt not, will, in process of time, unfold to the human mind the most sublime of all physical contemplations; viz. a series of Solar systems created, governed, and supported by Divine energy, each tending to display the laws of nature, and developing to our beclouded understandings fresh evidence of Creative wisdom, unfolding to man the mysteries, nature, and offices of comets; shewing them to be the messengers of health, sustenance, and reproductiveness, and thus preserving through countless ages, the grand equipoise of the whole universe. Let man, then, in serious contemplation,

"Still gaze upon that traveller strange,
Not as a foe the Nations to affright,
But as a friend, with whom in thought to range
Through heaven's expanse to realms of purest light."

Hence, then, we may form one conclusion, that notwithstanding so much apparent evil is felt in cometic periods, comets are benignant, renovatory, and conducive to the perpetuity of the whole universe. Here, then, I pause; for,

"My soul unused to stretch her powers
In flights so daring drops her weary wing,
And seeks again the known accustomed spot,
Drest up with sun and shades, and lawns and streams,
A mansion fair, and spacious for its guest
And full replete with wonders."

88. THE PRACTICE OF ASTROLOGY A MORAL PURSUIT.

That the study and practice of Astrology is a moral pursuit, becoming sober and religious men, may be collected from the customs of the ancients in all enlightened countries; as well as from the best and wisest of God's chosen people. And that our all-wise and beneficent Creator originally implanted in the frame of nature a means whereby mankind may attain to the knowledge of such future contingencies as concern their welfare and happiness, is in no respect to be doubted, since we observe in the brute creation, that even the most inconsiderable creatures upon the earth are, more or less, endowed with a gift of fore-knowledge. Thus the industrious bee, and laborious ant, lay up a store in summer, to supply the necessary wants of an inclement winter, which they *fore-know* is yet to come. The badger, hedge-hog, and the mole, also provide themselves a magazine of plants and herbs, which they fore-know will enable them to be concealed in their holes, during the hard frosts of winter, contented with their prison, which affords them safety. Their holes are also constructed with amazing art, and have generally two apertures, that, in case one is beset by an enemy, they may escape by the other. The doublings of the hare, and the tricks of the fox, to escape the hounds, are also astonishing indications of foresight and sagacity. The feathered race are likewise endowed with a similar faculty, and often foretel an approaching storm a considerable time before it occurs, by retiring in flocks to their holes and hiding-places for shelter and protection. The birds of passage seem to inherit this gift in a most remarkable degree; for these assemble together in prodigious flocks, at an appointed hour, and take their leave of us before the approach of winter, which they foresee will destroy the flies and other insects, upon which their own life depends, as they feed upon nothing else. And it is no less extraordinary than true, that these birds return as early as the sun brings forth this class of insects into new life; and they have also the sagacity to find out and repose their former nests and habitations. The same provident *forecast*, for self-preservation and safety, is even extended to innumerable inhabitants of the immense ocean, where we find the fishes, pressed by unceasing hunger, indiscriminately prey upon one another, the large upon the small of their own species; whence the smaller fly, in regular gradations, when in danger of being devoured, for an asylum to the shallow waters, where they know their enemy cannot, or dares not follow them. And this pursuit of one species of fish by another, is by no means confined to a single region; for we find shoals of them pursuing one another from the vicinity of the pole even down to the equator; and thus the cod, from the banks of Newfoundland, pursues the whiting, which flies before it, even to the southern shores of Spain. It is astonishing, also, that herrings, which appear to generate towards the north of Scotland, regularly make their way, once a year, to the British Channel. Their voyage is conducted with the utmost regularity; and the time of their departure is fixed from the month of June to August. They always assemble together before they set out, and no stragglers are ever found from the general body. It is impossible to assign any cause for this emigration, but it doubtlessly proceeds from the same instinctive impulse with which all orders of animate nature are more or less endued.

Seeing, then, that the Supreme Being, in his paternal regard for the minutest parts of his works, has endued the lowest class of animals with a gift of fore-knowledge in what immediately concerns their safety and welfare, would it not be derogatory to the equal providence of God to suppose he had not ordained, in an infinitely superior degree, a means of communicating fore-knowledge to man, whom he hath graciously formed in his own express image and likeness, and appointed lord over his vast creation? A creature whom he hath endowed with a rational soul, capable of paying him adoration and worship, and with an understanding qualified to decipher the golden characters he hath placed in the firmament of heaven for signs of those hidden events of futurity which are yet to come. If we give the Scriptures an attentive perusal we shall find a variety of passages to confirm this opinion both in the Old and the New Testament. And we may gather additional evidence that the Almighty intended we should study futurity from the communications given to Adam, in Paradise, by the angel Gabriel, as well as from the commission Michael, the archangel, received from God, to shew him, in a vision, the principal events of futurity, from his fall to the birth, resurrection, and ascension of Christ. And I think I am warranted to say, from the authority of our Saviour's

own words, that there appears only one event concerning the human race which the Deity ever proposed to withhold from their knowledge, and that is the time of the last and terrible day of judgment. But even of this awful and secret event we are promised some previous intimations by *signs* in the *sun*, *moon*, and *stars*, which are the common signifiers of all inferior transactions of futurity. For this reason we are all told to watch, *for no man knoweth the hour when these things shall come*. Therefore, *those who study the sidereal science*, by their watchfulness of the heavenly bodies, *and their capability of discovering such signs in the sun, moon, and stars*, whenever the tremendous fiat shall be passed will, be first to know that the visitation of God is at hand; whilst those who condemn both the science and its professors, unprepared by any previous intimation, and folded in the arms of incautious repose, will find the fatal hour approach like a thief in the night; when petrified and motionless in bitter anguish and despair, they will, too late, repent their negligence and incredulity. I would recommend a serious and attentive perusal of these scriptures to every person who has doubts concerning the Doctrine of Astrology. It is here pointed out to the understanding of the most unlettered part of mankind that the great and terrible day of the Lord, the day of judgment, will most assuredly come. Our Saviour's disciples enquire of him, When this day shall be? He replies, Of that day and hour knoweth no man, no not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father only. Watch, therefore, for in an hour when ye think not shall these things be; for, as in the days that were before the flood, they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered the ark; and they knew not until the flood came and took them away: so also shall the Son of Man be. Then shall he send forth his angels and shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of heaven; then shall two be in a field, the one shall be taken and the other left. Therefore, be ye ready, lest coming he find you sleeping; and what I say to you, I say unto all, Watch.

Now it is clear, from the above, that signs of great and direful events are discoverable not only by the celestial bodies, but also by fearful sights in the heavens; by tremendous earthquakes; by total eclipses of the two great luminaries, which deprived, for a time, of the power of giving light, and by other extraordinary phenomena, which should always be attended to with reverence and awe. These signs our Saviour informed his disciples should precede the destruction of Jerusalem; and astrologers and other historians, have borne record of the exact completion of this prophecy; and it must be self-evident to every thinking mind, that the last day will come to pass exactly in the way our Saviour has described it.

DR. SIBLEY.

89. THE FEASIBILITY OF ASTROLOGY.

That astrological predictions are possible, and to be defined with great precision when properly managed, is an assertion true, and which I flatter myself I have already made manifest. It remains, therefore, that we speak of the advantages of this benevolent dispensation of Providence; for if a fore-knowledge be advantageous, or necessary to the safety and future happiness of the soul, what can be more so in respect of the body, since it affords not only temporal delight, happiness, and pleasure, but enables us to understand things both divine and human? Whatever happens in the course of nature, either necessarily or accidentally, that materially affects our prosperity or adversity, and either prolongs life or destroys it, if they happen suddenly and unexpectedly, confound with fear, or transport with joy; but if they are foreknown they fortify the mind by such fore-knowledge, and prepare it for sustaining the best or worst occurrences with calmness and serenity.

In what respect, therefore, is man superior to the irrational part of the creation, if he cannot bear to know the hour of his dissolution? The terms of our existence, as every day's experience repeatedly shews, are that we must suffer death: where then to minds fraught with reason and integrity can be the horror, the distress, or calamity, of knowing the time when that certain event shall take place? To men of a virtuous habit, such a knowledge must be invaluable, and to those of less scrupulous principles, it cannot be unwelcome, provided reason or philosophy make any part of their constitution. To men of the most exemplary conduct, it affords fit

opportunity of adjusting their temporal concerns, and relieves them under the distresses and afflictions of this life, by ascertaining the period of their sufferings, and by giving them hopes of retribution and reward in that which will succeed. To the inconsiderate and worldly-minded it not only gives the same advantages, but begets in them a proper sense of the more important concerns of that endless state of existence "whence no traveller returns." For these grand purposes chiefly, the all-wise and benevolent hand of Providence seems to have pointed out to mankind the Art of Prescience and Predictions, not to say any thing of innumerable less important concerns of human affairs, which may often times afford singular advantage and happiness to individuals, as well as to states and societies, by being thus timely forewarned of what shall hereafter come to pass. And surely I need not mention a stronger instance of the advantages of prescience than what will naturally arise from the observation of every man of experience, when he looks back upon the occurrences of his past life, and recollects but half the losses and inconveniences he has sustained only for want of that fore-knowledge in worldly affairs which the art of predictions supplies.

90. THE NEW PLANET NEPTUNE.

Neptune was *first* discovered by J. C. Adams, Esq., M. A., Fellow of Saint College, Cambridge, *then* by a French Astronomer, M. L. Verrier, of Paris, in September, 1846. Its diameter is to that of Uranus as 3 to 4, being fifty thousand miles; its bulk, as 8 to 5, being that of the earth more than 124 times. Its period of revolution round the sun about 167 years, or 60,996 days, about double that of Uranus; and it has also been ascertained to be attended by at least one satellite, and to be surrounded by a ring like that of Saturn. It ranks as the third planet of our System in point of magnitude: it is nearly two thousand nine hundred millions of miles distant from the sun, from which it receives only a nine-hundredth part of the light which falls on our sphere. Its influence is of a *benefic* character, not so strong as Venus, but stronger than that of *Vesta*.

Mr. Adams observes, "the irregularities in the motions of Uranus have, for a long time, engaged the attention of astronomers." And he, on the 3rd of July, 1841, "formed a design of investigating, as soon as possible after taking his degree, the irregularities in the motion of Uranus which are yet unaccounted for, in order to find whether they may be attributed to *the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it*, and if possible thence to determine approximately the elements of its orbit, and so on, which would probably lead to its discovery;" which certainly did lead to the discovery of the planet *Neptune*. "Accordingly," says ADAMS, in 1843, "I attempted a first solution of the problem, assuming the orbit to be a circle, with a radius equal to twice the mean distance from the sun. Some assumption as to the mean distance was clearly necessary in the first instance, and Bode's law appeared to render it probable that the above would not be far from the truth."

THE END